

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

20 MAY 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iran repelled three Iraqi counterattacks in the Mehran area 18-19 May and recaptured three Iranian townships recently captured by Iraq, according to IRNA reports, which also claimed that the Iraqis have sustained 1,000 casualties and lost 55 tanks in fighting in the region. The agency claimed that the Iraqis have been "forced" to withdraw north of Mehran and that Iran has the "upper hand" in the region although "fierce" fighting is continuing. A communique cited by IRNA reported that Iranian planes bombed Iraqi positions in the area twice on 20 May, causing heavy personnel and material losses. For Iraq's part, a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio asserted that Iraq "widened" the area under its control in that area and captured seven more heights and plateaus during which the Iraqis incurred "massive" losses.

In the northern Haj 'Umran area, the Iraqi communique reported that "hundreds" of Iraqis were killed in an unsuccessful Iranian counterattack and that an Iranian F-4 was downed inside Iran after it attempted to penetrate Iraqi airspace. On the other hand, a communique carried by Tehran radio reported a "relatively heavy clash" in that area resulting in more than 200 Iraqi casualties.

An official Iraqi military spokesman, in a statement carried by INA, rebutted Iranian allegations that the train bombed by Iraqi planes 14 May was carrying passengers, and insisted instead that it was transporting soldiers, ammunition, and weapons.

Israel

Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's declared opposition to terrorism is "verbal progress" but the test of "genuine progress" is in deeds not words, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres told the Knesset in a speech broadcast by Jerusalem radio. If Syria continues to host terrorism, the world may resort to economic and diplomatic countermeasures, Peres asserted, adding that there will be "no need to resort to weapons" as Syria faces economic difficulties and is "vulnerable" to measures which the international community may take against it. Peres also welcomed Al-Asad's recent statements on the Israeli-Syrian military situation, asserting that the Syrian leader's approach is "better than words aimed at igniting flames in the region." If Syria wants a peaceful future, Israel is prepared to negotiate with it without preconditions, he affirmed. As for the Syrian deployment in Lebanon, Peres said Israel does not want to threaten Syria but it will not let Syria pose an "aggressive threat." Israel will not send its soldiers to play any role in Lebanon, but it will go to great lengths to ensure that Lebanon does not become a launching pad for missiles or for terrorists trying to infiltrate into Israel.

On the Palestinian problem, Peres reaffirmed Israel's readiness to negotiate with Jordan or with a mutually-acceptable

Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, adding that Israel is prepared to have the negotiations open with an "international accompaniment" playing an encouraging but not intrusive role. Before such talks, Israel is prepared to propose, albeit not to impose, "self-administration of daily life" in the occupied territories, as well as measures to promote economic development and contacts between the inhabitants of the territories and Jordan.

The Israeli leader also stressed the "urgent" need to improve relations with Egypt and thereby broaden the "circle of peace." The two countries should adopt measures that promote "confidence" and enter into "direct and intensive talks" to solve pending problems.

Meanwhile, Jerusalem radio noted the resumption of the Tabah talks in Herzliya, citing an Israeli spokesman's view that "real progress" was made at the first meeting 19 May. In another development, the radio reported that Syria will shortly receive SS-23 missiles from the Soviet Union. YEDI'OT AHARONOT cited reports that Syria will receive 500 SS-23's, adding that Israeli sources think the supply of modern missiles and aircraft to Syria could constitute a "serious threat" to Israel.

Lebanon

The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported that seven people were killed in renewed clashes between Amal Movement and Palestinian gunmen in Beirut.

Libya

Tripoli radio reported that Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi received a "personal" message from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, adding that Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jalud will head a "high-level" delegation to Moscow in a "few days."

Jordan

In a statement released in Beirut, the Jordanian Communist Party disclosed that several party leaders and dozens of its members were "detained" 17 May in a government attempt to end a "legitimate protest movement" in the city of Irbid, where Yarmuk University is located, following the recent "massacres" at the university, according to Radio Monte Carlo.

"Palestinian sources" cited by the radio alleged that the government deported Fatah officer Salah al-Ta'mari 15 May to an undisclosed destination.

Qatar-Bahrain

In a statement to SPA, Saudi Information Minister 'Ali al-Sha'ir announced that the Qatari and Bahraini amirs have accepted the

principles proposed by Saudi Arabia for a plan to eliminate the causes behind the Fasht al-Dibal dispute.

Sudan

An official SPLA-SPLM spokesman denied recent government claims that its forces had recaptured Rumbek, and asserted that

government troops there are besieged and confined to an area, according to the clandestine SPLA radio. The official further announced that SPLA forces downed a government helicopter 18 May as it was approaching the town carrying "vitally needed" supplies.

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King Husayn Said Mediating Between Syria, Iraq
GF171024 Doha QNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, 17 May (QNA) — The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-SIYASAH* today quotes well-informed diplomatic sources as saying King Husayn of Jordan is currently mediating between Iraq and Syria and has achieved some success in this regard. The sources add King Husayn's initiative began during the recent visit by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to Jordan.

The paper ascribes to President al-Asad the statement that he believes in the need to restore normal relations not only between Damascus and Baghdad but among all Arab countries. The paper quotes the sources as saying that King Husayn pledged to the Syrian president to do his utmost to halt media campaigns between the two sides. The paper quotes the sources as also saying that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn asserted that Baghdad was never an obstacle to the restoration of Arab solidarity. He expressed willingness to respond to the Jordanian initiative as long as it serves Arab goals.

The paper expects media campaigns between Syria and Iraq to be halted within the next few days. It points out that the Jordanian king wants to decrease tension between the two countries in preparation for the holding of the Arab-summit scheduled to be held after 'Id al-Fitr (end of Ramadan), and so that the Iraqi and Syrian presidents might meet together at the summit.

DFLP Politburo Member Supports Bendjedid Initiative
LD171242 Algiers APS in English 1117 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Beirut, 17/05/86 (APS) — (Salah Zidane), Politburo member of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (D.F.L.P.) pointed out the necessity to favourably answer the initiative launched by President Chadli Bendjedid, the meeting of a unitarian congress of all the Palestinian formations.

During a meeting organized in the Sabra and Shatila camp, in Beirut, (Zidane) insisted on the necessity to start the Palestinian national dialogue in order to recover the unity of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) on the basis of the annulment of the Amman accord and the engagement vis-a-vis the programme of the organization and decisions of the Palestinian National Council notably those of the 16th session, which was held in Algiers.

Fatah's Khalaf on Ties With Syria, Soviet Mediation
NC191620 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Paris, 19 May (MENA) — Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Movement Central Committee, has described Palestinian-Soviet relations as good, and added that the recent meeting in East Berlin between Soviet leader Gorbachev and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will soon translate into a better defined Soviet view of the PLO and will lead to higher-level meetings in the coming weeks.

In an interview published in the Paris-based magazine *AL-YAWM AL-ABI*, Abu Iyad commented on the reasons to delay

the Palestinian groups' conference scheduled for 28 April in Algiers. Abu Iyad said: Any meeting should be in the interest of national unity without preconditions. We were surprised when the Popular Front wanted the PLO to denounce the Amman accord and 'Arafat's visit to Cairo as a precondition for attending. The Salvation Front has not defined its stand. The Fatah Movement, the DFLP, the ALF, the Palestine Liberation Front, and the communist party all wanted to meet without agenda or preconditions. Therefore, it has been decided with the Algerian brothers to convene a meeting in mid-Ramadan.

Abu Iyad added that Algiers will provide facilities for everyone. He also noted that there are Arab and international contacts underway to help out in this regard.

Commenting on reports of the existence of Palestinian-Syrian talks and Soviet mediation, Abu Iyad said that relations with Syria concern both the Soviets and the Palestinians, particularly at this critical stage that the Arab nation is going through. He asserted that Syria and the PLO should stand in the same trench.

Abu Iyad went on: We have been trying for a long time to build bridges with Syria. Though these bridges are sometimes closed, we have never stopped thinking about patching up relations. He added: Positive signs will certainly emerge and serious Palestinian-Syrian contacts will take place in the near future. These will be in the interest of all factions and national unity will be made stronger. Abu Iyad asserted that the resumption of Palestinian-Syrian relations will not be at the expense of any other Arab state.

On his recent visit to France, Abu Iyad commented: I believe that my visit was very timely, particularly because it came in the aftermath of the U.S. raid on Libya and other important events in the Arab world. He noted that these events may be very dangerous in the coming stage. The Palestinian official asserted that the French stand on the PLO and Palestinian rights has not changed, and that there will be broader horizons for these relations regardless of government changes.

Revolution Forces Deputy Hails Saudi Support
GF181753 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Jeddah, 18 May (SPA) — Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, has hailed the Kingdom's continuous support for the Palestinian rights and described the Saudi-Palestinian relations as fraternal. In a statement to the newspaper *UKAZ* published today he referred to the Israeli enemy's aggressive tendency and said that the enemy is exploiting circumstances in the region to launch its aggression.

He stressed the need to surmount Arab differences, especially in the current circumstances the Arab world is witnessing, and the need to direct all efforts to the struggle against the Israeli enemy. Khalil al-Wazir welcomed, in the name of the Palestinian revolution, Algeria's invitation to attend an expanded meeting in the Algerian capital. He said: We are certain that we will surpass our differences for the benefit of struggle against the Israeli enemy.

Arab Loans, Grants Unaffected by Oil Price Drop

GF191117 *Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English*
19 May 86 p 13

[By staff reporter]

[Text] The steep fall in oil prices and recession has not affected the Arab oil exporting countries' soft loans and grants which stood at \$21.95 billion.

This includes the amount provided by the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development (ADFAED). The other main donors are Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Libya.

The beneficiaries include 100 developing countries, out of which 19 are Arab, 29 African, 22 Asian and 19 countries from Latin America. It also includes a few European states, according to the UAE Central Bank report for 1985.

The aid and assistance given by ADFAED is not given separately by the bank. The projects that received were mainly related to energy. Telecommunications, tapping of water resources and sewerage networks also formed major projects receiving the aid.

The projects at \$12.5 billion absorbed about 57 percent of the total aid given by the Arab funds. The Central Bank report said the productive sector, besides essential services, received \$7.1 billion, accounting for 32.5 percent. This included agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and certain other industries.

Sources Report Jordan Departs Fatah Officer

JN191241 *Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic*
1200 GMT 19 May 86

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Excerpt] Palestinian sources have said that last Thursday the Jordanian authorities deported Salah al-Ta'mari, a Palestinian officer in the Fatah movement who has resided irregularly in Jordan since his release from Ansar detention camp by the Israeli authorities. Last month the Jordanian Government deported eight Palestinians for carrying out actions endangering state security.

Kuwaiti Paper Wary of Arabs' Anti-Solution Attitude

GF181909 *Manama WAKH in English* 1620 GMT 18 May 86

[Excerpt] Manama, May 18 (WAKH) — A Kuwaiti newspaper warned against postponing solving inter-Arab problems saying such an attitude would not stop external threats against them. *AL-RAY AL-AMM* said the Arabs failure to deal with their differences has allowed Israel and other hostile powers to act openly against them.

The newspaper referred to a reported cooperation between the Soviet Union and South Africa, despite the contradiction in

principles between the two, in the field of gold marketing, and the retaliatory measures imposed by the U.S. against its allies of the European Economic Community (EEC) for imposing restrictions on exports of American agricultural produce to Spain and Portugal. The paper said those examples indicate that the long-term strategies are governed by flexible and realistic changes.

The Arabs, according to *AL-RAY AL-AMM*, have not understood yet those facts and that is why we are unable to move while others are moving. The world is discussing its economic problems from its own point of view at the expense of the others, while we have no time to meet and discuss our basic difficulties.

Reportage on Recent Palestinian Combat Operations**Forces Shell Lahd Position**

JN161810 *Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic* 1719 GMT
16 May 86

[Text] The Palestinian-National Lebanese Joint Forces yesterday shelled a position belonging to the militias of agent Antoine Lahd in the Jazzin area. The joint forces used katyusha rockets and scored direct hits. They also launched rocket and machine-gun attacks on a number of agent positions.

Katyushas Fired at Settlements

JN171814 *Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic* 1720 GMT
17 May 86

[Text] A Palestinian military spokesman has stated the following: In accordance with instructions issued to it, one of our combat groups operating in southern Lebanon launched katyushas at a number of Zionist settlements in the occupied Palestinian Galilee yesterday, Friday, 16 May. The katyushas hit the targets and caused heavy material and human losses in the Zionist settlements. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Israeli Positions, Patrol Attacked

JN191820 *Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic*
1717 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] The Palestinian-National Lebanese Joint Forces yesterday fired katyusha rockets at a Zionist military position in the Al-Ahlabyah hills north of the so-called security zone. The position sustained direct hits, a huge fire was started, and a number of enemy soldiers were either killed or wounded. The joint forces also launched a machinegun and rocket attack at dawn yesterday against a Zionist military patrol as it passed near Sab'ah in the eastern sector of southern Lebanon. One military vehicle was destroyed, another damaged, and several enemy soldiers were either killed or wounded.

BAHRAIN

Qatari Officials Trying To Justify Action

GF191159 Manama *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* in Arabic
19 May 86 p 1

[Text] World news agencies reported yesterday that Qatari officials contacted their offices in the Gulf and made statements attempting to justify Qatar's insistence on continuing the crisis resulting from the landing of Qatari forces on the Bahraini island of Fasht al-Dibal on 26 April.

According to the news agencies, despite such propaganda escalation by Qatar, Bahrain has not issued any official statement since the crisis began except for a sober statement issued on 29 April in which Bahrain described the landing of Qatari forces in Fasht al-Dibal as a departure from the principles of good neighborliness upon which the GCC has been founded.

The news agencies noted that Bahrain has refrained from escalating the situation as it adheres to the principle of not embarking on vituperations through the media at a time when Saudi Arabia still continues its mediation efforts.

SAUDI ARABIA

Council of Ministers Discuss Fasht al-Dibal Dispute

LD200246 Riyadh *SPA* in Arabic 2255 GMT 19 May 86

[Excerpt] Al-Ta'if, 19 May 86 (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz chaired a meeting of the Council of Ministers this evening, 11 Ramadan 1406 AH.

Following the meeting, His Excellency 'Ali al-Sha'ir, minister of information, made a statement to SPA in which he said: Within the context of the continuing efforts by His Majesty to narrow the points of view between the two sister states, Qatar and Bahrain, and in light of what His Majesty had received this evening from his brother His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar, during his audience this evening with His Highness Shaykh Muhammad ibn Hamad Al Thani, minister of education, His Majesty, may God preserve him, acquainted the council with the positive results that were achieved, thanks to God, and thanks to the response of the brothers in the two states. His Majesty has won the acceptance of His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar, and His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, concerning the principles proposed by His Majesty for an immediate plan of action to remove the causes of the dispute that had recently erupted over the issue of the sea boundary between the two sister countries. His Majesty said: We thank God for guiding us in achieving good results, and we shall complete all the necessary measures to return these matters to their natural state, and return the atmosphere in the Arab Gulf region to lasting purity, God willing.

His Majesty expressed deep satisfaction over these good results, and he also expressed the Kingdom's appreciation for the fraternal and positive spirit shown by the brothers in the two sister

countries as well as for all the contributions made by the leaders of the Gulf Cooperation Council in this context.

Interior Minister Interviewed on Terrorism

PM191045 London *AL-MAJALLAH* in Arabic
7-13 May 86 pp 12-14

[Interview with Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi Minister of Interior and Higher Information Council Chairman, by 'Uthman al-'Amir in Bonn — date not given]

[Excerpts] I said: Your Highness, I hope that you will permit me the freedom of questioning.

He answered quietly and with a clear smile: You have the freedom to question as I have the freedom to answer.

We then began a dialogue, some of which is for publication, some not.

Prince Nayif, who has paid an official visit to Austria and West Germany, has been received with noticeable warmth by both countries' officials and his visit has been given extensive media coverage despite the issue of the Russian nuclear reactor and other internal issues. The importance of the visit is coupled, it seems, with the concern for terrorism that prevails in the European countries and in the countries connected with them geographically and politically. Therefore, Prince Nayif had to be asked about this point and he said, choosing his words carefully, as usual:

"The fact is that this issue has been the subject of concern among the two countries' officials and it has been raised in the meetings held at the various levels. We have, of course, tried to clarify our viewpoint on making a distinction between terrorism for the sake of terrorism and the acts carried out in defense of legitimate rights, such as the acts carried out by the Palestinian brothers in Palestine to preserve their rights and to try to regain what has been taken from them, which is, regrettably, a lot. This visualization is one of the important points which I have wanted to make clear to them. I have also pointed out that terrorist action must not lead us to measures that escalate terrorism and that we must seek means that reduce this terrorism. It goes without saying that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia does not deal with terrorism. The Kingdom is not alone in this regard. Numerous Arab countries follow the same line. We are eager not to see such actions repeated so that they may not damage the Arab nation and Arab peoples everywhere and reflect them in an improper image."

"I have pointed out to German and Austrian officials that there are other terrorists and terrorist organizations from European countries, that they are present and engage in terrorism, that it is unfair to pin this charge on the Arabs alone and that we must discuss terrorism generally and from what ever sources it comes. I have clearly mentioned the assassination of the Swedish prime minister and of the Italian prime minister before him. Many of the acts perpetrated in Europe and elsewhere are terrorist acts carried out by terrorist organizations with which the Arabs have nothing to do."

[Question] So what are the practical solutions, your highness?

[Answer] We must first work to eliminate the causes that call for terrorism as much as we think of preventing and ending terrorism.

Cooperation Among Saudi Arabia, Germany and Austria in Fighting Terrorism

The visit made by the prominent Saudi official has been characterized by focusing the official itinerary on visits to numerous security agencies concerned particularly with fighting terrorism. The visits included the headquarters of the German border guard where the prince saw the most outstanding means connected with [terrorist] control, especially since the German border guard has a distinguished division with considerable activities in this sphere.

Prince Nayif has asserted: "The talks held within this framework have been for the exchange of views on these matters and for hearing each side's viewpoint. But there is no agreement on any specific joint action that may be carried out by the Kingdom and either of the two other countries. However, there may be something else, namely that we may benefit from the expertise and equipment available to these countries to enhance the efficiency of our security agencies in terms of training and of supplying them with the latest security equipment. It is normal for any country to exert efforts to improve the efficiency of its agencies, especially of its security agencies so that they may be able to preserve its security. Security is a fundamental demand of every citizen, especially in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia where security has become synonymous with the Kingdom. Our country is determined to be secure and stable. Therefore, we are supposed to enhance the Saudi security man's competence and to make him capable of performing his duties ably and vigilantly so that he may strengthen the citizen's confidence in his country's security and so that the citizen may live in stability on the Kingdom's soil."

Gulf Security

We moved to security in the Gulf, especially since Prince Nayif is behind the philosophy of unifying the security effort through the unified Gulf treaty. Consequently, this security is a topic that must be discussed because the prince considers it one of the experiences of joint cooperation among the brothers.

The prince has said: "Security in the Gulf is undoubtedly common security. The security of any Gulf state is connected with the security of the other states. The Gulf ministries of interior are of course aware of all the dimensions of this issue and they work within the framework of the GCC and through bilateral contacts to achieve greater cooperation and coordination among them and to attain the desired objective. But it seems to me that we need greater understanding and speed in the steps that lead us to security integration as soon as possible. Our governments and peoples must also understand the need for this security integration among the Gulf states. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is a Gulf state which contributes all its sincere and honest efforts without any private demand separating it from the others and with the purpose of serving all and serving the security of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia because we are all a single and indivisible whole. It is always our hope that we will put security

above any other consideration so that we may avert from our country and from the Gulf states dangers that emanate from gaps in the security cooperation or from the security structure within each Gulf state."

We Respect Others' Viewpoints and Stand by Our Viewpoint

[Question] What do you mean by speed? Do you mean the security treaty which has not been yet signed by some states?

[Answer] Insofar as the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is concerned, we have concluded a security treaty with four Gulf states and this treaty is actually being implemented. There is no doubt that we believe that this treaty should be a unified security treaty. But at the same time, we appreciate the viewpoint of those who believe in deliberation in taking a position on the unified treaty. But as I have already said, we must put security above all other considerations. The security treaty, which is a reality for the kingdom and a plan for the Gulf states gathered under the canopy of the GCC, does not serve one state to the exclusion of others. All states are equal under this treaty. The treaty does not serve the interest of one state to the exclusion of others and is not in conflict with and does not undermine the interests of any Gulf state. The treaty is formulated to serve the Gulf citizen and serve the agreements already concluded and about to be concluded between the Gulf states."

Pilgrimage and Political Exploitation

[Question] The pilgrimage season is imminent. (I said this quickly and added:) How do you view the season after what has happened to it and do you expect a recurrence of the improper actions which have taken place in the past?

[Answer] It must be pointed out, as it is well known to all, that pilgrimage is an annual duty and will continue until God inherits the earth and all those upon it. In the kingdom, the pilgrimage rites take place in a manner unmatched in the world. It is an honor to the kingdom and to its people to devote their efforts to serve the pilgrims to the Ka'bah and to facilitate the benefits of this pilgrimage to them. Very regrettably, we have been surprised in recent years with incidents occurring during the pilgrimage which have nothing to do with this pilgrimage. It is said that such issues should be raised during the pilgrimage. We as Muslims have not found, and I don't believe others will find, anything other than what the prophet, may God's peace and prayers be upon him, spelled out in the farewell pilgrimage as a framework for how the pilgrimage season should be and how the Muslim should perform his pilgrimage. There are those who say that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia separates religion from politics. This is actually in contrast with the reality. To start, we let the Shari'a rule in all matters and all our laws and positions emanate from our adoption of the Islamic Shari'a's tendencies and objectives. This is why I should note that I said during last year's pilgrimage season that there is a difference between exploiting Islam to serve politics and exploiting politics to serve Islam. We in the kingdom exploit politics to serve Islam. To have Islam serve politics is something which we reject and we do not accept having the holy lands turned into a site for political conflicts, for glorifying individuals or for escalating the differences between the Islamic countries. We are full of hope that our Muslim brothers from every Islamic country will respect and appreciate this occasion and will enable all of the kingdom's efforts to be channeled

toward serving the pilgrims to the Ka'bah and toward turning the pilgrimage into an occasion for one to move closer to the almighty God and for purging the Muslim of his sins.

Contacts Exist

[Question] Your highness, has the Kingdom embarked on early contacts in order that what happened in past seasons may not recur?

[Answer] The fact is that such contacts take place and viewpoints and observations are relayed before every pilgrimage. Such contacts continue and we do, of course, receive positive response from all the Islamic states. Regrettably, the Iranian brothers committed in past years acts which harmed the pilgrims to the Ka'bah and the security forces were compelled to intervene and contain the acts within the narrowest limits possible. We hope that the Iranian brothers will cooperate with us and will put an end to such incidents that do not befit Muslims. We hope that the coming pilgrimage season will reflect the response from our brothers in Iran.

Delay of Budget Intended To Serve Kingdom's Economy

Prince Nayif pointed out diplomatically that "talking about the budget is important, especially to the Saudi citizen. But talking about such matters should be based on facts and figures. I, though a member of his majesty's cabinet, do not possess the details available to the minister of finance."

But realizing how eager I was to hear his opinion, Prince Nayif said: "His majesty the king has, of course, talked about this issue at the cabinet meetings and explained the reasons calling for delaying the budget. The minister of finance has also spoken on the issue and pointed out the reasons and the Kingdom's financial position. The brother ministers concerned have also touched on the issue. The delay in announcing the budget is intended to serve the kingdom's economy and interest. As his majesty the king has noted, this step will not undermine any of the state facilities, subsidies or aid which the citizens enjoy. Matters will continue as they are. The state continues to be committed to its obligations to the citizen and to others. Moreover, the projects approved by the state will continue. A period of 5 months has been set for this issue and the cabinet will then examine the matter."

[Question] The talk about the budget leads us to the drop in oil prices and to the charges saying the Kingdom is a main reason behind what has happened to the oil markets?

[Answer] My viewpoint is that these charges are not comparable with reality under any circumstance. Rather, the Kingdom had warned against such a development, and here is the result. Not only this, the Kingdom endured a lot at the expense of its revenues to prevent the oil prices from reaching their current level. The Kingdom explained the details of the matter in numerous declarations and in statements made by the minister of oil. Had the Kingdom's demands been observed in the past years, the matter would not have reached its present condition.

Information, Economy and Security

Prince Nayif who is the chairman of the Kingdom's Higher Information Council believes in the task of the journalist, in the sensitivity of his role and in the difficulty of his options. But he still demands more of the journalist because the latter shoulders an important responsibility and because he is in charge of the trust put in his hands.

Speaking of the foreign media and of the assaults to which the Kingdom is subjected, Prince Nayif said: "The Information Council is not unaware of the ferocious and unfair assault to which the Kingdom is subjected, whether by the press or by the other information media. A foreign information committee has emanated from the Information Council. This committee will cooperate in the future with the foreign media on matters concerning the state. Our dealings are based, of course, on clarifying the facts and refuting lies. There is no doubt that the executive authority in charge of this affair is the Ministry of Information in its capacity as the authority responsible for information in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia."

When asked about the rumors rife in local Saudi circles regarding the development of local papers or merging them through new organizational measures, the Higher Information Council chairman said: "The Information Council devotes obvious attention to the local press and seeks to bolster the Kingdom's press activity to enable it to develop the Saudi journalistic effort in the right manner and to enable our papers to give the Saudi citizen and others the true picture of the Saudi society, to be an assisting factor in achieving what is better and to act as a constructive element that helps all officials concerned to serve the homeland and the citizen. The Ministry of Information is conducting studies on this matter and as soon as they are completed they will be presented to the Council. I hope that this will be done soon. I am aware of the Ministry of Information's interest in this issue and of the council's follow up on it."

Further Reportage on Beninese Minister's Visit**Ghali Meets Beninese Minister***NC191144 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 19 May 86*

[Text] Cairo, 19 May (MENA) — Official talks between Egypt and Benin were held at the Foreign Ministry this morning. The Egyptian delegation was led by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and Frederic Affo, Benin's minister of foreign affairs, led his country's delegation. The Beninese foreign minister arrived in Cairo yesterday with a message to President Husni Mubarak from Beninese President Mathieu Kerekou. Ambassador Ahmad Sidqi, director of [the Foreign Ministry] African Department, and counselor Hisham al-Zayni, staff member of the minister's office, attended the talks on the Egyptian side. Members of the delegation accompanying the Beninese minister also took part in the talks.

The two sides opened the meeting with a comprehensive review of political and economic developments on the African Continent. They also reviewed the issues to be discussed at the African summit, scheduled for Addis Ababa in July and discussed coordination at the summit in both international and African areas. Talks also dealt with this morning's attack by South Africa against Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia. The two sides stressed the need to intensify efforts to confront the policies and the repeated aggressions of the colonialist and racist South African regime, and to achieve independence for Namibia. Subjects related to ways of bolstering bilateral relations in various fields were also discussed.

Minister Ghali stated that Egypt will continue to provide technical, scientific, and cultural assistance to its African sisters. The Beninese foreign minister expressed his government's satisfaction with the excellent level bilateral relations has reached. He lauded the efforts of Egyptian experts working in Benin.

Communique Condemns 'Racist' Attacks*NC191230 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1110 GMT 19 May 86*

[Text] Cairo, 19 May (MENA) — Egypt and Benin have strongly condemned today's attacks by forces of the racist regime in South Africa against Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia, under the pretext of striking at bases of the African National Congress.

This came in a joint press communique by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and Frederic Affo, Benin's minister of foreign affairs. In their communique, the two ministers denounced this aggression, calling it part of a series of attacks against African Frontline States. This act of aggression confirms that the racist regime does not wish a just and peaceful solution based on the United Nations plan and Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibian independence. The communique emphasized that this aggression is bound to destroy all international efforts to achieve independence for Namibia.

The ministers appealed to the international community to exert maximum pressure on Pretoria, and to adopt the necessary procedures and sanctions against the racist regime, in a bid for it to observe international laws and human rights. The communique noted the Egyptian and Beninese contribution in this respect, within the framework of the international conference for sanctions against South Africa. The conference is scheduled to be held in Paris in June. Concluding their communique, Egypt and Benin declared their full support for the African Frontline States and for all liberation movements struggling against racist colonialism and apartheid.

USSR Envoy Delivers Messages, Views Relations*NC191533 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1435 GMT 19 May 86*

[Text] Cairo, 19 May (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak today received a congratulatory message from the USSR Supreme Soviet on the occasion of Africa Day on 25 May. The message was delivered to Dr 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid by Soviet ambassador in Cairo Aleksandr Belonogov. Following the meeting with 'Abd al-Majid, the Soviet ambassador stated that the message outlined the Soviet Union's established position on issues ranging from international affairs to the Soviet proposal to extend the moratorium on nuclear tests until 6 August. The ambassador remarked that Egypt views this Soviet step favorably.

Belonogov added that he discussed bilateral relations with Dr 'Abd al-Majid, and noted that both had expressed satisfaction over the way these relations were developing. Belonogov said that there are some unresolved matters from the past but that it is hoped they will be settled so relations may prosper. He also said that he delivered a similar message from the Supreme Soviet to Dr 'Abd al-Majid for Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi.

Uruguay Considering More Troops for Sinai*PY190010 Montevideo LA HORA in Spanish 11 May p 2*

[Excerpts] According to press reports, the Uruguayan Government might send an additional 500-man force to the Sinai, in the Middle East, if Colombia withdraws its own troops from the area.

During his tour of the region, which ended 2 days ago, President Julio Maria Sanguinetti visited the Uruguayan troops in the Sinai. On that occasion, Senate Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Juan Raul Ferreira, of the Blanco Party, noted the Israeli and Egyptian presidents' favorable opinion of the Uruguayan troops deployed in the Sinai. "The two presidents praised the role of the troops. This shows that the Uruguayan Armed Forces, which are once again fulfilling their professional duties, have helped strengthen peace in the Middle East," he said. Ferreira added that "if the other South American countries withdraw their troops from this zone, we might send more soldiers to the Sinai."

Joint Cooperation Committee Session With USSR Opens
JN191418 Baghdad INA in English 1343 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, May 19, INA — The 16th session of the joint Iraqi-Soviet committee on economic, technical and scientific cooperation was opened here today.

The Iraqi side is led by Minister of Industry and Minerals Subhi Yasin Khudayr and the Soviet side by the Chairman of the State Committee for External Economic Relations Konstantin Katushev.

The session is expected to cover bilateral cooperation in the fields of oil industry, energy, irrigation and further Soviet participation in development projects in Iraq.

An agreement on future economic cooperation between Iraq and the Soviet Union will be signed at the end of the meeting.

Ramadan, USSR Delegation Head Confer
JN191434 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1300 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 19 May (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met here today with Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for External Economic Relations and head of the Soviet side to the permanent Iraqi-Soviet committee for economic, scientific, and trade cooperation, and his delegation.

Measures for following up topics approved by the two countries and new areas for promoting the good and developed relations between the two friendly countries were discussed during the meeting.

Trade Minister Receives Official
JN191835 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1750 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 19 May (INA) — Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, RCC member and trade minister, met here today with Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for External Economic Relations and head of the Soviet side to the permanent Iraqi-Soviet committee for economic and technical cooperation.

Bilateral economic and trade cooperation and the possibility of increasing trade over the next 5 years were reviewed during the meeting. Katushev expressed the Soviet leadership's desire to promote economic and trade cooperation with Iraq on solid and long-term bases.

Spokesman Denies Bombing of Civilian Train
JN191100 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0850 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 19 May (INA) — An authorized Iraqi military spokesman has refuted Iranian claims that Iraq's Air Force bombed an Iranian train carrying Iranian civilians near the Hasht-Tappeh station close to the frontline last Wednesday. The spokesman added that this train was carrying a large number of Iranian soldiers and great quantities of artillery shells, weapons,

and ammunition for the Iranian forces in the Dehloran area in preparation for a large-scale armed aggression against the Iraqi IV Army Corps.

The following is the text of the spokesman's statement:

In response to the Iranian allegations and the clamor raised by the Iranian rulers about an alleged Iraqi Air Force attack against an Iranian train carrying civilians on 14 May 1986, an Iraqi military spokesman has stated the following to INA:

1. Iraq continues to adhere to the principle of desisting from hitting residential targets despite the fact that it is within Iraq's capacity to do so and that the Iranians are directing their heavy artillery fire and sending planes to attack Iraqi residential areas.

2. The target attacked by Iraqi planes on 14 May is the Hasht-Tappeh station which is very close to the frontline. Weapons, ammunition, equipment, supplies, and volunteers are sent there from points deep inside Iran to be transferred to the Iranian forces in the Dehloran region facing the Iraqi IV Army Corps sector. The station includes a number of depots for the temporary storage of military equipment preparatory to sending it to the front.

3. The competent Iraqi organs obtained definite information that on that day the train in question would be carrying a large number of fighters and a great quantity of artillery shells, weapons, equipment, ammunition, and supplies and that the Iranian regime had been using this train and that station to supply more than six divisions that had been massed in the area preparatory to launching a large-scale aggression against the IV Army Corps.

4. Thus, the Iraqi Air Force action is clearly a legitimate one and comes within the state of war, which the Iranian regime insists on pursuing. Thus, a) the Iraqi raid was directed against a purely military target — Iranian forces, weapons, and equipment; b) the Iraqi raid was a preemptive strike to foil enemy preparations, which were almost complete with the aim of launching a large-scale aggression against the Iraqi forces and territory; and c) the Hasht-Tappeh station and the trains in it are used only for military purposes.

5. References made by Iranian officials to the role of certain parties in extending information to the Iraqi side affirm that the information received by the Iraqi side did not concern an ordinary train carrying civilians. Moreover, the large-scale clamor over the issue confirms that Iran's military designs had been foiled because the Iranian regime never cared for the lives of innocent people but was always angry when its aggressive designs were thwarted.

6. Iraq's action was an act of legitimate self-defense against a military target. Iraq will resort to the same measure whenever it obtains similar information affirming Iranian military preparations against it. Meanwhile, Iraq reaffirms its firm stand by calling for an end to war and stresses the principle in which it has always believed; namely, that the civilian population must always be spared the war disasters. This stand is now known to international public opinion and organizations.

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7. We are certain that international public opinion and organizations will ignore the lies and allegations of those who have been rejecting peace endeavors and who have openly declared and implemented their evil designs against the Iraqi people, who are defending their land, sovereignty, security, and independent policy and whose wise government has always called for establishing comprehensive peace and ending this disastrous war.

Communique 2,232 Issued on Continued 'Mobil Defense'
JN191716 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
 1610 GMT 19 May 86

[Communique No 2,232 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 19 May 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With absolute superiority over the tyrant enemy, with complete success, and with the high morale of intrepid men, Iraq's victorious forces continue to implement the will of the great Iraqi people and their wise leadership in applying the tactic of active mobile defense, in scoring further victories over the enemies of peace, in consolidating their great gains, in inflicting massive losses, and in imposing absolute control over all operational theaters.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. The heroic V Army Corps, the honest guard of the beloved homeland's northeastern flank, continues to entrench its victories and fortify its newly-liberated positions, destroying the enemies and all their abortive attempts to approach our positions and sending more enemy soldiers to hell. An enemy force estimated at one brigade from the enemy's collapsing brigades, supported by one of its regiments, attempted to approach our forward position in the (Kardamand) area.

Through perfect planning and close field supervision by the Army Corps Command, our brave men confronted the enemy with all types of weapons, and with splendid coordination among all Army corps, they managed to completely destroy the attacking force. Corpses of hundreds of enemy soldiers were still littering the valleys as more enemy troops were captured and as the remainder fled the battlefield. Thus, the regime of charlatans in Iran has received a new slap from great Iraq and the situation was settled in favor of our triumphant forces. Glory and might to you, O brave soldiers of the V Army Corps — commanders, officers, and soldiers. Your victory is bestowed only by God.

2. In the heroic II Army Corps sector, the forger of memorable victories which have become the object of world attention, our forces continued to pursue the enemy in concentrated attacks characterized by precise planning and close supervision from

corps headquarters and by the brave, meticulous performance of our good and brave men. With the help of God our forces widened the area under their control in this part of Iran. The heroic II Army Corps forces succeeded in purging several new heights and plateaus and in destroying the enemy on them and imposing their control over them. These are heights 307, 310, 327, 330, 337, 345, and 350.

During these heroic operations the enemy sustained massive losses in men and equipment and scores of enemy soldiers were captured. The situation was settled in favor of our triumphant units. Praised be God, our supporter. Glory be yours, O men of the heroic II Army Corps — commanders, officers, and other ranks. Blessed be your hands.

3. Our heroic Air Force today continued to drop their deadly bombs on enemy forces, weapons, and equipment. Our Air Force carried out 110 combat missions against enemy concentrations and positions and provided effective support to our ground forces. After carrying out these missions, our brave eagles returned safely to base, praise be to God.

4. The zealous cavaliers of the helicopter gunships carried out several successful raids on enemy positions, troop concentrations, equipment, and weapons, inflicting further losses and providing good support to our ground forces in 148 combat missions, after which the brave cavaliers returned safely to base, praised be God.

5. Our valiant forces of the heroic VII Army Corps continued to deliver intensive strikes against concentrations and personnel of the Khomeyniite knaves, inflicting the following losses: 15 ammunition dumps, 1 shovel, 3 vehicles, 1 106-mm gun, 1 mortar, 2 posts, and 2 machinegun emplacements were destroyed, 3 enemy soldiers were killed, and fires were started on the enemy side. A group of enemy soldiers attempted to approach our forward positions in the same sector. Our brave fighters confronted them and forced them to flee.

6. An enemy F-4 plane attempted to penetrate our international border in the Haj 'Umran area within the V Army Corps sector. Our capable fighter planes intercepted it and shot it down at 1147 [0747 GMT] today in a dogfight in which the Iraqi eagles proved their overwhelming superiority and great efficiency. The Iranian plane was seen crashing in flames inside Iranian territory opposite the Rayat area. God bless our good, brave eagles.

7. The forces of tyranny and evil shelled Abu al-Khasib District and the suburbs of Khanaqin and Tawilah with long-range artillery, damaging three houses and one civilian car in the Abu al-Khasib District.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 19 May 1986

AFP Reports on Government Arrest of Communists
NC191331 Paris AFP in English 1316 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Beirut, May 19 (AFP) — Several dozen communists and nationalists were held in a clampdown in Jordan Saturday, following protests against a security sweep on a university campus at the northern city of Irbid, the Jordanian Communist Party said Monday.

In a statement to Lebanese newspapers here, the clandestine party called the earlier sweep, at the city's Yarmuk University, a "massacre" which left "dozens of killed and injured."

The Jordanian interior minister said last Thursday three students were killed and dozens of others injured when security forces dispersed a sit-in protesting the expulsion of some 30 students from the university.

Saturday's "vast campaign of arrests" by "Jordanian repression and security services," the communist statement here said, covered several leading communists and "dozens of nationalist and democratic figures and militants."

The party said the "terrorist campaign" was intended to end a "legitimate protest movement" which had included marches in a closed-off Irbid.

According to informed sources in the Jordanian capital, there had been other arrests in Jordanian capital Amman before

Saturday, following a demonstration outside the U.S. Embassy against the April 15 U.S. air strike on Libya.

Those arrested Saturday included Jordanian Communist Party First Secretary Fa'iq Warid, and leading members Ya'qub Zayadin, 'Isa Madanat, Ishaq Khatib, Rushdi Shahin and Khalid Hamshaw, Monday's statement said.

Observers in Amman noted that Jordanian newspapers did not publish the traditional death announcements after the three students were killed at the Yarmuk University.

King Hussein Saturday ordered the release of all students arrested there after the intervention by security forces, so they could sit their exams.

The Jordanian Government had set up an enquiry commission to determine the "causes of these events and their development."

An informed source in Amman said it was not ruled out that non-students were arrested at Yarmuk University.

Only about 30 people took part in the recent demonstration outside the U.S. Embassy in Amman, thought to have been organised by members of the Communist Party and other radical groups of Jordanians and Palestinians, the informed sources in Amman said. Several members of these groups may have been arrested as enquiries were made, the sources said.

Amal Still Working To Free French Hostages

NC191844 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Lawyer Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, has met with the French parliamentary delegation and discussed UNIFIL status in the south, as well as Lebanese-French relations and the French hostages. Minister Birri received the French parliamentary delegation at his office in Barbur at 1645. After the meeting, which lasted until 1745, Minister Birri said: We emphasized the Amal Movement's view of Resolution 425. We also examined Lebanese-French relations and the role that the Amal Movement has been playing and will continue to play in its quest to secure the release of the French hostages.

Amal Calls for Reopening of UK Cultural Center

NC191848 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] The Amal Movement's central educational bureau has called for the reopening of the British cultural center, and said that all educational institutions should be considered neutral. The bureau also reaffirmed its support for the action taken by the American University teachers and students in order to achieve the mission of educational institutions, which is to serve youth and society.

Soviet Diplomat's Car Stolen in W. Beirut

NC200935 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Security sources have reported that a diplomatic car was seized in the Verdun area [West Beirut] by three gunmen riding in a white Dodge Gallant car. There were two persons inside the car, which had the licence plate number 45/171, and belongs to (Alexi Shiskov), the first secretary at the Soviet Embassy. However, there has been no confirmation that (Shiskov) was inside the car.

Organization Warns Against Any Aggression on Syria

NC200724 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 19 May 86 p 3

[Text] An identified person claiming to speak on behalf of the Revolutionary Socialist Cells [al-khalaya al-ishtirakiyah al-thawriyah] contacted AL-NAHAR and read the following:

In reply to the arrogant U.S. threats against Syria, the citadel of steadfastness and Arabism, we declare the following:

1. We will make the earth sway under the aggressor, wherever he is, in case of any attack against Syria.

2. We reiterate our determination to continue the armed struggle until the last remnant of imperialism and Zionism has departed our national Arab territories.

3. We stress our stand with all people looking for a better future, under the leadership of the fraternal Soviet Union.

Junblatt Views Relations With PLO, Other Issues

PM191240 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic
14-20 May 86 pp 20, 21

[Interview with Walid Junblatt, Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party leader, by Nora Fakhuri in Al-Mukhtarah; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Fakhuri] Let us consider the issue of West Beirut, putting aside the regional and international dimensions of the Lebanese problem. The people are not convinced that militia and party leaders, some of whom are ministers in the suspended government and of whom you are one, cannot control their armed men.

[Junblatt] This is true, we are unable to control certain elements. I begin with myself, Walid Junblatt, Nabih Birri, and the responsible leaders in Beirut — they have all been unable to find a real formula to bring the security situation under control. Certain figures in Beirut that belong to the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], the Amal movement, and other armed organizations should be arrested and placed in camps somewhere for rehabilitation.

[Fakhuri] Why have these elements not yet been arrested?

[Junblatt] Because no coordinated and serious steps have been taken. All the steps taken in the past were not serious.

[Fakhuri] So this means that the Nationalist Movement in West Beirut has failed.

[Junblatt] To a certain extent, yes, the Nationalist Movement has failed; it was much stronger before the Israeli invasion. Even serious national action by the Lebanese Army in West Beirut was better.

[Fakhuri] Before the invasion there was an important element in the Nationalist Movement, namely the PLO. You are said to have met with some PLO members in Moscow in order to negotiate the return of the Palestinians and their armed struggle to Beirut. You are said to have welcomed their return as a resistance movement.

[Junblatt] In Moscow I met with Faruq Qaddumi (Abu al-Lutf) and I met him again in Sofia. What is necessary is to reconcile two theories with regard to the liberation of the occupied territories: the Lebanese national resistance theory, or the armed struggle theory, and the strategic balance theory which Syria has adopted. Syria has the right to say that it cannot accept military action from Lebanese territory, such as those past actions when the reaction to the firing of a Katyusha at upper Galilee used to be the destruction of one or two Lebanese villages. Such action in my view is not a serious liberation action. But, of course, at the same time the PLO has the right to put forward the case of the Palestinian people in Lebanon and their right to obtain guarantees for their existence. We must reconcile moral, social, and political guarantees with the theory of armed struggle. Some-

times we fail to find such reconciliation because of the dispute between the PLO and Syria or, rather, between 'Arafat and Syria. This is because 'Arafat, for all my respect for him, is not blameless. From time to time he tries to use Lebanese territory as a base for actions which, in my view, under the circumstances are futile.

[Fakhuri] Have you approved of the Palestinians' return to Lebanon?

[Junblatt] The Palestinians are in Lebanon. As a Lebanese nationalist I am obliged to and it is my duty to provide them with all facilities because I recognize the PLO and its legitimacy. Moreover, I cannot forget that the Palestinians fought alongside me in 1976. At certain stages we disagreed politically, but Lebanese territory and the Lebanese mountains were soaked with Palestinian blood, mixed with the blood of the Lebanese people. It is therefore my duty to give the Palestinian people every assistance. Also I cannot forget the vicious Phalangist enemy, the Israeli occupation, and the massacres.

[Fakhuri] Just as you cannot forget that your allies are today besieging the camps. The Palestinians under this siege feel bitterness and humiliation. If these people were allowed to explode or express their feelings they would commit massacres worse than those being committed against them. Your party adopted a clear stand on this battle, but nobody can forget your position as an ally.

[Junblatt] I agree with you that the psychological and social conditions of the Palestinians in some parts of Lebanon are deplorable, but why should we take a one-sided view of things?

The citizens in the south and other Lebanese citizens have suffered a lot because of violations by some undisciplined Palestinian resistance elements before the Israeli invasion. In the south they occupied some villages and behaved outrageously in others. These are accumulations of ancient hatreds that we see coming to the surface today. This tragic state of affairs must be ended. Also — and I am here addressing myself to 'Arafat — the pressure must be eased. His men sometimes buy arms from East Beirut...

[Fakhuri] And at other times they buy arms from Amal.

[Junblatt] They buy from everybody. Well, we understand that all roads to a settlement have been closed in their face and only Lebanon remained for Abu 'Ammar ['Arafat]. He wants to stir things up, but for what purpose? If his objective serves the general national interest of strengthening the nationalist resistance in the south and laying the foundations of a tripartite alliance (the PLO, the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, and Syria) on a sound basis, then we have no objection to that. But if these actions are aimed at sabotage, particularly at sabotaging the Syrian solution in Lebanon, then we are not with Abu 'Ammar. Abu 'Ammar has strayed and gone too far with the United States. There is a great illusion that the [Palestinian] land will return, but the land will not return.

[Fakhuri] Palestine will not return?

[Junblatt] It will not return in our time.

[Fakhuri] What about the south?

[Junblatt] It will not return in our time; enough illusions. Israel has never evacuated Arab land. It left Sinai only in return for a tremendous political price — Camp David. Nobody is talking about Camp David today; they are talking about Tabah and the Coral Island.

Foreign Ministry's Al-Baba Receives Eritrean Group

NC171125 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Ambassador Samih al-Baba, director of political affairs in the Foreign Ministry, today received, on behalf of Prime Minister Rashid Karami, a delegation representing the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea led by a member of the front's Political Bureau. The delegation asked Ambassador al-Baba for Lebanon's support for their country.

'Security Belt' Requested Around University

NC191706 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] After chairing a meeting of the West Beirut Coordination Committee today, Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran said that the situation of the American University in Beirut [AUB] had been discussed. He added that the committee very much regretted that certain militias were engaged in kidnapping and firing on people. In answer to a question, Minister 'Usayran said: The committee members have asked that the special force be assigned the task of establishing a security belt around the whole of the university, from Graham to the middle of (Blass) Street and the northern side of the university. He added: I have undertaken to ask the army commander and the chief of staff to execute this request immediately and to assign people who are able and willing to assume this responsibility.

Clashes Erupt in Camps Between Amal, Palestinians

Fighting Near Burj al-Barajinah

NC191639 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Violent clashes between Amal and Palestinian gunmen have been taking place around the Burj al-Barajinah and Sabra camps since 1715 today involving the use of 82-mm and 120-mm mortars as well as rockets and machineguns. The fighting began at 1715 after an Amal car was fired on from inside the Burj al-Barajinah camp at around 1700. The passengers were wounded. The Palestinians this evening accused the Amal gunmen inside the car of opening fire on the Burj al-Barajinah camp and wounding three people. The Palestinians also blamed the Amal Movement for starting the mortar bombardment.

Tension spread to the Sabra camp at around 1730 and sniper fire covered the areas of Qasr al-Mashnuq, Al-'Amiliyah College,

Zayn al-Din, and Al-'Annan, reaching the airport road. This promoted the internal security forces to close the roads leading to the two camps and to divert traffic to Al-Manshiyah road. Meanwhile, shops in the area have closed and the streets have become deserted. Pedestrians have taken to the shelters.

Al-Asad Battalion Asked to Assist

NC191911 (Clandestine) *Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic*
1845 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Fighting with machineguns is now raging around the Burj al-Barajinah camp. Violent clashes broke out around Sabra and Burj al-Barajinah this evening involving the use of rockets and machineguns, and Amal asked its gunmen to deploy around the camps. We have learned that Syrian officers have asked the Al-Asad battalion, which is stationed in Ra's al-Nab', to move toward the camps to assist Amal following the latter's failure to check the Palestinian attacks outside.

Amal, PNSF Arrange Cease-Fire

NC191928 *Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*
1900 GMT 19 May 86

[Excerpts] Fourteen people were wounded, most of them slightly, in the fighting around the Burj al-Barajinah camp between 1700 and 1930 today. They have been taken to the Al-Sahil hospital in Beirut's southern suburb. The clashes ceased following the intensive contacts that Amal held with representatives of the Palestinian National Salvation Front (PNSF) during which an agreement was reached for a cease-fire at 1915. It was marred by sporadic sniper fire but joint committees from the Amal Movement and the PNSF soon restored calm.

'Violent' Fighting Near Shatila

NC192029 *Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*
2015 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Violent fighting between Amal gunmen and Palestinians has been going on around the Shatila-Hayy Farhat line since 2220. Artillery and rockets are being used in the fighting.

Seven Killed, Many Wounded

NC192102 (Clandestine) *Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic*
2045 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Fierce fighting between Amal and Palestinian gunmen is still going on around the Shatila camp. Machineguns and rockets are being used. Meanwhile, sporadic sniper fire is reported around the Burj al-Barajinah and Sabra camps. Security sources have disclosed that the clashes have so far left seven people dead and many wounded.

Clashes Abate; Junblatt Follower Killed

NC200605 *Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*
0515 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpts] A state of extreme caution prevails in the Burj al-Barajinah, Sabra, and Shatila Palestinian camps following bloody clashes last night, which continued intermittently until 0300 today. Meanwhile, the conventional combat lines remain mostly calm. A limited exchange of fire took place near the old markets and the harbor. Traffic is normal on Beirut's crossing points. In Al-Ramlah al-Bayda', 'Imad Halabi, a follower of Junblatt, was killed by gunmen who shot him from their car.

Al-Asad, Lawyers Federation Hold 6-Hour 'Dialogue'
PM161412 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 14 May 86 p 3

[Jalal 'Isa report: "A 6-Hour Dialogue Between Al-Asad and Arab Lawyers"]

[Excerpts] Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has met for 6 full hours with the members of the Permanent Bureau of the Arab Lawyers Federation. There was a heated and exciting dialogue on a number of Arab, international, and regional issues, especially the questions of freedom, democracy, the rule of law, Arab human rights, the Palestinian question, the Iraq-Iran war, the situation in Lebanon, and the PLO-Syrian crisis. Arab Lawyers Federation Secretary General Faruq Abu 'Isa spoke at the beginning of the meeting, stressing to President al-Asad that the lack of democracy, the torture and physical liquidation, the administrative arrests and extraordinary courts, the non-tolerance of opposite opinions, and the failure to permit diversification of sources of information and political views and to allow a multiparty system and freedom of the press have all harmed the Arab world and led to fragmentation and to isolation of the Arab citizen, preventing him from participating in decision-making. He condemned the U.S. aggression against Libya. He said that the federation is against the organized official state terrorism carried out by the Reagan administration. He expressed support for Syria in the face of the threats to strike it on the pretext of fighting terrorism.

The Arab Lawyers Federation's secretary general asked the Syrian president to release the political detainees in Syria, especially the lawyers.

The wives of the detained Syrian lawyers were the first to receive the Arab lawyers delegations on their arrival in Damascus, urging them to intercede with the Syrian authorities for the release of their husbands who have been in detention for years without trial.

Abu 'Isa told Al-Asad: Reverend Jackson, a black American, once came to you mediating for the release of captured U.S. pilots whose aircraft had been shot down while they were bombing Arab citizens in Lebanon and Syria. You responded to the black American's appeal despite the fact that these people were murderers who killed Arabs. Now Faruq Abu 'Isa, a black Arab from Sudan, comes to you to ask for the release, not of American killers, but of Syrian Arabs who are not murderers and who were detained because their views differed from yours.

He added that it would not be natural to release American killers on the mediation of a black American and not to release the Syrian detainees on the mediation of a black Arab.

Al-Asad burst out with laughter. Ahmad al-Khawajah, Egyptian lawyers doyen and chairman of the Arab Lawyers Federation, also urged the release of political detainees, especially lawyers.

President al-Asad agreed with what they said about the need to release the detainees and he promised to release the following detained lawyers: former lawyers doyen in Aleppo Salim 'Aql, Ahmad Sa'id, 'Abd al-Majid Manjunah, As'ad Halabi, Thurayyah 'Abd al-Karim, Bahjat Hassuni, Michel 'Arish, Muhammad

Hamawi, 'Adnan 'Abd al-Wahhab, 'Adnan 'Ubaysi, and Haytham Malih.

Husayn Majali, Jordanian lawyers doyen, then called for the release of the Ba'thist detainees arrested since 1970, but President al-Asad said that their arrest was not made on his orders but in accordance with a decision by Ba'th Party's regional command for party violations. Therefore, he said, they are subject to party regulations and their release would require a decision not by him but by the party's national congress. He added that they are well treated, read newspapers, watch television, and are visited by their families.

Ahmad al-Khawajah spoke about the Iraq-Iran war, democracy, the PLO, and the need for independent Palestinian decision-making. At the opening meeting of the Permanent Bureau of the Arab Lawyers Federation the Syrian authorities tried to prevent Ahmad al-Khawajah from speaking because of his pro-PLO position at the PNC session and his criticism of undemocratic regimes. Finally the Syrians gave in and let him speak. He was greeted with loud applause by the lawyers and others attending the opening session.

Al-Asad warmly welcomed Al-Khawajah to pacify him. Addressing Al-Asad, Al-Khawajah said: The Iraq-Iran war is no longer a war of regimes. It is devouring the people, wealth, and territory of both nations. There is ruin in both countries. President al-Asad should make serious efforts to stop that war.

He added: We do not defend individuals in the PLO but we defend two principles. The first is that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and the second, and more important, is that it is democratically structured and the PNC is a real parliament of the Palestinian revolution and should as such be supported. And so should the independence of Palestinian decisions. It is the PLO's democratic approach which has preserved it in an environment lacking in freedom and democracy.

Al-Khawajah added that feeding any division within the PLO is harmful not only to the Palestinian cause but also to all the calls of freedom and democracy in the Arab homeland.

In reply, Al-Asad said that the Palestinian independent decision is in fact a reactionary decision meant to bring the PLO under the Camp David canopy. Al-Khawajah said that it is a grave mistake to divide the PLO. He added that it is Syria's responsibility to unite all the Palestinian factions within the PLO.

In reply, Al-Asad said that he was willing to do that and that he would seek to unite all Palestinian factions if 'Arafat abandoned his attempts to join the Camp David umbrella. He added that the split within the PLO is due to Palestinian differences regarding the extent of firmness and commitment to objectives of the revolution's struggle and rejection of the capitulationist plans. He strongly attacked 'Arafat, calling him a liar and saying that he has known him over a period of 30 years as a person who loves power.

He added that the Palestinians create conflicts with the authorities and countries where they live and they carry out provocative

actions. Jordan, he said, did not accept a parallel authority to its own, nor did Lebanon.

Their practices, Al-Asad said, were not practices of revolutionaries but moves to collect money and accumulate massive wealth. He also attacked the PLO's deviations.

After a long dialogue Al-Asad said that he supports the Algiers conference and hopes the Palestinians would agree among themselves. If they agree on basic principles they would restore the revolution's glamor and Syria would then be open to the PLO and all its united leadership. He added that he has no personal enmities and that he is not against anyone in particular.

Referring to the Iraq-Iran war, in reply to Al-Khawajah, President al-Asad said that Syria's ability to stop the war is exaggerated. He added that the war was started by Iraq with the aim, in his opinion, of getting Iraq out [of the Arab-Israeli conflict]. He defended the Iranian revolution, which replaced the shah, the worst plotter and agent.

He added: We condemned the war when it started and we mediated but Iraq was intransigent and rejected that, asserting that anyone who mediates would be considered a traitor. The war could have been stopped at the beginning.

He said that the continuation of the war is a service to imperialism in the region and he was convinced that it should be stopped but Iran emphasizes, on the basis of an edict from Khomeyni and the other clergy, that Saddam Husayn is an infidel. This, he noted, is a religious matter and it is difficult to convince them of anything to the contrary.

He added: We have been frequently asked to issue a statement condemning the war and calling for an end to it, but that would only be a piece of paper. It would not stop the war and it would embarrass our relations with Iran which might prove useful to the Arabs in the future.

Al-Asad also said: In Saddam's place I would abdicate to spare the Iraqi people and the Arab nation the dangers of this war. With him out of power there would be some hope that the Iranian religious argument would no longer be valid. There is another way, namely the Syrian-Iraqi unity charter which the Iraqis have undermined. Iraq could now establish immediate unity with Syria in implementation of that charter despite the fact that at this particular time unity with Iraq would be a burden to Syria because Syria would have to bear with Iraq all the consequences of the war. Unity, however, would pave the way for convincing Iran that it would be dealing with a new state in a new constitutional manner. That might help the moderate elements in Iran to work against the hardliners who are in favor of the war with Iraq.

He added that he cares about Iraqi territory and that the Iranians, headed by Khamenei and other officials, assured him that Iran has no expansionist ambitions in Iraq, and that their aim is to topple the regime. He also said that if it became evident that they want to seize Iraqi territory then I would have to fight on Iraq's side.

He defended his attitude in Lebanon. He said: If we had not entered Lebanon Israel would have turned it into a U.S.-Israeli protectorate. He emphasized his opposition to Lebanon's partition, adding that the presence of the Syrian Army preserves Lebanon's independence, Arab identity, and unity. He said he is against sectarian infighting and for national accord by all sides.

There was a long discussion on freedom and democracy. Al-Asad said: I am with you on the question of democracy but the exercise of democracy differs from time to time. We do not claim to have complete democracy in Syria but we are trying to give the citizens a greater share with us.

He added: There are those who rebuke us for lack of democracy. They want to open the gate of democracy to those who want to break our steadfastness. He also said that the Ba'th Party congress meets 14 days a year and discusses everything freely.

Al-Asad Issues Decree Forming Export Committee

JN181154 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic

1815 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has issued Legislative Decree No 19 dated 16 May 1986 forming an exportation committee which will be responsible for directing and supervising the exportation process and overseeing all establishments involved in this process. Following is the text of the decree: Legislative Decree No 19.

The president of the Republic, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, decrees the following:

Article 1

An exportation committee shall be formed comprising: Deputy prime minister for economic affairs as chairman; minister of economy and foreign trade as deputy chairman; with the ministers of supply and internal trade, labor and social affairs, oil and mineral wealth, agriculture and agrarian reform, industry, and the minister of state for planning affairs as members; and assistant minister of economy and foreign trade as secretary.

Article 2

The committee shall perform the following:

- a. direct and supervise the exportation process and oversee all establishments practicing this activity;
- b. specify the commodities to be exported by each establishment or ministry on the basis of providing the minimum amount of foreign currency required to meet the needs of that establishment or ministry. The maximum amount shall be specified after discussion of production plans;
- c. for 1986, the committee shall immediately prepare lists of commodities requested to be exported;
- d. at the proposal of the minister of economy and foreign trade, for exceptional and objective reasons, the prime minister may issue a decision exempting some industrial establishments from the provisions of this legislative decree, completely or partially.

Article 3

An office for the committee headed by the minister of economy and foreign trade shall be established at the ministry of economy

and foreign trade. A secretary for the office shall be appointed. His time shall be completely devoted to the post. He shall enjoy the powers and rights of an assistant minister. He shall be responsible for:

- a. following up the exportation plan drawn up by the exportation committee;
- b. supervising exportation by foreign trade establishments;
- c. adopting all the required measures to achieve these tasks.

Article 4

The committee shall enjoy the widest powers to carry out its tasks, particularly in the following:

- a. specifying the quantities, specifications, and dates of the exported commodities;
- b. specifying the privileges and incentives that can be granted for the exportation process and exporting quarters.

Article 5

All sides concerned with the exportation plan shall be committed to the implementation of the committee's decisions.

Article 6

The committee's decisions shall be effective as of the date of issuance.

Article 7

The office shall submit a report to the committee, every 2 months, on the results of following up implementation of the export plan and exportation activities in general.

Article 8

The committee's meeting shall be legal if attended by a majority of members.

Article 9

This legislative decree shall be published in the official gazette.

Damascus, 8 Ramadan, 1406, Hegira, corresponding to 16 May 1986.

[Signed] President of the Republic, Hafiz al-Asad.

Austrian Interior Minister Visits for Talks

Received by Al-Kasm

JN181245 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received Austrian Interior Minister Karl Belcha and the accompanying delegation at 1100 today. The meeting was attended by Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash and the Austrian ambassador in Damascus. During the meeting, the guest minister conveyed to Dr al-Kasm greetings from the Austrian chancellor. The talks also revolved around the available possibilities of promoting economic and trade relations and the exchange of expertise in all fields of cooperation between the two countries. The prime minister was acquainted with talks the Austrian minister is conducting with officials in the country and affirmed the impor-

ance of these talks. At the end of the meeting, Dr al-Kasm asked the minister to convey his greetings to the Austrian chancellor.

Holds First Session of Talks

JN181544 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Damascus — The first session of talks between the Syrian Interior Ministry delegation led by Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash and the Austrian delegation led by Interior Minister Karl Belcha began today. The two sides discussed relations between the two interior ministries in all fields, particularly those pertaining to combatting crime. They also discussed means of promoting cooperation and coordination on issues of common interest to the two countries.

Confers With Talas

JN191145 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Damascus — General Mustafa Talas; deputy commander in chief of the Army and the Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, received Austrian Interior Minister Karl Belcha and his accompanying delegation at noon today. The Austrian ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting. Talks focused on friendly relations between the two countries and ways to bolster them.

Received by Khaddam

JN191320 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1258 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Damascus, 19 May (SANA) — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam today received Austrian Interior Minister Karl Belcha and his accompanying delegation. The meeting was attended by Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash and the Austrian ambassador in Damascus. Talks dealt with the situation in the region and issues of mutual concern.

People's Assembly Discusses 'Electricity Crisis'

JN191555 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Damascus — The People's Assembly held a session today under Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi. The session, attended by several ministers, discussed electricity in light of the report which the Services Committee compiled at assembly request. The assembly approved the recommendations suggested by the report for tackling the present electricity crisis. Other recommendations made by a number of assembly members have been modified and added to committee recommendations. Also during this session, written questions by members were read and referred to the competent departments. The session was adjourned until tomorrow morning, Tuesday.

Damascus Paper Cited on Goals of U.S., Israel

U.S. 'Adheres' to Israeli Policy

JN200627 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 20 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "America and the Policy of Terrorism," *AL-THAWRAH* says: Events and developments in the area confirm day by day that there is no independent U.S. policy in the Middle East. There is only an Israeli policy, which the United States adheres to and implements. This fact needs no further proof, because the official, organized terrorism which the United States is applying against the Arab nation leads us to the real conclusion that the United States has so far not been able to formulate its own independent policy in the region. The recent U.S. aggression against Libya, U.S. participation in the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, U.S. warships' bombardment of residential areas in West Beirut, and Washington's use of the veto against a UN Security Council draft resolution condemning Israel for hijacking a Libyan airliner carrying an official Syrian delegation; all these events present the United States as the party most engaged in terrorism in the Middle East. Yet, the United States is trying to level accusations against the Arab states, which are resisting its hostile plans in the region, believing that this method could conceal the facts from world public opinion. However, what the United States is doing has prevented it from assuming its responsibilities as a world superpower. Its grave commitment to Israel's expansionist policy in the Middle East is responsible for the deterioration of the situation in this area and also threatens world peace and security with the gravest dangers.

The paper says: Obviously, this commitment also prevents a just settlement of the Middle East crisis and makes the Arabs place the United States on a par with Israel. When Syria raises its voice high, warning of the dangers of the strategic alliance between Washington and Tel Aviv, it does so out of its complete awareness that this alliance is aimed at the entire Arab region and that the United States wants to use this alliance to tighten its control on the resources of the Arab nation and to enable Israel to carry out its expansionist plans. What is certain is that the situation will not continue forever, because the Arab nation is determined to escalate its national struggle against hostile imperialist and U.S. plans.

Aggression Plan 'Crystallizing'

JN170619 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 17 May 86

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Imperialist-Zionist Settlement Impasse," *AL-THAWRAH* says: Israeli-U.S. contacts are

increasing with the aim of crystallizing a premeditated aggression plan against the Arab nation and its steadfast forces led by Syria now that the campaigns of lies and confusion have failed to create a pretext for aggression. The U.S. Administration and Israel are anxious to carry out the aggression because the region's developments show that time is not on their side in terms of their plans of aggression, expansion, and domination. The trend of capitulation has not succeeded in the Arab homeland 9 years after the Camp David agreements were signed. This trend is now beset with dangers, besieged by the Arab masses. The Egyptian people are dealing painful blows to this trend, threatening it with collapse and annihilation. Attempts to break the deadlock in the trend of capitulation through the 17 May agreement in Lebanon were foiled, thus dealing a deadly blow to any attempt to impose capitulation on the region.

The line of pan-Arab steadfastness as proposed and adopted by Syria is now entrenched in the hearts and consciences of the Arab masses. It is the motive force behind their struggle and has been manifested by the advanced struggle of the national resistance in southern Lebanon, the Golan, and occupied Palestine and by the Egyptian people's uprisings to crush the Camp David agreements and the dens of Zionists and the Mosad in Cairo.

The paper notes that when imperialist and Zionist circles failed to break the deadlock in their plans, they resorted to using unjust military force. The paper asserts that the Arab masses and their steadfast forces led by Syria are perfectly aware that confronting the imperialist and Zionist plots is their only choice to impose a just peace, liberate the land, regain the rights, and end the Zionist-imperialist policy of aggression, expansion, and domination in the Arab region.

On enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' new proposal to liquidate the Palestinian issue, *AL-THAWRAH* says in another comment: While beating the drums of war and increasing military preparations to launch a premeditated aggression against Syria, Israel's prime minister is proposing a new plan, which affirms that the entire plan is a political cover for military aggression. Hence the U.S. Administration's hasty welcome of Peres' proposals. The U.S. position defines the declared aim of the Peres initiative and dots the i's and crosses the t's at all levels.

The paper affirms that this new Israeli maneuver will not be able to realize its aims because of the awareness and steadfastness of the masses in the occupied territories. The paper notes that the Palestinian answer to the Israeli plot requires a general national upsurge which would provide firm ground for a new development in armed struggle.

Peres Speech at Opening of Knesset Session
TA191755 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
 1312 GMT 19 May 86

[Address by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to the opening of the Knesset summer session, in Jerusalem — live]

[Text] Mr Speaker, distinguished Knesset:

I would like to join in the greetings of the Knesset speaker and presidium to the president of the Bundestag and its delegation. The Bundestag maintains close cooperation with our Knesset and our state and I greet them for being in our midst today.

Mr Speaker, two decisive developments have taken place since the Knesset went into recess: the organization of the free world to fight international terrorism and the dramatic drop in the price of oil which has changed the economic situation of the Middle East. International terrorism has been plaguing the entire world and it is no longer confined to the Middle East. It is being waged against passport-holders rather than against geographical zones. It is designed to intimidate those who do not agree with the perpetrators of terrorism and at times it affects innocent people just to make newspaper headlines.

The United States has engaged in war on at least two occasions during this century, not to defend its soil but rather to defend its values. It set out to help democratic nations because democracy had been threatened. This time, it once again decided to set out at the head of the struggle so that violent organizations do not use democratic freedom to hurt democracy itself, to make sure that the law is obeyed and that freedom of movement is maintained. In the absence of these factors, democracy would be an empty declaration deterred by every bomb and gun.

The United States decided that the struggle would be founded on several principles: the identification of the terrorists, their organizations, the countries which serve as their launching pad or which assist them; the establishment of a broad coalition made up of all the countries opposed to terrorism or that are a target of terrorism; the construction of international cooperation in the fields of intelligence and preemption; the use of a variety of countermeasures, be they economic, informative, political and, if there is no other choice, military as well.

Three countries were identified as terrorist centers or are suspected of abetting it: Libya, Iran, and Syria. Libya is the country that went the farthest: It used its oil revenues to sow fear everywhere it could in the world. It trained terrorists. It used the diplomatic pouch to smuggle arms. It granted asylum to killers. It even sent its own assassins to murder Libyans and Arabs, Americans and Europeans, not to mention Israelis. It thought that lies would cover up murders and it indiscriminately spread lies.

Now, Libya is in distress. Its oil revenues have dropped. An economic pressure belt is tightening around it. Its declarations about 100 kms of territorial waters off its coast have been mocked and have not even been recognized by the Soviet Union. After the U.S. military operation, it turned out that it was left alone in the international arena and almost isolated in the Arab world.

All the predictions on the eve of the military operation, as if the world would collapse in its wake, as if Al-Qadhafi would become the hero of the Arab world, and as if the Arab world would rally around him, were proven wrong. The Arab world paid lip service, and that is all that it did.

Now, it is Syria that is on the agenda. On its soil and under its control are an impressive number of terrorist organizations: Abu Nidal, Hawatimah, Habash, Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha]. In Lebanon, there is the Hizballah which attacks and murders innocent people, including Russians. In Syria, there is a military intelligence body affiliated with the Syrian intelligence community which operates a large network of agents and functionaries who assist terrorist operations. Al-Asad does not support all these organizations for the sake of it but rather in a bid to make them tools of the Syrian policy aimed at achieving hegemony in the Arab world. In fact, he also brought about dissension within the PLO's ranks because he wanted the PLO to be a Syrian tool rather than a Palestinian one.

Hence, Al-Asad had been aware of the potential of these organizations, but now he has realized that their price might be dear. Therefore, he now argues that he is opposed to terrorism and denies the Syrian connection to the attempt to smuggle a bomb on board an El Al plane. He has expressed his willingness to help secure the release of the U.S. and French hostages held by Hizballah. This is verbal progress and the question it raises is: will it also turn into genuine progress or will it remain just words? The test is not in words but in deeds. The test will be if Syria continues to be a launching pad to all those terrorist organizations, if its intelligence body continues to assist terrorism, if the kidnappers of civilians continue to enjoy a safe haven in Al-Biq'a, Ba'labakk, and Beirut.

Also the attempt to plant a bomb on a civilian airplane has been recorded and answers to very difficult questions will have to be given. If despite Al-Asad's declarations Syria continues to host terrorism, the world may soon resort to a series of economic and diplomatic countermeasures and there is no need to resort to weapons.

Syria's economic situation is far from brilliant and had it not been for the Saudi aid it is doubtful that it could meet its minimal needs even today. If it chooses to be a hostile country, it must bear in mind that it is also a vulnerable one. Dealing with Syria's terrorist dimension is no longer Israel's business only. There is at present an international coalition with a far more variegated assortment of means than ours at its disposal to deal with state-abetted terrorism and terrorist states.

We have additional problems with Syria. In general terms, one can say that the partial agreements on the Golan Heights signed by Syria and Israel have been adhered to by all parties. In Lebanon, Syria's objectives are twofold: the first objective is trying to overtake Lebanon, whether directly or indirectly, by military means as well; and the second objective is directed at Israel. Syria inherited Lebanon and its curses, nothing has changed for the better in Lebanon. On the contrary, Hizballah has become more audacious and is spreading fear and terror and there is nobody to rein it in or curb it. Israel is not interested in Lebanon's soil, it has no business or foothold there; Israel has no

interest in Lebanon's politics and it will not send its soldiers to play any role there. However, Israel will go to great lengths to see that Lebanon does not become a launching pad for missiles or for terrorists trying to infiltrate it. Israel does not meddle in Lebanon's affairs but Lebanon or Lebanese groups allow themselves to sabotage Israel's security and, for some reason, they expect Israel not to react. For us, it is a matter of self-defense. A Lebanon which does not have peace in its midst is a Lebanon that is not surrounded by peace. Israel is interested in an undivided, unified Lebanon free of foreigners; the Lebanon which used to be and which tasted the flavor of *de facto* peace with Israel. A Lebanon that pulls itself together will enjoy both independence and peace.

As for the Syrian deployment in Lebanon, we have made our positions clear: We do not want to pose a threat to Syria, neither verbal nor strategic. At the same time, we will not let Syria pose an aggressive threat to Israel. We have announced that we have no intentions of attacking Syria, just as we do not have any aggressive intentions against any other country. Recently there has been a verbal escalation which we have been trying to allay. I have also read that President Al-Asad does not want this escalation and, of course, this approach is better than words aimed at igniting flames in the region.

Moreover, we proposed to Syria to discuss additional arrangements, we offered to hold negotiations without any preconditions aimed at attaining a comprehensive peace. However, the Syrian president is looking for strategic parity with Israel and in the meantime he is paying a dear economic toll to beef up his army and enlarge its ammunition depots, as if an arrangement could be the result of military conflagration rather than the consequence of political negotiations.

We have read with interest the Syrian president's remarks about allaying the tension and we reiterate once again that if Syria is looking forward to a new future, to a future of peace, we will be prepared to enter negotiations with it without any preconditions.

Mr Speaker, honorable Knesset: While terrorism has turned into an international problem, the decrease in world oil prices has turned into a burning regional problem. Perhaps the situation of the oil producing countries is not tragic. However, the situation of its neighbors, whose economies are influenced by oil revenue, begins to be serious. The aid they have been receiving from the oil producing countries has been cut, the number of their citizens working in these countries has been cut, revenue from transportation has gone down, agricultural exports have gone down, and in addition terrorism has harmed tourism, and tourism revenues have gone down sharply. Contrary to this the arms expenditures remain high, and the emerging picture is of a tottering economy, expensive armament, unstable policy, and the ground is shaking under their feet.

One could say that this does not concern Israel. Indeed, Israel is not responsible for the economic conditions of other countries, but Israel is interested in peace, in peace with its neighbors, and the extent to which they would be willing to make peace in the region will be as great as their internal stability. It is doubtful whether economic aid by itself will bring about peace, but economic instability, which would be followed by a trend of

extremism and riots, will certainly constitute a threat to the chances of peace. It is enough that we have one Lebanon in the Middle East. We do not want a Lebanonization of the entire region. We have turned the attention of the countries who are interested in Middle East peace, or who are interested in its oil, to the growing economic danger, which can threaten the stability and peace, and in the last event even the supply of oil.

We must remember that if the oil producing countries have lost this year approximately \$100 billion, then the countries purchasing oil have gained this enormous sum. We should not invest all this sum in reducing prices, but also in a show of responsibility toward meaningful possibilities which must be created and which could perhaps be prevented by well-calculated action. These countries must not look only at the oil wells while ignoring the fires raging around them. I must say that the way in which we presented this issue raised great interest among various circles.

Perhaps it is an interesting phenomenon that a body recently created, which was meant to be mainly an economic body — I am referring to the meetings of the seven industrialized states — is proving itself to be a body with political power. In its recent conference in Tokyo, it discussed the struggle against international terrorism as a key issue on its agenda, and it discussed the economic situation in the Middle East and the plan for its economic recovery as an off-the-record issue which requires further preparation. A balanced international intervention which would cut down violent terrorism on the one hand and which would assist economic recovery on the other could in the present circumstances represent an important contribution to progress in the entire region. It is definitely better than the increasing participation in the arms race in our region.

Mr Speaker, distinguished Knesset: Along with these developments, Israel maintains an agenda in which peace constitutes a central item. In this agenda, the conclusion of the negotiations with Egypt is upmost on the list. We met the Egyptian president halfway and we agreed to arbitration that includes elements of conciliation regarding Tabah. We talked about the need to reach understandings with Egypt on all the other pending issues such as trade, tourism, culture, and information. Another round of negotiations began today between the Egyptian and our delegation regarding the formulation of the arbitral compromise. These negotiations have been going on for a long time and are now largely of a legal nature. If the legal experts do not come up with the magic formula, the legal arguments might shatter the political chances and large efforts would go down the drain.

We are aware of the willingness of Egypt and of President Mubarak to make progress toward solving the Palestinian problem and toward attaining comprehensive peace in the Middle East. I do not think this is attainable without a serious dialogue on all other spheres. The Palestinian problem cannot be solved without the participation of Israel, which has been looking for a solution to this problem. There can be no solution without negotiations and a preparatory dialogue. Both Egypt and Israel should embrace measures which promote confidence and enter into direct and intensive talks to solve the pending problems between us and to promote peace in the entire region. Politics call for a great deal of patience but one should also see that time is not wasted in vain.

Ever since the breakdown of negotiations with Jordan caused by 'Arafat, there has been a pause in the process aimed at bringing about peace between Jordan and Israel and at solving the Palestinian problem. Israel's opening positions have been made perfectly clear: We are prepared to enter direct negotiations with Jordan without any preconditions. We are prepared to conduct these negotiations with either a Jordanian or a commonly-acceptable Jordanian-Palestinian delegation; we are prepared to have the negotiations open with international accompaniment playing an encouraging, rather than an intrusive, role. Until then, Israel is prepared to propose — albeit not to impose — self-administration of daily life in the territories; it is prepared to promote economic development and open contacts between inhabitants of the territories, who are Jordanian citizens, and the Jordanian kingdom; as pledged in the Camp David accords, Israel does not intend to unilaterally impose its sovereignty on these territories.

The Arab world is so busy formulating its positions that it has been constantly putting off the opening of negotiations with Israel. One should bear in mind that there will be no peace with Israel if there is no dialogue with it just as there will be no peace with the Arabs if there is no dialogue with them. I must tell our neighbors to the east that time is not standing still. Situations change and it is doubtful that that which is not attained today will be attained tomorrow. In any event, we are prepared — just as we have always been — to enter a serious and full dialogue at once on all the issues.

To sum up, there is no ignoring the fact that the regional situation has undergone important changes. It may be that only some of them have run their course and other important developments may take place. As far as Israel is concerned, improving relations with Egypt is the most urgent issue since it may broaden the circle of peace. Allaying the tension between Israel and Syria along with attempts to formalize relations as a result of the present situation, encouraging self-administration in the territories, and continuing our efforts to open negotiations with our eastern neighbors will continue to be our main priorities in the future.

The Israel that wants peace is the same Israel that enjoys the appreciation of the world. By definition, the search for peace eases the tensions and at times also prevents war, and this search for peace may also end in the finding of peace — and this is our greatest hope.

Tabah Talks Resume; Sofaer Holds Separate Meetings
TA201017 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The Tabah negotiations between the Israeli and Egyptian delegations resumed this morning in Herzliya. Our correspondent Bassam Jabir reports that the head of the U.S. delegation, Abraham Sofaer, held separate meetings with the heads of the Israeli and Egyptian delegations in a bid to resolve the differences of opinion on the question that will be presented to the arbiter.

Shultz Expected for 'Final Push'

TA200740 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMESHMAR in Hebrew
20 May 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by political correspondent Dalva Shehori]

[Text] Authoritative political sources said last night that Secretary of State George Shultz will most likely come to Israel in the very near future, perhaps even this month, after the visit of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Two days ago Prime Minister Shimon Peres held a nocturnal meeting with U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering in which the two discussed, among other things, the possibility that the secretary of state will visit the region.

It seems Secretary Shultz will come to give the "final push" to the Israeli-Egyptian talks on drawing up the arbitral compromise and to prevent, through his presence and emphasis on the importance of promoting Israeli-Egyptian relations, the Inner Cabinet from delaying the beginning of the arbitration process.

The main issues that will be discussed with Shultz will be the situation along the Israeli-Syrian border; the war against terrorism; Israeli-Egyptian relations; and an examination of the progress made in the Israeli-Egyptian negotiating process.

Regarding the talks yesterday in Herzliya between the Israeli and Egyptian delegations, we have learned that State Department Legal Adviser Abraham Sofaer, who is participating in the current round of talks, presented several U.S. compromise proposals on the formulation of the "question" that will be presented to the arbiters, an issue that is still disputed. It should be noted that the very fact that Sofaer was dispatched to the region indicates the U.S. desire to end the footdragging in the negotiations between Israel and Egypt on the arbitral compromise.

Political observers believe that the main motive behind Shultz' arrival in Israel at this time now is the administration's desire to express indirect support for Shimon Peres as prime minister. Some progress was made at the Herzliya talks yesterday on all the issues that are not connected to "the question." Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche said yesterday that 15 such issues have been concluded.

The two directors general, Avraham Tamar and David Kimche, said that an argument remains on two substantial issues: the phrasing of the question that will be presented to the arbiters, and determining "conciliation" as a practical move that will be taken before the arbitration process gets under way.

Israeli officials commented on the additional round of Tabah talks that began in Herzliya yesterday and said that the two sides currently differ only on one word which is preventing them from reaching an agreement.

Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche said: "The Americans are seeking formulas that will be acceptable to the two sides... All the sides are making a tremendous effort because we want to conclude the process."

The talks are expected to continue today, and Kimche said that another round of talks will probably be required.

Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office said that the dispute is only over one word. "We are lucky to be stuck on one word only. A few months ago we were bogged down over 40 words."

Other Israeli sources said that the bone of contention is Egypt's demand that the arbiter will be required to determine the **exact** location of the Tabah border, while Israel demands that the arbiter be asked to determine the **correct** location of the border.

Commenting on the Egyptian position, Kimche said: "I take it as a compliment, because it means that they believe we have good arguments to present to the arbiter and are afraid of giving us the chance to present them."

Kimche added that the two countries' delegations did reach agreement on 15 issues which had been in dispute. Another source, who insisted on remaining anonymous, said that these involved the number of arbiters and their nationality, but not the identity of specific arbiters.

Peres Meets Bundestag Leader on Terror Issue

TA190439 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says the Western countries' imposition of diplomatic and economic sanctions against Libya has influenced other countries which support terrorism. Speaking to visiting West German Bundestag President Dr Philippe Jenninger, Peres said two recent events prove this. He first pointed to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's recent explanations of Syrian policy on U.S. television. The second proof, Peres said, was the fact that Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, has not had his position in the Arab world strengthened following the U.S. attacks on Libya.

Peres, Shamir Appreciate Italy's Anti-Terror Role

LD191724 Rome International Service in Italian
1555 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] The problems of terrorism and the effect this phenomenon has against the establishment of peace in the Middle East were the most important items discussed by Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Giulio Andreotti with the most senior Israeli officials during the first day of his official conversations in Jerusalem. Both Prime Minister Peres and Foreign Minister Shamir expressed to Andreotti their appreciation of the part being played by Italy in combatting terrorism. Both Peres and Shamir insistently stressed to Andreotti the role of Syria, in addition to Libya's, in giving support to international terrorism.

According to the Israeli leaders, who consider highly positive the decisions of the EEC and the Tokyo summit against the countries fostering the phenomenon of terrorism, a coordinated action by the 'Big Seven' of the world economy would also be necessary in

favor of development in the Middle East, also for the purpose of forestalling grave economic crises that would have destabilizing effects in the area.

EEC-PLO Meeting Draws Jerusalem's Opposition

TA200600 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The chairman of the EEC Council will meet with Yasir 'Arafat next week. The chairman, Dutch Foreign Affairs Minister Hans van den Broek, will visit Tunis where he will meet with the PLO leader. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that Jerusalem takes a negative view of the meeting, scheduled at a time of decline in the PLO's status, and will make every effort to prevent it.

Leaders Comment on Recent Syrian Developments

General Or: Syria 'Does Not Want Peace'

TA181100 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] The commander of the Northern Command, Major General Ori Or, says that in military terms no revolutionary change has taken place on our border with Syria, beyond small changes, and that there is no sign of an immediate Syrian threat. Nevertheless, it is obvious that Syria does not want peace. During the past 3 weeks, a considerable change has occurred in the fact that Syria was found to be directly involved in the planning of the terrorist attack in London. Had the El Al plane crashed, the situation in the region would have changed completely, Or said.

During a tour of Zefat as a guest of the Zefat Municipality, Maj Gen Or also said that we have not totally eliminated terrorism, and that the real answer to terrorism is continuous IDF activity and, first and foremost, the strengthening of the northern settlements. Strong settlements and many Jews in the Galilee serve as a contribution of supreme importance to security. The commander of the Northern Command, who will soon complete his assignment, does not believe that the defense budget will increase next year, nevertheless, he says, the settlements in the north can definitely be strengthened.

Lubrani on Al-Asad Speech

TA181731 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1605 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] The coordinator of Israeli activities in Lebanon, Uri Lubrani, has said that this morning's speech by President al-Asad is actually an announcement of Syria's weakness in its relations with Lebanon and of the fact that it does not have the power to impose its will on Lebanon. From Israel's viewpoint, this is a positive step. This evening Uri Lubrani was the guest of Haifa University and our correspondent Shula Shmerling has brought us some of his remarks.

[Begin recording] [Shmerling] The coordinator of Israeli activities in the territories, Uri Lubrani, knows the Lebanese mire very

well indeed and that is what he also calls it. For many years he has been dealing with the twists and turns of the strange and complicated relations between Israel and Lebanon and this evening, too, speaking to the Scientific-Academic Club of Haifa University, he tried to show, or at least to underline, the positive side to each of the last few days' events. Katyushas fell on the Galilee Panhandle on the eve of Independence Day and on Saturday evening; that is a deviation, not the norm.

[Lubrani] I think the level of attacks and their frequency certainly enables us to regard this matter as a deviation, not something normal. There is no guarantee, there is no certainty that we will be able to completely eliminate the threat of the Katyushas.

[Shmerling] Uri Lubrani described the security zone as the best of a bad job, since, in any other configuration, our situation would have been worse and the attacks would have been more frequent. Heaven forbid that we should talk about withdrawing from the area, then. The exchanges of verbal blows between Israel and Syria are also, in fact, not frightening. The proof is that President al-Asad has been wary about making any threat and this morning he even said Syria would not let itself be dragged into the mire of international relations in Lebanon. This is actually an admission of failure or weakness.

[Lubrani] [picked up in midsentence] in my view, the announcement, with a capital A, by Syria, that it is incapable of imposing its will, even its limited will, on the rival factions in Lebanon. We have no doubt that the situation in Lebanon will continue to be fluid and unstable as long as there is no central administration, capable of speaking in Lebanon's name, to conduct negotiations in Lebanon's name and guarantee that what is agreed on through negotiations will really be implemented.

[Shmerling] The optimism and even joy can be clearly heard, at least from Israel's viewpoint.

[Lubrani] I am not absolutely certain that, if we look at it from Israel's viewpoint, it is so good that Syria should leave Lebanon.

[Shmerling] Would it be better for Syria to remain there?

[Lubrani] And let it sink in that abyss. [end recording]

Soviets Approve SS-23 Shipment

TA200903 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew
20 May 86 pp 1, 11

[Report by Roni Shaqed, Washington correspondent Erol Guiney, and New York correspondent Ya'aqov Eylon]

[Excerpts] Syria is about to receive a consignment of 500 Soviet-made SS-23 surface-to-surface missiles with a range of 500 km and which are noted for their high accuracy. Western sources reported this yesterday in Jerusalem. According to the sources, Syria requested this equipment as part of its plan to achieve "strategic parity" with Israel and to strengthen its ability to threaten civilian targets deep inside Israel. The Soviet Union has approved the Syrian request in principle and the deal is in advanced stages. Syria is therefore expected to receive these very modern missiles, which the Soviet Army also uses, soon.

Jerusalem sources expressed the fear that the supply of modern missiles and aircraft to Syria will substantially improve its long-term offensive capability and could constitute a serious threat to Israel. The sources reported that all the deals have been struck as part of President al-Asad's plan to achieve strategic parity with Israel, if not superiority over it, in preparation of war, as President al-Asad personally declared in his speeches several times.

AFP Reports OAU Condemnation of South African Raids
AB191822 Paris AFP in English 1704 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Addis Ababa, May 19 (AFP) — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Monday condemned "with the contempt they deserve" South African attacks Monday on alleged bases of the African National Congress (ANC) in Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe. "The OAU has learnt with utter disgust of the latest South African military raids into Zimbabwe, Botswana and Zambia today under the pretext of seeking out alleged ANC targets in the three countries," the OAU secretariat said in a statement. "By those acts, Pretoria had once more demonstrated its total disregard for human life and the norms of international law," it added. The OAU appealed for international pressure to force South Africa to refrain "from further contemplated acts of aggression" and called for worldwide backing for the forthcoming international conference on sanctions against Pretoria scheduled to take place in Paris June 16-20.

Chairman Reacts

AB192245 Paris AFP in French 2103 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Dakar, 19 May (AFP) — In a statement issued in Dakar tonight, current OAU Chairman Abdou Diouf "very strongly" condemned the South African raids against Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana and called on the Security Council members to take "compulsory economic sanctions" against South Africa. "I very strongly condemn this true act of state terrorism that South Africa has just perpetrated," President Abdou Diouf stated, before adding that with this new criminal act it has been definitely proved that it is effectively time that the Security Council member countries should clearly condemn Pretoria's attitude and take compulsory economic sanctions to stop the South African segregationists." According to Mr Diouf, by taking such sanctions against South Africa the UN Security Council would prove its credibility and thus provide conditions for the safeguarding of peace and international security.

After denouncing the South African regime's arrogance and cynicism and noting that nothing can be expected any longer of Pieter Botha's regime, the current OAU chairman stated that "with these murderous bombings the whole world has now clearer idea of the true nature of apartheid whose suicidal logic forces its champions relentlessly to pursue it in order to ensure their survival."

Abdou Diouf also renewed "the active solidarity and the unflinching support of all Africa, whose dignity has been down trodden" for the countries and people that are victims of the

South African raids, saying in conclusion: "Pretoria should remember anyway that, as yesterday so today, intimidation will not be tolerated because the methods it has just used were already used a few years ago and encountered the fierce determination of the independent countries of southern Africa."

PANA Comments on RSA Raid on Frontline States

AB191335 Dakar PANA in English 1330 GMT 19 May 86

["Special Report: Africa Will Not Be Shaken by South Africa's Raid" by Mpassi-Muba — PANA headline]

[Text] Dakar, 19 May (PANA) — The American Administration, by deliberately attacking the people of Libya on 15 April to the general disapproval of world opinion did, undoubtedly, not imagine that this action was going to be emulated by others. Should America today be happy at seeing its philosophy, analysis and actions imitated by the apartheid Pretoria regime? Three African countries — Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana — have just been attacked by the racist Pretoria regime whose armed forces repeated in the early hours of the morning the lesson given one month ago by President Reagan under the pretence that he was combatting "terrorism." Can one henceforth rightfully consider Pretoria and Washington as waging the same war?

The peoples of Africa in general, those of the Frontline States in particular, have known for a long time that the racist Pretoria regime will not budge against any action aimed at dislodging it as long as the American and Western governments continue to give it unflinching support. How long have the people of Angola been mortified and subjected to armed atrocities and aggression by South Africa? Mozambique and Lesotho are victims of pressures whose final objective is political destabilisation. Today Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana are counting their dead and wounded following bomb attacks by a regime banished by the international community and which sees as "acts of terrorism" the indignation of the people of South Africa and Namibia in their determination to recover their rights and liberty.

The insecurity that reigns in South Africa does not have its source in Zambia, Zimbabwe or Botswana. Its source is apartheid, a shameful and evil system which no justice and freedom-loving people in the world can accept. The American Administration has refused to deal with the root causes of "European terrorism" created by the Middle East crisis. Similarly, the Pretoria regime has once more adopted a diversionary tactic of deliberately missing its target. "Rambo" for sure has its admirers but the people of Africa will not be shaken in their determination to live together and promote their cause until final victory.

ALGERIA

Foreign Ministry 'Strongly Condemns' RSA Attack

LD191821 Algiers APS in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Algiers, 20 May [date as received] APS — Following the vile racist aggression committed by Pretoria against Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry has made the following statement:

Algeria has received with great dismay and indignation the news of the vile aggression committed by the racist regime of Pretoria against Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The spokesman said that by openly violating the sovereignty and territorial integrity of these three countries, the regime of racial discrimination has given free rein to its oppressive nature inside South Africa and to its aggressive nature toward the countries of the southern region of the African Continent. He confirmed that the attacks against the capitals of Botswana and Zimbabwe and also on Zambian soil constitute a new demonstration of state terror which the international community should denounce and halt.

This criminal action which falls in the context of other similar actions and purposes reminds one that courtesies and collusions have made the regime of racial discrimination secure against comprehensive and compulsory sanctions which Africa has never ceased to call for against this regime. The spokesman added that Algeria strongly condemns this aggression and expresses its complete solidarity with the peoples and governments of sisters Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia, and appeals to the Security Council to condemn it and impose collective punishment on the aggressors. It also calls on the United Nations to work persistently for the guaranteeing of security and stability in the southern region of Africa and the redoubling of efforts for erasing the regime of discrimination and the achievement of real independence for Namibia.

Communique Issued on Guinea-Bissau President's Visit

PM161431 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French

9-10 May 86 p 3

[APS Report: "Strong Ties of Friendship, Fraternity, and Cooperation"]

[Text] Algiers — At the end of the official visit which Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde [PAIGC] and president of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, has just made to Algeria, a joint Algerian-Guinean communique was issued. The following is the full text:

At the invitation of His Excellency Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, secretary general of the FLN Party, His Excellency Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the PAIGC, and president of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, accompanied by a large delegation, made an official visit to Algeria 5 through 7 May 1986.

During his visit to Algeria President Joao Bernardo Vieira paid his respects at the tomb of the martyrs of the Algerian revolution, where he laid a wreath. He also toured important installations.

The two presidents had detailed talks on relations between the two countries and on questions connected with current international affairs.

These talks were attended on the Algerian side by:

Larbi Belkheir, member of the Central Committee, secretary of the President's Office; Abdelaziz Khellef, member of the Central Committee and minister of finance; Mohamed Baerkane, deputy minister attached to the Foreign Ministry in charge of cooperation; Abdelkader Benkaci, head of the International Affairs and Cooperation Department at the President's Office; Benchikh Lafgoun, Algerian ambassador to Guinea Bissau; and Hamid Bourki, director of African affairs at the Foreign Ministry.

On the Guinean side they were attended by:

Manuel dos Santos, candidate member of the Politburo, minister of social development; Julio Semedo, member of the Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Jose Pereira, member of the Central Committee and minister of the interior; Alfredo Cabral, Guinean ambassador to Algiers; and Lansana Toure, head of the African and Asian Affairs Department at the Foreign Ministry.

The talks between the two presidents took place in an atmosphere of great understanding, friendship, and cordiality, in the spirit of the traditional ties of fraternity and cooperation which united the peoples of Guinea-Bissau and Algeria.

Presidents Chadli Bendjedid and Joao Bernardo Vieira took this opportunity for a broad exchange of views on the various aspects of bilateral cooperation and congratulated each other on the quality and development of trade between Guinea-Bissau and Algeria.

They agreed to spare no effort and to do all they can to further strengthen relations between the two countries to bring them to a level of development in keeping with their peoples' aspirations and the objectives and lines of action laid down by the OAU charter.

They also reaffirmed their desire to give an ever broader dimension to Algerian-Guinean relations in all spheres in keeping with the two peoples' potential and interests.

They also agreed to step up contacts at all levels to maintain and strengthen the good atmosphere which prevails in Algerian-Guinean relations which are based on fraternal consultation, understanding, and friendship.

OAU: A Preferred Framework for Consultation

Discussing the major current international political and economic issues, the two heads of state discussed the crisis and tension which prevails in several regions of the world and paid special attention to the problems facing Africa.

In this context they reaffirmed their determination to safeguard and strengthen the OAU, the preferred and irreplaceable framework for consultations aimed at safeguarding peace and security in Africa to enable it to fully accomplish its mission to complete the continent's liberation and consolidate its development.

The two presidents therefore reaffirmed their common desire to work to find peaceful solutions to African problems.

Examining the situation in Southern Africa, the two heads of state reaffirmed their active solidarity and their wholehearted support for their Namibian and South African brothers under the leadership of SWAPO and the NAC, their respective liberation movements, and for the frontline countries which are the victims of repeated aggressions and attempts at destabilization.

They took this opportunity to reaffirm that the establishment of a lasting peace in the region cannot be guaranteed unless Namibia gains independence through full and immediate implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435. For instance they condemned the racist Pretoria regime's establishment of a so-called "interim government" in Namibia, in violation of the UN and OAU resolutions, and the attempts and intimidation and aggressions against countries in the region.

The two presidents also expressed their deep concern at the enforced transfers and the massacres which the black population of South Africa are suffering and they paid tribute to their valiant resistance under the ANC's leadership in the struggle to obtain their rights.

In order to eradicate apartheid and build in South Africa a democratic and free society guaranteeing fundamental human rights and rapid independence for Namibia and an end to all kinds of attacks on the security and stability of the states in the region, the two heads of state launched an urgent appeal to the international community with a view to the real implementation as quickly as possible of the UN and OAU resolutions on South Africa and Namibia.

Turning to the Chadian question, the two presidents expressed their concern at the continuation of the conflict and reaffirmed the principles and conditions likely to promote the restoration of a lasting peace in Chad, especially national reconciliation, the cessation of all forms of foreign interference, and respect for Chad's national unity, independence, and territorial integrity.

With regard to the situation in northwest Africa, the two heads of state expressed their anxiety at the persistence of the conflict in the West Sahara. They reaffirmed their conviction that only implementation of resolution AHG 104 of the 19th OAU summit and resolution 40-50 of the United Nations can guarantee a just and lasting solution to the West Sahara problem. In this connection they support the efforts made by the current OAU chairman and the UN secretary general to implement the said resolutions to bring about a cease-fire aimed at creating the necessary conditions for a peaceful and just referendum with a view to self-determination for the West Saharan people — a referendum without any administrative or military constraint under the auspices of the OAU and United Nations.

The two presidents also paid particular attention to the situation in the Middle East. On this subject they reaffirmed their unconditional support for the Palestinian people's struggle and recalled that the establishment of a just and lasting peace requires the exercise of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights. These are their right to return home and to build an independent and sovereign state, and the restoration of all the occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem. In this connection they recalled that peace in the region can only be established in the framework of a comprehensive solution under the auspices of a UN conference, with real participation by the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. The two heads of state also condemned the attacks on Lebanon's unity, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

Toward a New World Economic Order

Examining the Iraq-Iran conflict, the two presidents expressed their acute anxiety at the scale of this conflict between Iran and Iraq and the considerable damage it is causing the two countries and their peoples. They launched an urgent appeal to the two sides to end this fratricidal war and peacefully settle their differences in their two peoples' higher interest.

Presidents Chadli Bendjedid and Joao Bernardo Vieira reaffirmed the great importance they attach to the Nonaligned Movement's ideals, principles, and objectives, and expressed their conviction that nonalignment still guarantees more than ever the independence of the nonaligned countries whose proposals and initiatives make major contributions to the promotion of fair international cooperation and the establishment of real peace in the world. With regard to the international economic situation, the two heads of state condemned the inequalities of the current international situation characterized mainly by the increase in protectionism and the obstacles to global negotiations used by the developed countries. In this connection they reaffirmed their concern at the Third World countries' growing debt which is made worse by international monetary chaos and they stressed the need to establish a fruitful dialogue among the northern and southern countries with a view to introducing a new just and equitable international economic order. The two presidents also welcomed the qualitative improvement in south-south cooperation and called for it to be extended as an expression of the natural solidarity among the developing countries and as a means of promoting their interests.

Reaffirming the importance they attach to the 21st OAU summit decisions, the two heads of state expressed their conviction that the strengthening of inter-African economic relations, the expansion of south-south cooperation, and economic complementarity among the African peoples are all trump cards for safeguarding the specific interests of the African countries on the one hand and the Third World countries on the other.

Presidents Chadli Bendjedid and Joao Bernardo Vieira also promised to spare no effort to ensure that the special UN session on Africa's critical economic situation, which is due to be held in May 1986, meets with a success which lives up to the African peoples' hopes. They also agreed to continue their consultations with a view to holding an international conference on the African debt.

At the end of President Joao Bernardo Vieira's official visit to Algeria, the Guinean and Algerian heads of state expressed their great satisfaction with the consultations carried out in the meetings between the two delegations.

On behalf of the delegation accompanying him and on his own account, President Joao Bernardo Vieira expressed his warmest thanks to President Chadli Bendjedid and to the Algerian Government and people for the warm and fraternal welcome they were given throughout their visit to Algeria.

The two presidents said that this visit, which reflects the strong ties of friendship, fraternity, and cooperation between the peoples of Guinea-Bissau and Algeria, contributed to strengthening and consolidating international solidarity.

President Joao Bernardo Vieira invited President Chadli Bendjedid to make an official visit to Guinea-Bissau and that invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of this visit will be fixed later through diplomatic channels.

LIBYA

Gorbachev Reply Received; Jallud To Visit Moscow

NC200559 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received a personal message from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in reply to the message that the brother leader of the revolution sent him during the second half of April. Accordingly, a high-level Libyan delegation led by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud will go to Moscow in the next few days.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Cable From Syria's Al-Asad

LD192014 Tripoli JANA in English 1752 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 11, May 19, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution received a reply cable from President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria thanking him for his greetings on the holy month of Ramadan.

Iran's Basij Commander Arrives in Tripoli

LD200355 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 2315 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Brother Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad 'Ali Rahmani, commander of the mobilization [Basij] of the general forces in the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived this evening in Tripoli on a visit to the Great Jamahiriya.

He renewed the support of the Iranian people and Government for the Libyan Arab people in their firm confrontation with the fierce U.S. imperialist attack that was aimed at harrying Arab and Islamic dignity.

Foreign Liaison Bureau Statement on S. African Raids

LD200850 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 20 May 86

["A Statement From the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison" — JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, 20 May (JANA) — The aircraft of the abominable racist regime of South Africa have carried out barbaric raids on Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana seeking to strike at the centers of the African National Congress [ANC] which is waging an armed struggle for the liberation of South Africa from the occupation of the racist white minority regime.

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, which has been following this terrorist escalation by the racist South African regime against the African peoples, wishes to affirm the following:

1. The Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya denounces this aggression as an act of terrorism exercised by the abominable racist regime in South Africa against the peoples of the entire African Continent.
2. The Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya declares its stand on the side of Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana and affirms its support for and stand by the people of South Africa, the ANC, and the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] against this aggression. It also reiterates its support for the Frontline States in their struggle against the racist regime in South Africa.
3. This barbaric aggression affirms that the abominable racist regime in South Africa and usurpant racist regime in Palestine were the natural secretion of white colonialism.
4. The logic of the imperialist powers brands the attitude of the Libyan people in support of the peoples of Palestine, South Africa, the ANC, and SWAPO as an act of terrorism, while at the same time bestowing a character of legitimacy of the official state terrorism exercised by the racist minority regime in South Africa and the usurpant racist entity in Palestine, supported and endorsed by the imperialist countries and the United States, and mobilizing all political, economic, military, and information capabilities to camouflage and justify it.
5. In accordance with their logic which is based on the distortion of facts, the imperialist countries and terrorist America consider the peoples of Palestine, Namibia, and South Africa to be terroristic peoples for no reason other than they are carrying arms and fighting to seize their rights and liberate their lands from the colonialist racist regime in South Africa and the usurpant Zionist entity in Palestine.

The alliance of the Arab nation and the African peoples against these two racist regimes is the only way to bring about their material liquidation. The proclamation of 1986 as the year for the liberation of South Africa from the abominable racist regime has become, in the light of today's events, more essential than at any time past.

In view of this, the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, while affirming its true stands, believes that the reply to this act of terrorism demands an escalation of the armed struggle and the mobilization of the peoples of Africa for this purpose. It is ready to shoulder its revolutionary responsibilities which are dictated upon it by this decisive stage in the history of the struggle of the Arab nation and the African peoples against regimes in South Africa and occupied Palestine until the aggression is defeated and the terrorism of the United States and the imperialist countries which have been imposed on the Arab countries, the African peoples, and the world peoples is routed.

JANA Says U.S. 'Foiled' Egyptian Aid Against Attack

LD200830 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0720 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, 20 May (JANA) — The Egyptian Government newspaper *AL-AHRAM* has claimed that a Libyan attempt to hijack an F-16 bomber by bribing its Egyptian pilot has been foiled.

A press source pointed out in connection with this claim that an Egyptian revolutionary pilot embarked upon a bold attempt in response to the calls to participate in the glorious battle against the 10th crusade led by the United States, but the U.S. agents within the Egyptian regime foiled this brave attempt and prevented the said pilot from participating in the battle with his F-16 plane and arrested him.

The JANA Arab affairs editor has commented on this saying that the Egyptian and Arab revolutionary officers and men should not be dissuaded by such traitorous acts by the agents from continuing the constant struggle and they should direct their weapons against the agent regimes which prevent them from taking part in the holy battle.

MAURITANIA

President Ould Taya Receives France's Guy Penne

AB181114 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] The head of state, Colonel Maaouiya Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya received in audience yesterday Mr Guy Penne, the special adviser to the French president on African and Malagasy affairs, who brought a message from President Francois Mitterrand.

Mr Guy Penne did not disclose the contents of this message but stated at the end of the audience that he discussed the situation in Africa, and particularly in the North African subregion with Col Ould Taya. He also recalled the excellent ties between the French and Mauritanian presidents.

Mr Guy Penne, who arrived in our country on Friday evening, left Nouakchott yesterday afternoon for Bamako, the second leg of his African tour that will also bring him to Niger and Cameroon.

Iraqi Delegation Arrives To Discuss Cooperation

AB191008 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Izzat Ibrahim, vice chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Iraqi Revolution, arrived in Nouakchott yesterday at the head of an important delegation for a 3-day official visit.

On arrival, Mr Ibrahim said that there were privileged relations between Iraq and our country. He added that the Iraqi aid to Mauritania would have increased if the Iraq-Iran war had not broken out. He also said that this aid will increase as soon as the war ends.

Mr Ibrahim held his first face-to-face meeting with Colonel Maaouiya Sid Ahmed Ould Taya, the Mauritania head of state who later hosted a dinner in his honor [words indistinct]. The discussions between the two leaders was centered on the recent developments in the Arab world, the Gulf war and on the Arab nation. It should be recalled that Mr Ibrahim is the second Iraqi official to pay an official visit to an African country. The Iraqi foreign minister has also begun an official visit to [words indistinct].

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi, Egyptian Envoy Discuss Relations

NC191810 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1625 GMT 19 May 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 19 May (MENA) — Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has emphasized that Sudan will never build relations with any country at the expense of its relations with Egypt. He added that Egypt would head the list of Sudan's foreign priorities as a sister state linked by history.

During his meeting today with Husayn 'Abbas Musharrafah, the Egyptian ambassador in Khartoum, the Sudanese prime minister noted that his government is endeavoring to give momentum to the relations between the two countries in a practical and sound manner. He said that popular diplomacy will play a role in defining these relations so that they will not be affected by any future setbacks.

The Sudanese prime minister also said that he will soon make public his concept of what Sudanese-Egyptian relations should be. He expressed the hope that this concept would be in step with that of the Egyptians so that the two sides could agree on a unified concept regarding the future of their relations.

Reportage on SPLA-SPLM, National Alliance Talks

Statement Issued; 2d Meeting 26 June

EA191639 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] The SPLM-SPLA delegation to the meeting of the joint liaison committee between the SPLM-SPLA and the National Alliance for National Salvation [NANS], has issued a press

statement on the talks after they ended last Saturday, 17 May 1986 in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa.

According to the press statement, the main focus of the meeting was to hear a progress report presented by the NANS about the implementation of the prerequisite for the proposed national constitutional conference as stipulated in the Koka Dam declaration, signed last March between the two sides. In addition to that, the press statement said that the meeting was also intended to discuss the deferred points in the Koka Dam declaration and to assess prospects for the future course of collective endeavor by SPLM-SPLA and NANS to create a conducive atmosphere for convening the national constitutional conference.

The press statement emphasized that the Khartoum government was escalating the war by constant military provocations of the SPLM-SPLA, meanwhile at the same time wildly publicizing its supposed keenness about the Koka Dam declaration and the proposed national constitutional conference. The provocation, the statement said, the SPLM-SPLA has succeeded in warding off and will continue to do so. For the creation of a conducive atmosphere leading to the national constitutional conference, the press statement pointed out, the regime in Khartoum had to put an end to its militarist policies and strength of confrontation [sentence as heard]. In this connection, the statement called on all peace-loving forces in Sudan to deepen the political dialogue initiated by the SPLM-SPLA and the NANS in order to pave the way for peaceful solution of national problems.

The press statement concluded that the SPLM-SPLA delegation had agreed that the second preliminary meeting of the liaison committee would be held on 26 June 1986 in Addis Ababa.

SUNA Sets Talks Resumption 12 June

JN191816 Khartoum SUNA in English 1745 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 19, (SUNA) — Delegations from the National Alliance for the Salvation of the Country (NASC) and the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) have fixed next June 12 as the date for resuming dialogue to set up preparatory steps for the constitutional conference.

Deputy Chairman of the NASC Dr Ma'mun Muhammad Hasan said that [the] NASC delegation which ran dialogue with the SPLM on the constitutional conference has returned here yesterday (Monday) from Addis Ababa.

The returning NASC delegation will communicate to its general secretariat the outcome of its talks with the SPLM in its meeting

scheduled here tomorrow, (Tuesday), Hasan added.

He further affirmed the NASC and SPLM abide by the Koka Dam announcement signed last March by the two sides.

The NASC had left here for Addis Ababa [Ethiopia] current May 7 and held talks with the SPLM concerning the preparations for holding the constitutional conference in which Sudan's major political issues ought to be tackled.

Radio SPLA: Government Helicopter Downed, Rumbek Held

EA191512 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] The official SPLM-SPLA spokesman has announced that SPLA forces of Zalan Battalion shot down an enemy helicopter yesterday, 18 May 1986, at exactly 1030 in the morning. The helicopter was attempting to fly into Rumbek vitally needed supplies for the besieged government troops in Rumbek when it was brought down.

The spokesman said that the enemy's claims and jubilation over its imagined capture of Rumbek reflected mere wishful thinking which had nothing to do with concrete reality. According to the spokesman, what had happened in Rumbek was that SPLA forces had executed a tactical move that resulted in a large enemy force being placed in a tight quarantine. When the enemy's rapidly dwindling food supplies, which it had brought from Wau, finally ran out, another force similar in size would have to be dispatched to the rescue, the spokesman said. The spokesman concluded by saying that the SPLA had confined the enemy force into an area from which they would have to run away again since all land and air routes leading to Rumbek had been blocked.

In a related development, Major Thuon Arok, member of SPLA High Command and SPLA deputy chief of staff for administration and logistics, has sent a congratulatory message to SPLA commanders in Bahr al-Ghazal, Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Aweid Akuot and Major Bona Abang Dhol on the downing of the enemy helicopter. In this message, Maj Arok praised the action which, he said, was a practical reply by SPLA to massive foreign military intervention in the war in favor of the Khartoum system and an outright refutation of the lies being broadcast over Radio Juba. It is to be recalled that soon after Khartoum's former defense minister, Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah, claimed that he had Rumbek under his full control, Maj Arok promptly responded by challenging that blatant lie.

BENIN

President Expresses Sympathy With Frontline States

*AB192114 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 19 May 86*

[Excerpt] The People's Republic of Benin has reacted to the savage aggression of Pretoria against Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Immediately following this fresh hideous act of apartheid, President Mathieu Kerekou sent three messages to the states concerned expressing the extreme indignation of the Beninese people (?following this fresh) aggression. Here is the message addressed to President Quett Masire of Botswana:

Mr President and dear brother, we have been particularly indignant on hearing the news of the armed aggression perpetrated by the forces of the racist and fascist Pretoria regime against the peaceful people of Botswana. We vigorously condemn this cowardly and criminal aggression, which is the most glaring proof of the barbarity and violence that have always characterized the inhuman apartheid regime, which is in desperate straits.

On behalf of the Beninese people, their vanguard party, the People's Revolution Party of Benin [PRPB], their National Executive Council and on my own behalf, I wish to assure you of our firm and unflinching support and our sympathy. Please receive our warm and fraternal greetings.

[Signed] Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the PRPB Central Committee, president of the Republic, head of state, Chairman of the National Executive Council.

Kerekou Receives Message From Nigeria's Babangida

*AB171837 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 16 May 86*

[Text] The ambassador of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to Benin was received in audience this afternoon by the president of the Republic. The Nigerian diplomat, His Excellency Oladugbewo Adefemiwa delivered a message to the head of state from Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida. After the audience, the ambassador of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, responded to questions from the press.

[Begin recording] [Oladugbewo] I went to see the president to deliver to him a message from General Babangida.

[Unidentified reporter] Could you tell us something about the contents of the message?

[Oladugbewo] You know that it is usual for the heads of state of (?our two countries) to examine our common problems, and problems of the subregion. Concerning the content of the message, normally such messages are (?private), therefore I cannot state the nature of the content.

[Reporter] On subregional issues, you are aware that Benin and Nigeria belong to ECOWAS and the Niger River Basin Development

Authority, for instance. What is the stand of the two countries on these institutions?

[Oladugbewo] At present there is no contradiction in the stand of Nigeria and Benin. For example, earlier on at the meeting we discussed the fact that Nigeria and Benin [words indistinct] [end recording]

BURKINA FASO

French Communist Party, CNR Delegations Begin Talks

*AB172153 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 17 May 86*

[Text] A meeting between a delegation of the CNR and a delegation of the French Communist Party [PCF] was held this afternoon at the conference room of the Quartermaster's Office. The PCF delegation included Maxime Gremetz, member of the PCF Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee, and a deputy at the National Assembly, and Roger Pulmann, official in charge of the Africa Department in the PCF. Speaking on behalf of the CNR, Comrade Captain (Yeboyensa) conveyed to the French side the greetings of the CNR and the Burkinabe people, before defining the framework in which the meeting was being held:

[Begin (Yeboyensa) recording] This meeting, which is the first of its kind between the PCF and the CNR, will enable an exchange of ideas on our respective experiences and will contribute, we are convinced, to understanding each other better on many issues. May our talks enable us to strengthen further the ties between the PCF and the CNR. [end recording]

Speaking on his part, Maxime Gremetz expressed the PCF's pleasure with the invitation which the comrade president of the Republic extended to visit Burkina Faso in order to enable the PCF to learn more about the Burkinabe realities through discussions and on-the-spot examinations. Let us listen to him:

[Begin Gremetz recording] The ties existing between our party and your CNR are ties of friendship and of brotherhood even though we do not always share the same opinions. This is subject to discussion and this is what we are going to do together. In any case, we can affirm that these ties of friendship and solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and for the consolidation of the society are unshakeable. We are convinced, at the end of our discussions, that these ties will be strengthened. This is our hope. It is in the mutual interest of our two parties and our two peoples. [end recording]

Sankara Receives Gremetz

*AB182112 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 18 May 86*

[Text] The chairman of the CNR and president of Burkina Faso this morning received in audience Maxime Gremetz, secretary of the French Communist Party [PCF] and National Assembly

deputy. Following the audience, the PCF official spoke to journalists about the highlights of his discussions with the comrade president:

[Begin recording][Gremetz] We had the opportunity to discuss a series of matters concerning the situation facing your country today, its development objectives, the success achieved, current problems, and issues of cooperation, particularly international cooperation. Of course, we also discussed at length the situation in France, with the right's return to power and its possible consequences at domestic and international levels. We also discussed the action of the PCF. In addition, the president stressed the desire to rally all the revolution forces of your country in order to pursue and consolidate the process embarked upon, in a very difficult regional and international context. These were the issues we discussed. For my part, I expressed to him our hope and our wish that this unity — a unity in diversity — of all our forces be achieved as soon as possible in the interest of the objectives of the revolution.

[Unidentified correspondent] During your visit to our country you had the opportunity to meet members of the CNR. What is the state of relations between the CNR and the PCF?

[Gremetz] Well, our relations are those of friendship and in particular of active solidarity, a solidarity which was demonstrated yesterday and is being demonstrated again today with the same vigor. When I say solidarity and friendship, I mean that we share a common desire. We met with a delegation of the CNR, we exchanged views, and we continued this exchange of views with President Sankara. It is clear that at the end of our visit I am convinced and I can now affirm confidently that the friendly relations and cooperation between the PCF and the CNR will be consolidated and stimulated. [End recording]

GHANA

Government Condemns RSA Raids on Frontline States

AB191844 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] The Government of Ghana has condemned the racist South African raids on Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana. An official statement in Accra this afternoon described the raids as unprovoked and premeditated acts of aggression. It considers them abhorrent, particularly in view of the fact that they have been carried out at a time when the Commonwealth group of eminent personalities is in southern Africa in an effort to find a peaceful solution to the situation in apartheid South Africa. The statement said the raids showed the utter contempt and disregard with which the Botha regime views this peace initiative. It said there is no doubt that the motive behind this barbaric act is to frustrate the peace efforts of the Commonwealth group in order to entrench the obnoxious apartheid and colonial system in the region. By this act South Africa has also confirmed its determination to continue its policy of destabilizing the sovereign and peace-loving countries in the region.

The statement reaffirmed the Government of Ghana's total commitment to the liberation struggle in southern Africa, and

called on all peace-loving states to rally round the Frontline States and the African National Congress to fight for the complete eradication of apartheid and colonialism from Africa.

RSA, U.S. Raids, Israel Linked

AB191652 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 19 May 86

[Kofi Ameko commentary]

[Text] At a time when a delegation of Commonwealth statesmen has been visiting the Frontline States and South Africa to lessen the bloodshed in the liberation struggle of the majority African population, the piratical apartheid forces have launched raids on Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana. This demonstrates scant respect for the mediation role of such an august organization as the Commonwealth. The next logical thing therefore is for the team to pack up and leave South Africa immediately. The raids also followed closely on the heels the visit of the prime minister of India, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the current chairman of the non-aligned nations, to the Frontline States, also in pursuit of dismantling the apartheid system.

By violating the territories of the three independent African states, P.W. Botha and his racist clique have shown that they are not in the mood of tolerating any outside influence in bringing about a just solution of the volatile situation in South Africa.

It will be recalled that recently the United States launched similar terrorist attacks against Libya and, together with Israel, is making threats against Syria. It is apparent that apartheid South Africa, the United States, and Israel are all hand-in-glove in their aggression against countries of the Third World. The raids indicate that the military in South Africa have in effect vetoed the current debates within the white ruling circles on whether there should be a dismantling of apartheid. The raids, coming so soon after the U.S. bombing of Libya, should be blamed on the United States, because the South Africans will seek to justify their attacks by citing the U.S. raids on Libya. Indeed, Radio South Africa, in a commentary soon after the U.S. attack on Libya, said that action justifies any South African attack on other countries to prevent what it called terrorism. So today's raid on Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana should not surprise anyone.

The South African action also reinforces its sinister links with Israel, if only because of the similarity between today's action and actions taken by Israel against the Palestine Liberation Organization, and the Arab states supporting it. We are referring here to the recent Israeli bombing of the PLO Headquarters in Tunis, the air raids against Syria, Lebanon and Iraq, where a nuclear reactor plant was destroyed, the actual invasion of Lebanon in 1982, and the much earlier Arab-Israeli war of June 1967, in which Israel was the aggressor. We knew beforehand that Israel has been giving security advice to South Africa about how to divide and weaken the Frontline States. Today's action therefore confirms the link between South Africa, Israel, and the United States in their bid to keep Africa oppressed.

The OAU, the Nonaligned Movement, the United Nations Organization, indeed the entire world community must take a firm stand against the United States and its piratical accomplices for creating and escalating hotbeds of conflict in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Africa has permitted outsiders to divide it for too long, thus keeping it weak; hence such insulting raids from South Africa.

Joint Commission Session With Guinea Begins

*AB191435 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 19 May 86*

[Excerpts] The sixth session of the Ghana-Guinea Permanent Joint Commission for Cooperation opened in Accra this morning. Addressing the session, the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, said there is the need for African countries and others in the Third World to close their ranks on all fronts — policies that will further enhance their political independence and economic strength. Dr Asamoah noted that attempts being made by the Third World countries to improve their economic performance will never win the total and unqualified support of imperialism. He recalled the experience of Guinea in 1958 which, he said, brought home to newly independent states the havoc that imperialism could wreak. He stressed that this is being repeated in other Third World countries in the form of destabilization, economic blackmail, and state terrorism.

The secretary was particularly pleased that Ghana and Guinea have been able to reestablish contacts within the framework of the Permanent Joint Commission for Cooperation, which had unfortunately been dormant since 1980. He said the success of the current meeting will depend on the ability of both sides to critically appraise the past achievements of the joint commission in order to chart a more effective course for the future.

Replying, the leader of the 7-member Guinea delegation, Mr Edouard Benjamin, said Guinea has embarked on an economic, financial, and human recovery program which has unfortunately been to the detriment of relations with the other friendly countries. He remarked that Ghana seems to be making good progress with its recovery and hoped the commission would exchange views on their respective experiences. Mr Benjamin, who is also minister for planning and international cooperation, said the commission would take stock of the past cooperation and assess its strength and weakness. This will help identify new areas of cooperation.

Mr Benjamin added that Guinea is ready to welcome Ghanaian investors for their benefit and the development of that state. The meeting will end on Thursday [22 May].

LIBERIA

Paper Head Notes 'Crisis of Confidence' in Country

*AB171920 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 17 May 86*

[Text] The managing director of the Liberian Observer Corporation, Mr Kenneth Y. Best, has observed that there is a serious

crisis of confidence facing the country both at home and abroad because of what he called the lack of commitment on the part of government for the Constitution of 1986.

Mr Best was speaking recently in Crozierville during the 121st anniversary of the founding of the township of Crozierville. He said this lack of commitment to the new Constitution has provoked a crisis of confidence, demoralizing the people and creating a state of tension and uncertainty in the country. Mr Best noted that these problems were sparked off when the chairman of the dissolved Special Elections Commission, Secom, admitted that there were many irregularities in the 15 October 1985 elections, and did nothing to investigate them but instead went on to declare who won and who lost the elections.

Some of the problems created by the lack of commitment to the new Constitution which guarantees freedom of expression and of the press, according to Mr Best, are the refusal by local printers to print independent newspapers which, he said, no one in government seems to care about, and the tendency by authorities to frequently summon, reprimand, and threaten newspaper editors because they have published both sides of a story. He also named another problem as the insistence by government officials that decrees and ordinances handed down by the former military government are still in force, despite the new Constitution under which the country is now governed.

Mr Best then urged the citizens of Crozierville to follow the footsteps of their forefathers who established the township in 1865, and referred to them as hardworking, ingenious, and self-reliant. He also called on Liberians throughout the country to begin to develop small agricultural industries so as to reduce the country's dependence on foreign imports.

Trial of Johnson-Sirleaf Adjourned to 20 May

*AB191811 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 19 May 86*

[Excerpts] The trial of Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, charged with treason for her alleged involvement in the 12 November abortive coup attempt, got under way today at the Temple of Justice in Monrovia, with the prosecution requesting a change of venue.

After nearly 2 and 1/2 hours of argument the judge, Jesse Banks, called for an adjournment until tomorrow morning at 10. Mrs Johnson-Sirleaf was arrested and detained last year, immediately following the 12 November abortive invasion but was not indicted until 2 April this year.

MALI

President Traore Receives Mitterrand's Message

*AB181623 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 18 May 86*

[Excerpt] The president of the Republic today at 1000 received Guy Penne, French presidential adviser for African affairs. Guy Penne delivered a message from President Francois Mitterrand to the head of state. Their discussions focused on the relations of

friendship and the mutual multifaceted cooperation between France and Mali, as well as ways of consolidating this cooperation. Following the audience, Guy Penne spoke to our reporter, Oumar Toure:

[Begin Penne recording] I delivered a written message from the president of the French Republic. You know that the two heads of state will meet very soon during trips and at the French-African international conferences. There are relations of friendship between the two heads of state, and my visit here is another demonstration of this friendship. As you are aware, my job as French presidential adviser for African affairs is in particular to maintain contact between the president of the French Republic and the African heads of state. I am currently on an African tour. This afternoon I will leave for Niger where I will meet with President Kountche. Finally, I will be in Cameroon where I will attend Cameroon's National Day celebrations and meet with President Biya. [end recording]

AFP: UDPM, USSR's CPSU Sign Cooperation Agreement

AB162148 Paris AFP in French 2004 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Bamako, 16 May (AFP) — The Democratic Union of Malian People (UDPM, sole party) and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union today in Bamako signed a 2-year agreement on cooperation in the fields of exchange of delegations and information as well as the training of cadres.

The agreement was signed by Sekou Minandjou Traore, UDPM external relations secretary, and Yevgeniy Nersesov, USSR ambassador to Mali.

NIGER

President Kountche Receives Malian, Beninese Envoys

AB161625 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, this morning received in audience Alioune Blondin Beye, Malian minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, and Edouard Zodehougan, Beninese minister delegate at the Presidency in charge of interior, security, and territorial administration, representing the Beninese minister of foreign affairs. After the audience, The Malian minister explained to the press the purpose of their discussions with the head of state. Their discussions took place in the presence of Sani Bako, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

[Begin recording] [Beye] In the first place, on behalf of my Beninese counterpart, I would like to thank the Niger head of state for having been able to receive us soon after our arrival in Niger, a meeting at which he expressed his respect for our heads of state, his brothers, Presidents Mathieu Kerekou and Moussa Traore.

As you can see, it is a joint mission. We have been sent here by our respective heads of state to come and discuss with the Niger

head of state issues of common interest to us and which fall within the framework of the policy of good-neighborliness [words indistinct]. This is the essential purpose of our mission.

[Unidentified reporter] Could you give us details of the issues?

[Beye] [Words indistinct] but as you know, Niger and Mali are landlocked countries. Benin is a coastal country which has a port which is becoming more and more active and it is possible for Niger and Mali to benefit from the readiness of the Beninese authorities to allow our countries to make use of the Cotonou port. This is one of the issues to be discussed among others.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, is there any development in the relations between Mali and Burkina Faso?

[Beye] As you know, since the unfortunate December conflict, and thanks to the call for brotherhood by the ANAD [Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement] heads of state, our relations have been normalized. They have become what they should be — fraternal relations which must transcend the border issues of all landlocked countries. Niger, for example, is forced to maintain good relations with its neighbors for the same reason. And it is in this spirit that we are now working.

Concerning the documents which are now before the International Court of Justice, we are also discussing it at the bilateral level within the same spirit of brotherhood in order to think primarily of the future of our people.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, recently, the Malian and Burkinabe interior ministers met in Algiers. Will you please brief us on the outcome of this meeting?

[Beye] This is a confirmation of what I have just said. It is therefore proof that the discussions are being held on an equal basis at the bilateral level with the intervention of a brotherly country — Algeria — which has accepted to help us to continue with the discussions. It is an issue which requires several meetings, and the recent Algiers meeting was one of the stages.

Reportage on Visit of France's Guy Penne

Arrives 18 May

AB191313 Niamey Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Guy Penne, French President Francois Mitterrand's special adviser on African and Malagasy affairs, arrived in Niamey late yesterday afternoon from Bamako. He was met on arrival at the airport by Sani Bako, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and by Claude Soubeste, the French ambassador to Niger. After Niamey, Mr Penne will leave for Cameroon (?tomorrow).

Delivers Message to Kountche

AB191751 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Brigadier General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Niger, received in audience this morning Guy Penne, French President Francois Mitterrand's adviser on African and Malagasy affairs, who has been paying a working visit to some African countries. Their discussions took place in the presence of French ambassador to Niger Claude Soubeste. After the audience Mr Penne explained to the press the topics of his discussions with the head of state.

[Begin Recording][Penne] I have (?begun a tour) of Africa which has taken me successively to Mauritania, Mali, and today to Niger. Tomorrow I will be in Cameroon. In my capacity as the French president's adviser on African affairs it is my duty to maintain contact between the president of the French Republic and his African counterparts. I delivered to President Kountche a written message from President Mitterrand.

[Unidentified correspondent] Next month in Paris the OAU is holding an international meeting on compulsory economic sanctions against South Africa. Within the framework of this important meeting what is France's message to its European partners concerning (?the position to be adopted against Pretoria)?

[Penne] Well, it is a problem well known to us, and one that France is following with particular attention. What I would say is simply that Paris has been selected as a capital to host the conference, perhaps because of France's views on the issue, or for other reasons [Passage indistinct][end recording]

NIGERIA**Government, Police To Reinforce Airport Security**

AB192140 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] The Nigerian Police will establish a command headquarters at Murtala Mohammed International Airport, Ikeja, while police offices will be set up at other airports in the country as part of efforts to ensure security. This decision was taken at a meeting today between the minister of transport and aviation, Brigadier Jerry Useni, and top police officers, representatives of the Nigerian Airport Authority, and airport managers. Existing police commands at some of the airports are to be absorbed into the new command. The meeting agreed that the Nigerian Airport Authority should provide office and residential accommodation for the police. The minister told the Nigerian Airport Authority to strive for more revenue and cut down on its overhead expenditure to make money available for the maintenance of facilities at the airports.

SENEGAL**Kampuchea's Khieu Samphan Arrives for Visit**

AB171249 Paris AFP in French 1119 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Dakar, 17 May (AFP) — Kieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, arrived Friday in Dakar from Burkina Faso.

Kieu Samphan, who is undertaking an African tour, cancelled a scheduled visit to Ghana, it can be recalled. He is expected to be received Saturday by Senegalese Minister of Foreign Affairs Ibrahima Fall.

Kieu Samphan will stay in Dakar until Tuesday before continuing his tour to Liberia and Guinea.

SIERRA LEONE**Two Government Officials Banned From Elections**

AB192211 Paris AFP in French 2135 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Freetown, 19 May (AFP) — Two government officials, a minister of state, and a former head of the civil service, who were both candidates, have been banned by the All-People's Congress (APC, the party in power) from participating in the 30 May general elections.

In a communique published today, the APC secretary announced that Ibrahim Sorie, minister of state for commerce, and Abdul Karim, former head of the civil service are accused of being "mainly responsible" for the clashes at Kambia (176 km from the capital) which severely injured 150 people last week.

2d Vice President Urges Adherence to Election Rules

AB191111 Freetown Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Second Vice President A.B. Kamara has observed that the government's determination to restore public confidence in an electoral process has reflected on the compelling need for all aspirants to adhere to the election rules and regulations. Mr Kamara, who was addressing two separate political rallies at (Mange Bure) and the (Kabura Sai) in the Port Loko north constituency, noted that an overall view of the preparations for standing elections have [as heard] so far reestablished the need for every politician to forge and maintain a strong political link with his constituency. He reassured his people of his determination to carry out the development objectives of his area and promised not to misplace the confidence (?placed) in him. He advised them to respect established authority and reminded them of the government's avowed policy to stamp out the reckless destruction of life and property that characterized [words indistinct]. He advised aspirants to (?sustain) their supporters. Paramount Chief Bai (Inga Laminga Lompo) II and Mr Edward Bundu Kamara also commended the second vice president for his development efforts. Mr Kamara also made cash and food donations to the victims of the recent flood disaster in (Mange Bure).

ANGOLA

UNITA Reports Angolans, Cubans Dead 14-16 May

AB191405 Paris AFP in French 1316 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Lisbon, 19 May (AFP) — UNITA (armed opposition, supported by South Africa and the United States) announced today in Lisbon that it killed 102 Angolan and 7 Cuban soldiers during operations carried out in 2 Angolan provinces 14-16 May. According to a communique received at the AFP office, Jonas Savimbi's movement also asserted that it killed six government soldiers and downed a helicopter in the Zaire (north) and Bie (center-south) provinces. The communique also states that on Friday [16 May] UNITA captured Chinguar and Calucida (in Bie Province) and captured Kiende military post (in Zaire Province) on Thursday [15 May]. Sixteen guerrillas were killed and 23 others were wounded during these operations, the UNITA communique states in conclusion.

BOTSWANA

President's Office Issues Statement on Raid

MB191715 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1611 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] The office of the president has released a statement in reaction to this morning's raid in Mogaditshane. The statement reads: At 0630 today, helicopters of the South African Defense Force started firing at the Botswana Defense Force [BDF] barracks at Mogaditshane. There was a simultaneous attack by ground forces supported by the helicopters on a civilian housing complex in Mogaditshane. The BDF repelled the attack by engaging the helicopters with anti-aircraft fire. The helicopters then withdrew. One member of the BDF suffered a bullet wound during the attack. A housing complex which belongs to citizen of Botswana was extensively damaged and a lot of household effects destroyed. A citizen of Botswana who was on the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and also taught at a night school in Mogaditshane was killed during the attack on the housing complex. The name of the deceased will not be released until his next-of-kin are informed.

A total of two other Botswana were shot and critically injured. They are Mr Goldame Makoba and Mr Alexander Kika, both of Mmadinare. Mr Kika arrived in Mogaditshane from Mmadinare only yesterday.

The South African helicopters also dropped leaflets addressing the members of the BDF and the people of Botswana in general. The leaflets accused the Botswana government of supporting the ANC.

The government of Botswana strongly condemns this naked act of aggression against our country and the wanton murder of an innocent civilian and maiming of others. The attack was completely unprovoked and unwarranted. It was just another attempt to terrorize the people of Botswana and to impress a small element of misguided white South African racists. This wanton attack is typically treacherous. Like the attack on 14 June 1985,

today's raid comes only a few days before Botswana officials were due to meet with their South African counterparts to discuss security matters. The meeting was due to be held on Friday, 23 May.

Botswana does not contribute and has never contributed to the violence in South Africa. Attacks on Botswana can therefore not contribute to the cessation of violence in South Africa. Those in South Africa who believe the fantasy that attacking Botswana will bring peace to South Africa have failed to grasp the reality of their situation.

The statement concludes: The action of the South African government contributed to a tremendous escalation of violence that is likely to culminate in a brutal and senseless confrontation.

Masire: 'Open Act of War'

MB201223 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has been addressing a pitso meeting in Kanye during which he attacked South Africa as an insatiable monster which thrives on the blood of innocent victims wherever they may be in southern Africa. The meeting at Kanye this morning marked the resumption of Dr Masire's tour of parts of the southern district which was temporarily stopped yesterday following the South African raid on a housing complex in Mogaditshane yesterday morning. One Botswana national was killed and three other people, including a member of the Botswana Defense Force [BDF] were injured.

In a speech devoted to the South African raid, Dr Masire said South Africa was not satisfied with the killing of more than 1,600 black people within South Africa for which she bore direct and indirect responsibility. Dr Masire said that the conduct of the attack as well as the targets chosen made it obvious that the South African Government was bent on provoking a response from the Botswana Defence Force. This gives the lie to the leaflets that the South African Defense Force were not looking for a war with BDF. The president categorically rejected the contents of the leaflets which were dropped by South African helicopters after the raid some of which [4-second break in transmission] African National Congress.

Dr Masire condemned the South African attack as a naked act of aggression against Botswana. He said Botswana Government had done nothing to warrant an attack by that country. He said the South African attack was never intended against so-called ANC positions, but that it was an open act of war against Botswana, aimed at Botswana citizens and at the Botswana Defense Force. Dr Masire said further that the SADF, South African Defense Force, having failed to contain resistance against its oppressive system of government within South Africa, was now seeking soft targets outside South Africa where it can catch people and governments of neighboring countries unaware. This attitude, said the president, was cowardly and murderous. He appealed to the South African Government to stop attacking Botswana and said force would not solve the problem of violence that was escalating in that country. Attacking Botswana to terrorize its people only to impress that fringe element of

misguided South African whites was an act of self-deception, said the president. Botswana does not and has never contributed to the violence in South Africa. An attack on Botswana would therefore not contribute to the suspension of violence in South Africa, he said.

Dr Masire appealed to the international community, especially to those countries with close relations with South Africa, to bring pressure to bear on that government to desist from its bloody task of violence. He called on Botswana to remain calm and face the new South African act of aggression with courage. The current bout of raids by South Africa on its neighbors was a symptom of desperation on its part. He expressed confidence that the end of the South African racist regime is near.

Chiepe, Zambia's Kaunda, ANC Spokesman on Raid
MB191818 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT
19 May 86

["Focus on Africa" program presented by Chris Bickerton]

[Text][Bickerton] The South Africans have launched their most far-flung raids on what they described as ANC targets in neighboring countries. They have hit the capitals of Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana. There have been deaths and an international outcry over the attacks. It is the first time Harare and Lusaka have been hit, but far from the first raid on Gaborone. In June last year, South Africa hit a suburb of the Botswana capital. A number of people were killed, but the Botswana Government denied that any of them were ANC terrorists. This time, the South Africans say they have attacked a terrorists' transit facility.

On the line, Julian Marshall asked Botswana's foreign minister, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, if that was the case.

[Begin recording] [Chiepe] No, definitely no. It was not. They attacked the BDF [Botswana Defense Force] base. Although they didn't hit buildings, they shot into open spaces and then they attacked a civilian complex. Somebody has built a number of dwelling apartments in a quadrangle arrangement and he rents out these premises, and this is where they hit. All the people who were hit — the dead person and the people who are in hospital — are neither ANC, nor refugees, nor terrorists. They are citizens of Botswana.

[Marshall] So, what are your immediate feelings about this, minister?

[Chiepe] That of shock and anger. I am appalled because there never is any justification, but this time it is even worse. One of the people in hospital who is a young man from the north of the country, some 400 km from here, he is in hospital with an injury to the buttock and hips. The man who has been killed is an employee of the agricultural ministry, a diagnostic assistant, and helps to teach at a local evening primary school on a voluntary basis. None of these can be regarded as terrorists or ANC or refugees. They are Botswana, all of them.

[Marshall] Minister, if it is as you are saying that none of these

targets had any connection with the ANC, why do you think the South Africans carried out the attack?

[Chiepe] Well, I don't know, I don't know what they will tell the world. They will probably say they knew that terrorists, as they said in their pamphlets, they dropped some pamphlets to the effect that they were flushing out ANC gangsters, and none of these people are ANC gangsters, nor, in fact, are they any gangsters.

[Marshall] Have you been in touch with the South African Government about this?

[Chiepe] Not yet, we are going to pretest. Incidentally, just as they did last year, June, we were in the middle of making arrangements for a meeting with them. They asked for it, and we asked what specific subjects they wanted to discuss so that we can choose our delegation accordingly, and as a result of that discussion, there was an agreement to have a meeting this week Friday. Then they come and do this, this morning. One wonders whether all this talk means anything to them.

[Marshall] Do you feel very powerless to do anything in a situation like this?

[Chiepe] Yes, and very angry. [end recording]

[Bickerton] Well, the South Africans seem to have picked an awkward time to launch the raids. The Eminent Persons Group known as the EPG set up by the Commonwealth to try and establish some kind of dialogue between South Africa and its neighbors is currently in South Africa. Meanwhile, President Kaunda of Zambia has been quick to react to the attack on an alleged operational center of the ANC near Lusaka. (Brian Withlake) asked President Kaunda what had happened.

[Begin recording] [Kaunda] Two South African jets bombed a refugee camp and they destroyed what the UN refugee organizers call Block 13, Block 14, and Block 15.

[(Withlake)] Where about it this refugee camp?

[Kaunda] Just southwest of Lusaka.

[(Withlake)] You said that a number of blocks had been attacked. Does this mean that some people were killed or injured?

[Kaunda] Those who were at the place where the bombing took place first were between 8 and 11 injured, these were rushed to our hospital in Lusaka and one of these has since died.

[(Withlake)] Why do you think the South Africans made these attacks?

[Kaunda] Well, I think they are frightened by the progress which the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group is achieving. That is how I see it.

[(Withlake)] Do you see these latest South African attacks as a deliberate escalation of the military conflict, or is it something

also which you hinted at, that the South Africans do not want the EPG to continue with their diplomatic negotiations?

[Kaunda] It is both those points, Brian. One, they don't want to see the EPG succeed because if it did, it will lead to the end of apartheid, and, on the other hand, they must escalate the armed confrontation between the people of South Africa and themselves, and between themselves and neighboring states [end recording]

[Bickerton] Lusaka is, of course, the headquarters of the ANC. On the line, Rick Wells asked ANC spokesman, Tom Sebina, how he reacted to this morning's raid.

[Begin recording] [Sebina] It confirms our belief that the South African Government is a rogue elephant of the region and they can hardly ever see themselves solving the problems inside South Africa peacefully. So, to us, it is not a surprise because that is the normal, if one can call that normal, behavior of the expected behavior of the South African regime. It is a violent one. It is not only satisfied with the violence inside the country but it continues violating the independence and sovereignty of the independent countries that surround it.

[Wells] Could it not be said that such actions by the South African Government are a direct result of your inflexibility in terms of entering into some kind of dialogue or negotiations?

[Sebina] I don't think there is any question of flexibility or inflexibility on the side of the ANC, but I am saying it is the behavior that the South African Government has always shown in the region, and, as far as the struggle inside South Africa is concerned, we have always said that apartheid cannot reform itself or dismantle itself without being dismantled by the overthrow of that regime. [end recording]

LESOTHO

OAU Secretary General Departs Following Visit
MB170509 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] The secretary general of the OAU, Mr Ide Oumarou, left Lesotho this morning at the end of his official visit to Lesotho. He visited Lesotho at the invitation of His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II to familiarize himself with developments in Lesotho in the context of Lesotho's unique position as a sovereign state completely surrounded by another state. During his stay, the OAU secretary general had wide-ranging talks with the chairman of the Military Council and Council of Ministers, His Excellency Major General J.M. Lekhanya, members of the Military Council and of the Council of Ministers. He also had an audience with his majesty the king. Last night the honorable minister of foreign affairs, Mr L.B. Monyake, hosted a cocktail in honor of the OAU chief. In a short speech, Mr Oumarou said he was pleased with the atmosphere of peace prevailing in the country and with the development progress being made.

MOZAMBIQUE

Council of Ministers Communique Condemns RSA Raids
MB191948 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 19 May 86

[Communique issued by the Council of Ministers in Maputo on 19 May]

[Text] The South African Government carried out aggression against the sovereign states of Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe on 19 May. The People's Republic of Mozambique condemns these criminal aggressions which run counter to the universally accepted norms of international law and the efforts to find a just and peaceful solution to the prevailing serious conflicts in southern Africa, particularly at a time when important peace initiatives are being promoted by the international community.

2. [No No 1 as heard] Pretoria's persistence in its colonial occupation of Namibia, its aggression against and occupation of portions of Angolan territory, its promotion of armed banditry and terrorism, its defense of apartheid and its violation of international accords such as the Nkomati Accord and the Lusaka Accord have long shown the international community the exact source of violence, instability, and war in southern Africa. The aggressions of 19 May must be analysed in light of the systematic bellicose policy pursued by the South Africa Government against the southern African countries.

3. Despite the international community's renewed condemnation of acts of aggression and their consequence of victims and material damage, it is necessary that effective and efficacious measures be taken in order to stop the escalation of violence and war.

4. In all Africa there is no country which has carried out so much aggression against other countries, and which has caused more casualties and destruction in other territories than South Africa. However, South Africa benefits from complicity and alliances with certain countries which permit South Africa to continue pursuing with impunity a policy which endangers international peace and security.

5. The People's Republic of Mozambique expresses its full solidarity with the Republic of Botswana, the Republic of Zambia, and the Republic of Zimbabwe, which are African Frontline States, members of the SADCC, the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement, and the United Nations.

6. The People's Republic of Mozambique conveys its profound grief to the families of the victims.

The struggle continues.

Maputo, 19 May 1986

AIM Commentary Terms Pretoria Raids 'Senseless'

*LD200422 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese
2200 GMT 19 May 86*

[Text] With regard to the South African attack on three southern African countries, the MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY, AIM, has stated that the Pretoria government has again mentioned external ANC bases, but Nkomati has proven that this argument has always been and remains unfounded. In a commentary on the South African attacks against Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana, the official Mozambican news agency said that from a military point of view, today's attacks were senseless, and added that in the last few months various leaders of the apartheid regime have (?confirmed) that the ANC is carrying out military training for its members inside South Africa. AIM added that Pieter Botha's government has shown that the only way for the West to join the fight against apartheid is to use every means of pressure available, and not through peace initiatives such as the one launched by the Commonwealth.

NAMIBIA**Cabinet Requests Meeting With P.W. Botha**

*MB181220 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1010 GMT
19 May 86*

[Text] Windhoek, May 19, SAPA — The SWA/Namibian transitional cabinet has requested a meeting with the South African state president, Mr P.W. Botha, in Cape Town to discuss "several aspects concerning the future" of the territory. The cabinet said in a statement in Windhoek today that the visit to Cape Town was related to an announcement by Mr Botha earlier this year that United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 would be implemented on August 1 this year, provided firm and mutually-acceptable agreement could be reached on the withdrawal of Cuban forces stationed in Angola. The statement said the interview with Mr Botha was expected to be held on Wednesday. It gave no further details.

SOUTH AFRICA**Further Reportage on Raid Explanation, Reaction****All Planes, Men Reportedly Return**

MB201011 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0956 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 20, SAPA — All SADF strike force members and aeroplanes had returned to their bases after the raid on ANC targets in Lusaka, Harare and Botswana, an SADF spokesman said in Pretoria today. The statement was made in reaction to an announcement by Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe in Harare last night that four "suspects" had been arrested by Zimbabwean security forces. Mr Mugabe had refused to elaborate.

Army Chief Provides Details

*MB190834 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans
1900 GMT 19 May 86*

[Interview with Chief of the Army General A.J. Liebenberg in Pretoria on the "Network" program by Kolie van Koller in Johannesburg — live]

[Text][Begin video][Van Koller] Today attention was focused on Defense Headquarters in Pretoria following the South African Army's attacks on ANC targets in Harare, Zimbabwe, Gaborone, Botswana, and Lusaka, Zambia. We spoke to the chief of the Army, General A.J. Liebenberg, on the implications of the attacks.

[Liebenberg] Naturally, I cannot comment on the political implications, but as far as military implications are concerned I think we have given the host countries, as well the terrorists themselves, two clear messages. The first is that the South African Government does not make idle threats, and the second is that the South African Army is in a position to root out the terrorist nests wherever they may be.

[Van Koller] General, can you give us very briefly an indication of the type of targets attacked and what you have achieved?

[Liebenberg] We attacked two targets in Zimbabwe and one in Gaborone. Of the two in Zimbabwe, the first was an operational center in the city housed on the second floor of a two-storied building. This target was attacked about midnight last night and destroyed. The building was extensively damaged. The second target was in a suburb, a residential area of Harare. It was a house which was used as a transit base for terrorists on the way to South Africa. At this transit base there was some resistance but the terrorists were neutralized and the base was also totally destroyed. The third target, in Botswana, is just outside Gaborone. This target is actually three complexes in a hostel-type building in U-formation. Here the terrorists were neutralized, and, because we were afraid of innocent citizens getting hurt, these complexes were not destroyed.

[Van Koller] The question of the Lusaka attack, General. Lusaka was also attacked by the Air Force.

[Liebenberg] The Lusaka attack was a purely air force operation and I will not comment on that, but my colleague, the chief of the Air Force Lieutenant General Earp has at this stage nothing further to add to what he said at a press conference earlier this morning.

[Van Koller] General, on what grounds did you decide to attack the targets last night and early this morning?

[Liebenberg] I think in the first place we should take into account the continued terrorist acts during the past several months — if we think back at the end of last year, we had the landmine incidents on the northern Transvaal border followed thereafter by further landmine incidents along the northwestern Transvaal border and the landmine incidents in the eastern Transvaal, followed by the landmine incident last week where two terrorists blew themselves to pieces, and then the arms cache found this

weekend on the west Rand. We must accept that weaponry such as landmines and the types of weapons found in the caches all come through our neighboring states, and we have evidence that the facilities that we attacked last night and this morning are really instrumental in organizing the use of that type of weaponry in our country as well as organizing terrorist acts in South Africa from outside.

[Van Koller] In the past, the South African Army was accused of hitting civilian targets in operations such as this. Did you make sure this time that you did not hit civilian targets?

[Liebenberg] I am very happy that you asked that question. You know, the terrorist of today no longer offers a pure, traditional military target. Actually, that is part of their strategy. They no longer live at a base in the bush, which one can attack by pure military methods. They now live in the urban areas, wherever possible in ordinary residential areas, as was the case in Harare, and also if possible have an office or apartment in an apartment complex or office complex. We have had several examples of this, the ones in Maputo, the one in Harare now, and we also found the same in Gaborone at the end of last year. As a result, I am able to assure you as well as the viewers that during our planning, our preparation, and the execution of the operation, we take every possible precaution not to harm innocent civilians. Of course, because of the type of target, it is sometimes unavoidable that innocent persons are injured. But I would like to assure you that we do whatever is possible. The last operation serves as an example. We destroyed the two facilities which we could. In the one case where there was a danger of harming the neighbors in the complex in Gaborone — or, rather, just outside Gaborone — we actually used loudhailers to warn the local population as well as the Botswana Defense Force [BDF] military base that they remain out of sight, that we were not acting against them but against the ANC. In the case of the BDF, they refused to comply. They fired at our forces, and naturally we had to answer that fire.

Security Police Chief on Arms Caches

MB190849 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans
1900 GMT 19 May 86

[Interview with Security Police Chief Johan van der Merwe, in Pretoria, by Freek Robinson on the "Network" program, introduced jointly with Ruda Landman in Johannesburg — live]

[Excerpts] [Robinson] South Africa dominated international news tonight, following the SADF raids on Lusaka, Gaborone, and Harare. In general, South Africa has been condemned, but official spokesmen here have maintained that the country was forced to undertake the raids in the interests of its security and the safety of its own people.

[Landman] Freek Robinson talks to the chief of the security police, Brigadier Johan van der Merwe.

[Robinson] Brig van der Merwe is on the microwave link from Pretoria. Brigadier, about the arms cache found at the weekend on the west Rand: How does it tie in with the struggle by the ANC? That is, if one can link it to the ANC?

[Van der Merwe] A revolutionary organization like the ANC depends on an infrastructure for all its logistical support. The ANC does not have such an infrastructure inside South Africa and therefore it is forced to use clandestine methods to bring in the weapons and explosives needed. These are then placed at appropriate places, from where they are available for use by terrorists infiltrating the country.

[Robinson] So, in other words, you are specifically linking this arms cache to the ANC?

[Van der Merwe] Definitely. Apart from the fact that the kind of weapons and explosives clearly indicate they are the usual kind used by the ANC, we also have information that these weapons were brought into the country by the ANC for particular activities.

[Robinson] Could you be more specific about these particular activities?

[Van der Merwe] At the moment we are faced by an intensive revolutionary onslaught. It is multidimensional, and terrorism forms a very important aspect. We are aware that the ANC and certain radical organizations which support it plan to use every possible situation to intensify and broaden the present violence we are seeing. We know that the ANC and these radical organizations plan to intensify their activities on 16 June, the so-called Soweto Day. I certainly have no doubt that these weapons and explosives were brought into the country for this purpose.

[Robinson] In other words, you are saying this is part of the escalation of the terrorist onslaught.

[Van der Merwe] Definitely.

[Robinson] Could you give us some background to support that?

[Van der Merwe] From 1 March 1985 to the present, the South African police have found 52 arms caches in the country. The latest find is the largest single haul. And since the beginning of this year there has been a sharp increase in the incidents of terrorism. Let me give you a few figures. During 1985 we had 22 terrorist incidents. Since the start of this year to the present there have been 75 such incidents. As a comparison, between 1 April 1984 until the end of March 1985 we had 60 terrorist attacks. From 1 April 1985 to the present we have already had 193 terrorist attacks.

[Robinson] It certainly seems to be a considerable escalation. But, brigadier, the major news today is the raids on the different ANC bases in our neighboring states. Could you give us a picture of the bases in these countries?

[Van der Merwe] Right. I would like to begin with Angola, where there are several training camps for ANC terrorists. From there these terrorists normally go to certain neighboring states, where they are accommodated at so-called transit camps. From there they infiltrate the republic. We are also aware that in certain of our neighboring states there are command and control offices of the ANC, where terrorism is planned and coordinated and carried out in this country. To be more specific, we know there

are such control and command offices in Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana.

[Robinson] But brigadier, that sounds like something the average South African would not be happy about. How are the security police going about countering this onslaught, especially inside the country?

[Van der Merwe] Inside the country we are mainly dependent on our intelligence network to alert us about possible infiltration, and put us in the position to take the necessary action. But we also depend on the cooperation of the security forces and, in particular, the public, to provide us with the information and make it possible for us to act against this terrorism.

[Robinson] The achievements so far this year — the successes the security police have had in finding these arms caches and arresting these terrorists — could all this have had an effect on the general plans of the ANC?

[Van der Merwe] Yes, very definitely. If one considers the number of arms caches we have already found, the number of terrorists arrested, and the violence which in this way has been prevented, then, I think, these finds and our actions have without doubt seriously harmed the plans of the ANC.

[Robinson] Thank you for joining us tonight, brigadier.

SADF: Weapons in Harare House

MB191645 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1642 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 19, SAPA — The "terrorist transfer facility" at 16 Eve's Crescent, Ashdown Park, Harare, raided by the SADF early today, was the residence of the official ANC representative in Harare, South African Defence Force headquarters said in a statement released in Pretoria. The representative has been named by the SADF as Mr Mavuse Jan Mampane, also known as Reddy Mazimba. The house served as a "transfer facility" for trained terrorists, the statement said. One of the rooms in the house was used as a magazine, and on occasion the following weapons were allegedly stored there:

- 35 AK-47 assault rifles;
- 2 RPG-7 rocket launchers;
- a large quantity of TNT;
- a case of Makarov pistols;
- a case of Scorpion machine pistols; and
- an unknown quantity of handgrenades.

Propaganda material was also stored there, the statement said, and the house was used as a propaganda distribution point of South Africa. The "facility" had been used since 1980. The first ANC representative, Mr Joe Gqabi, was assassinated in the house under "suspicious circumstances" in 1981, the statement said. On May 1, 1985 his successor, Mr "Judson Khuzwayo," was killed in a motor accident while travelling from Harare to Lusaka for a meeting at the ANC's head office. He was succeeded by Mr Mampane/Mazimba, who still occupied the house, the statement said.

In October 1985, 10 terrorists from Tanzania were accommodated at the house. Five of them were later identified as having been responsible for planting the landmines in the Weipe area in November 1985. Explosives and mines have been smuggled into South Africa from this home, the statement added. It was also used as the supply point from which Mr Klaas de Jonge smuggled weapons and explosives to South Africa, the statement said.

Radio Freedom Sees Failure

EA201232 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 19 May 86

[Station commentary: "The Aggressive Reformer Tries Again"]

[Text] Compatriots, this morning apartheid death squads once again violated borders of neighboring states, attacked those countries, and sowed death and destruction. In the early hours of this morning, powerful bombs exploded in Harare, where offices of our liberation movement, the ANC, are housed. Fascist death squads at the same time also attacked Botswana and murdered one person. At 0900 they raided an area near the Zambian capital murdering Zambian national and a Namibian refugee and injuring many others.

These 3-pronged attacks come at a time when Botha is being portrayed all over the capitalist world as a reformer and a South African messiah who can deliver our country from the problems that are afflicting it today. The three attacks this morning were disastrous, aimed both against the liberation movement led by the ANC and the neighboring south African states. Botha wants to use the outdated carrot and stick formula. While daily shouting about reforms and the preparedness of his racist regime to dismantle apartheid peacefully, Botha is also trying to use brute force to force us to accept his empty reform package.

Otherwise, the fascist ringleader clearly spelled out the true policies of his regime last Thursday when he was addressing the President's Council. He threatened both our people and peoples of the neighboring states with Pretoria's military might. Botha issued deadly threats saying all those who refused to accept his reforms and his blood-dripping olive branch for negotiations will face his super military might. It was this much talked about military might that was put into (?action) this morning.

Why then did these racists decide to employ their military might against people who are far away from the real theater of war? What did they hope to gain by attacking three neighboring states in 1 day? The enemy claims that it was attacking ANC command posts but the fact of the matter is that our command posts are where the fighting is, right inside our country itself. That is where the enemy himself has been capturing some of our combatants in action. There is no ANC combatant who was ever arrested in the neighboring states. The lie about ANC command posts in Lusaka is now an old and discredited story.

The apartheid murderers decided to attack neighboring states today because they can no longer contain the situation inside the country. Despite the heavy presence of troops and police reinforced by vicious vigilante puppet groups, our people are striking

one blow after another. Only last Saturday, they defied a magistrate's order restricting a funeral and we buried our heroes in our own way. Botha's military might was there in Alexandra but could not stop us. The racists attacked Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana precisely because they wanted to invade these countries, whose undying commitment to the total liberation of our mother continent is well-known. Botha naively believed that by attacking these countries, he will manage to force them to kick out the ANC and oppose our liberation struggle. That has already failed.

President Kenneth Kaunda this morning told a press conference in Lusaka that such cowardly acts would only serve to strengthen the continents resolve to fight apartheid. He condemned the attacks and noted that they can only jeopardize all initiatives aimed at peaceful dialogue. It is clear that Botha's military might should not get any (?support). No one will ever be intimidated by such cowardly and evil massacres. Botha resorted to these satanic deeds because, above everything else, he has completely failed to contain the situation inside the country. His police and troops are (?instead) being faced with growing attacks from both the defense combat units and Umkhonto we Sizwe combatants. The enemy is now panicking.

On the other hand, Botha is trying to (?convince) his rightist followers that he is still in control of the situation. He was responding to the cries from his verkramptes to strike hard at what they call terrorism. White supremacists are surely very pleased that their leader has at least made an attempt at protecting their interests. But the fact of the matter is that the enemy has failed. Today's attacks failed both militarily and politically.

He failed to get what he wanted and the attacks have further placed him at a very awkward position in the eyes of the international community. He failed also because such evil acts will never scare people who are determined to be free.

What then are the tasks ahead of us? We say the enemy is panicking. When the monster is panicking we must intensify the offensive. When we say Botha is doing all this because of the intensity of our liberation war, it means we have to step up the offensive on all fronts. Already the Boers are worried because of the string of campaigns that we have set ourselves, especially surrounding the 10th anniversary of our Youth Day, 16 June. So, with his raids, Botha was also trying to send his signals threatening us with his so-called military might if we go ahead with our campaigns. But as a nation determined to be free, as a people not prepared to endure oppression a day longer, we shall never be intimidated. We shall go ahead with our plans. We shall fulfill all the programs and campaigns we have set ourselves. Raids or no raids, 16 June will be marked throughout our country as our Youth Day.

However, at the same time when Botha threatened us with his military might he meant that he was preparing to embark on other massacres like the ones we have recently experienced in Winterveld, Alexandra, the western Cape, and elsewhere. Botha's military might means that he will unleash a reign of terror against us. So, we must be ready for it. Already in several areas our people have started forming their own (?forward) defense units and combat groups. This campaign must be intensified now

especially because the enemy is determined to hit very hard. We must prepare ourselves for tough times ahead. We must remember that these are the last but very dangerous kicks of a dying horse.

Having failed to buy us off with his reforms, Botha is now using the stick to force us into submission. We shall never submit. Instead we shall organize ourselves so as to fight better and harder for the immediate overthrow of the apartheid regime. At this crucial hour we are being called upon to organize ourselves into small secret cells and arm ourselves so as to be able to fight against the enemy. Let us use every method and plan to acquire weapons and skill of using them.

Today is the era of armed struggle and all round mass political offensive. Botha's actions, like the attacks this morning, clearly indicate that he is not prepared for any form of dialogue. He launched his raids just in the middle of the Eminent Persons Group shuttle diplomacy demonstrating to them that (?his course) is not in peaceful negotiations but in the army. So, we must organize ourselves to fight harder using all available methods and weapons. Forward with the people's war!

EPG Departs

*MB191851 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1850 GMT
19 May 86*

[Text] Cape Town, May 19, SAPA — The Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group's [EPG] attempt to mediate between the South African Government and the African National Congress has failed. The seven-member group split up in order for its members to return home shortly after holding talks with senior cabinet members this morning. Although it was not possible to get confirmation from either side, as both the EPG and government spokesmen were rigidly refusing to comment, it is understood the weekend's raids against the ANC in the three neighbouring Commonwealth capitals presented an insurmountable obstacle to further talks.

This evening, diplomatic sources in Cape Town could only confirm the EPG had split up, that five of its members had already left Cape Town for their respective home countries and that the remaining two were due to leave tomorrow. "It seems clear that they will not be coming back," one source said.

The EPG returned to South Africa last week after its initial exploratory negotiations had produced "positive and constructive" results. Although the EPG and the South African Government had resolved not to make any public comment on last week's talks, diplomatic sources were confident progress had been made and that it had been made possible for the EPG to take a positive proposal to ANC leadership in Lusaka. The group's return to South Africa, immediately prior to announcements of the SADF raids this morning, appeared to indicate further progress was made. Observers say that it can only be raids themselves not the ANC's response to proposals which have caused the breakdown today. A spokesman for the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said tonight that government had no comment to make on the movements of the EPG.

EPG Cochairmen Critical

*MB200919 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT
20 May 86*

[Text] The two cochairmen of the Commonwealth group which has been trying to promote dialogue in South Africa have condemned Pretoria's raids into neighboring countries. Former Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser and former Nigerian head of state General Olusegun Obasanjo have sent a message to the leaders of the three attacked countries, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana. The message says the two Eminent Persons Group [EPG] leaders were shocked to know on the morning of their important meeting with ministers of the South African Government that Gaborone, Harare, and Lusaka had been raided by the SADF. The men say they utterly condemn what they termed this escalation of an already explosive situation. They also expressed to the victim governments the profound concern and sympathy of the EPG.

UK Ambassador Expresses Concern

*MB191902 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1858 GMT
19 May 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, May 19, SAPA — The British ambassador to South Africa, Sir Patrick Moberley, says there will be great concern in London about this morning's raid on targets in Harare and Gaborone in Botswana by the South African defence force, the SABC reports. Addressing a Sabrita [South-African British Trade Association] meeting in Cape Town, Sir Patrick said this concern would be also at a time when the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group was in South Africa. He said the British Government had condemned previous attacks of this kind and did not believe that military action was going to solve problems in South Africa. Sir Patrick said dialogue and negotiations rather than violence was the way forward. Sir Patrick said it was not for other countries to tell South Africans what system of government they should adopt. The answer should be found in the country and if the results would be accepted throughout South African they would have to be worked out by dialogue between the government and the governed.

AZAPO Condemnatory

*MB191618 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1611 GMT
19 May 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, May 19, SAPA — The Azanian Peoples Organization (AZAPO) has condemned today's South African Defence Force raids on Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia. In a statement from Johannesburg today an AZAPO spokesman said: "The attacks are a bizarre caricature of the Reagan attack on Libya." The spokesman added: "The SADF invasion of Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia stands condemned because the evidence on which the attacks were mounted was never tested by the public. The attacks would still remain condemned because the aggression is at war with all her neighbors and is attacking her own citizens living in those countries."

COSATU Cites Destabilization

*MB191803 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1801 GMT
19 May 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, May 19, SAPA — The Congress of South Africa Trade Unions (COSATU) has condemned today's SADF raids as a clear indication that "the apartheid regime uses this cloak to mask its real intentions of destabilizing our sub-continent and killing innocent people forced to flee in the first place from the injustices of apartheid." COSATU said: "These illegal actions convince us that the minority regime has no intention of peacefully resolving the crisis that faces our country. It only convinces the democratic majority inside South Africa that this minority regime will continue to seek to maintain power through force the cycle of violence. COSATU believes that the latest raids show and convince the skeptical Western governments that only an intensification of pressure from their side will move this government towards meeting the demands of the people."

International Institute Head Remarks

*MB192002 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1959 GMT
19 May 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, May 19, [as received], SAPA — The most astonishing thing about the raids by South African forces into three Frontline States today was that they came at a time when there was a real possibility of establishing peace through negotiation in the country, Prof John Barratt said. In an interview with SAPA, Prof Barratt, director of the South African Institute of International Affairs, tonight said it was possible to point to a number of factors that might have affected the government's decision to launch the raid. "But why did they happen when the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group [EPG] was in South Africa and when there was a chance to establish peace in the country through negotiation? The cost to the country's foreign relations could be massive," he said.

Prof Barratt said that security considerations were probably the major factor behind the government's thinking "as these always take priority over any political or diplomatic considerations." He also felt the timing of the raid was connected to last month's raid into Libya which was undertaken by U.S. airplanes and supported by Britain. "The government could argue: If they (the U.S. and Britain) do this kind of thing then why can't we? The American public has been especially attuned to taking action against terrorists. The government probably hopes there would be some sympathy amongst the American and British public for doing this kind of thing." Prof Barratt said the other possibility was that "something we haven't been told about made it crucial for the government to act in this way."

He did not think the move was designed to pander to right wing organizations or hawkish members of the cabinet. "These right wing pressures have always been there," he said. "There may be differences of opinion in the cabinet but I doubt if there was any split that forced the raids." "All opinion polls indicate overwhelming support for this kind of action amongst whites. So there may be some political gain among whites. But the government will pay a political cost by antagonising black people."

The discovery of the arms cache near Krugersdorp over the weekend, reportedly the largest ever found in South Africa, could not have influenced the government's plans. "The cache was discovered too close to the time of the raid," Prof Barratt said. "They would have needed some time to prepare for it. The cache might be part of the evidence put forward to show reason for the raids. But I doubt if it was the reason."

He said there was some continuity between today's attacks and previous raids into neighbouring states. They were aimed at countries who have so far resisted attempts to make them sign agreements like the Nkomati Accord and may have been designed to force these states into some sort of security agreements with South Africa.

Prof Barratt did not think the Libyan raid would influence the response of Western governments to South Africa's action today. "The ANC is not regarded in the same light as Libyan and Palestinian terrorists," he said. "The ANC is involved in terrorist activities in South Africa but there is a difference in degree and in the types of action. The perception overseas is that ANC activity is not on the same scale and quantity as the Berlin disco bombing and the shooting of queues of people in airports (linked to Libyan sponsored terrorism)."

He said the raid would inevitably lead to increased sanctions against South Africa. "A meeting of the UN Security Council will be called to discuss the raids and it will depend on whether the U.S. and Britain will exercise their veto. The U.S. and Britain will have to do something and there will probably be slightly increased sanctions."

Prof Barratt said the raids may not be an indication that the government has totally rejected the idea of talks with the ANC as they were consistent with its dual policy of a combined "show of strength and continued negotiations." However he believed the response of the Commonwealth states would not be sympathetic to such an approach and that the mediating role of the EPG had been badly undermined. "However, I hope some wise person would now convince them that this is now more than ever the time to get negotiations going," he said.

FCI Statement

*MB191922 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1920 GMT
19 May 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, May 19, SAPA — The South African Federated Chamber of Industries [FCI] was committed to the principle that South Africa as a sovereign state shall respect the rights and independence of all nations and strive for the settlement of all international disputes by negotiation and not war, the president of the FCI, Mr J.R. Wilson, said in a statement today. "In turn the sovereignty of the South African state must also be respected and if steps of preventative self-defence as circumscribed by public international law are necessary, these have to be taken. However, we would call upon government to keep such steps strictly within the confines of what is necessary under particular circumstances and not to encroach upon the sovereignty of other states," he said, commenting on the SADF raids. A full report to parliament would go far to allay fears and

counteract misconceptions in these "politically sensitive and contentious areas," he said.

Democratic Action Committee Responds

*MB200626 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2216 GMT
19 May 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, May 19, SAPA — The Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee (JODAC) today condemned the South African raids into Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, saying there can be no peace in South Africa while it "illegally" continued to attack its neighbours. In a statement, the organisation said the only way to ensure peace in the country was by totally dismantling apartheid. "JODAC stands shoulder to shoulder with those who are demanding peace in this country," the statement said. "There can be no peace in South Africa while the South African state illegally attacks our neighbours. We condemn the raids on Harare, Gaborone, and Lusaka in the strongest terms, and pledge ourselves to continue to work for peace. Our highly successful UDF [United Democratic Front] call to whites has shown that all South Africans have rejected the violence of the Botha government. The Alexandra flower-laying ceremony was a clear demonstration that those who seek peace are welcome with open arms in the townships. The police and army are not. We call upon P.W. Botha and his government to renounce violence, to unbanned the ANC and to release the leaders of the South African people. We demand the only thing that will ensure peace in our country — the complete dismantling of apartheid," the statement said.

Witwatersrand Students Protest

*MB200858 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0845 GMT
20 May 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, May 20, SAPA — Hundreds of chanting University of Witwatersrand students chased uniformed policemen and a policewoman off campus this morning as they gathered for a meeting to protest against the SADF raids into neighbouring countries, an eyewitness said. Police in Johannesburg confirmed that some sort of confrontation had taken place between students and police and said a "few arrests" had been made. Police spokesman Lt Pierre Louw said an "illegal gathering" was taking place on campus. "At the moment there is an illegal gathering on campus. Police are taking necessary action. A few arrests have been made, but were not sure how many," Lt Louw said.

About 800 students had gathered on the university's library lawns early this morning, chanting and singing in protest at the raids into Zambia, Botswana, and Zimbabwe yesterday, the eyewitness said. "At about 8.45, some four uniformed police, including a policewoman, appeared on campus and approached the meeting," the witness told SAPA. "The crowd rushed towards them, chanting 'voetsak, voetsak, kill the Boers,' and started spitting at them, sending them ... off campus, brushing the spittle from their uniforms."

The eyewitness reported that a number of SAP riot control vehicles were also parked on the outskirts of the campus. Another

student told SAPA that police had entered the campus and were presently patrolling it. "The situation is very tense," he said.

A meeting is due to be held at the University by the Release Mandela Campaign today. It is due to be addressed by Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of the jailed-for-life African National Congress leader.

13 Arrested

*MB200942 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0936 GMT
20 May 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, May 20, SAPA — A total of 13 people had been arrested at the University of the Witwatersrand after an illegal gathering during which students spit at and attempted to assault a senior police officer, police said. A senior police spokesman said students had gathered illegally at the campus. Earlier, students reported the mass meeting was in protest against the SADF raids into neighbouring countries. The spokesman said at about 9am a senior police officer — a Brigadier Olivier — had asked students to disperse. "They refused to do so and attempted to assault the brigadier and spit at him," the spokesman said. The police then prepared to "take the necessary action" to disperse the students, but the students then "dispersed of their own accord — they ran away," said the spokesman. The students regrouped in Yale Road where they stoned two SAP vehicles and a number of private vehicles, the spokesman said. At about 9.38 am, the students again gathered illegally and 13 were arrested. The spokesman said students were then addressed by a member of Wits academic staff and moved into a hall. Earlier student eyewitness accounts said uniformed police, including a policewoman, had been chased off campus by chanting students. "Police are monitoring the situation at the moment," the spokesman said.

Defense Minister Undergoes Heart Bypass Surgery

*MB191110 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1035 GMT
19 May 86*

[Text] Pretoria, May 19, SAPA — Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan underwent a heart bypass operation today in a Cape Town hospital, the Ministry of Defence said in Pretoria. A statement said the general was "resting peacefully" and that he was admitted to hospital yesterday. "His health is otherwise very good and last week he attended the defence debate in all three houses of parliament," the statement said. Gen Malan would have undergone the operation at an earlier stage, but due to his parliamentary obligations it had to be postponed until now. "During Gen Malan's temporary absence, the state president will officiate as the minister of defence," the statement said.

Police Collaboration Charged in Crossroads

*MB192121 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2119 GMT
19 May 86*

[Text] Cape Town, May 19, SAPA — Fighting between conservative and radical factions in Crossroads continued this evening, leaving at least 13 people dead, 75 wounded, over 20,000 home-

less, and 2000 homes destroyed. A pall of smoke and huge flames bore testimony to the worst clashes ever seen in the area. As battles raged between vigilantes supporting Crossroads leaders, Mr Johnson Ngxobongwana and Mr Sam Ndina, and supporters of Nyanga Bush and Portlands Cement works camp leaders, Mr Melford Yamile and Mr Christopher Toise, families were separated and scores of people were missing. First aid posts, tents, and soup kitchens have been set up for refugees and the Red Cross Society and Western Province Council of Churches are appealing for public aid.

Nyanga Bush was the main scene of running battles between refugees and vigilantes, with groups attacking each other with petrol bombs, stones, axes, knives, and kieries. Gun battles throughout the day seemed to be concentrated inside the settlement as "comrades" carrying mainly AK-47s and handguns ambushed vigilantes. In the Nyanga Bush area, reporters saw youths running with AK-47s, Makharov pistols and other handguns, with other youths running and fetching fresh magazines. Vigilantes fired back with lighter calibre rifles and handguns. The heavy distinctive rattle of AK-47s being fired on automatic was heard repeatedly.

Mr Jan van Eck, MMPC [member of provincial council] for Groote Schuur and a member of the Progressive Federal Party's unrest monitoring committee, said the area resembled "a war zone". "Judging by the evidence collected today and accounts from numerous eye witnesses, I can only come to one conclusion and that is that there are elements within the security forces that are actively supporting the conservative vigilantes in the present power struggle in the squatter communities."

Two reporters witnessed battles today on an open field in full view of police and soldiers parked nearby. The security forces at that stage did not intervene, but watched the fighting. About 3.45pm, when the refugees repelled an attack by the vigilantes and started to drive them deeper into the camp, a policeman emerged from the cluster of parked security vehicles and fired three rounds of birdshot at the advancing refugees, who fled in panic. Throughout the day, the reporters saw vigilantes taking cover behind casspiers and buffels as refugees appeared to be getting the upper hand. Police fired teargas and shotgun rounds at them.

Responding to allegations of police collaboration with the vigilantes, Captain Jan Calitz, a police liaison officer, said: "Police are continually trying to keep both groups apart by firing teargas. We fire teargas into both groups and do everything possible to keep the two groups apart." The police confirmed eight people died today and two yesterday. Six died of gunshot wounds, the others were stabbed to death. He also confirmed that the security forces were fired on on three occasions, but no-one was injured.

Peninsula CID [Criminal Investigations Division] chief, Brig Ronnie van der Westhuisen, and a team of police investigators today toured the area and police said casspiers went as far as was "practically possible" into the camp to try and break up the fighting. Police also assisted in transportation of the injured and the dead and in co-operation with emergency organisations were arranging food and temporary accommodation.

Police believe the violence started when comrades decided to

burn down the home of a supporter of Mr Sam Ndima's right wing group on Saturday night. Mr Ndima's group then retaliated and burnt several homes. Reporters were told repeatedly by refugees from different areas that "the police and white men in balaclavas are moving with Ngxobongwana's men and they are using a machine that shoots flames to burn the shacks." Cpt Calitz said in reply to the allegation: "Police are not at all sure what is used by either group to set the shacks alight."

Mr Christopher Toise, leader of the Portlands Cement squatters group, said he has not slept at home since April 29 when his house was shot at and partially burnt. He had spoken to some of the fleeing people this morning. They had told him that they had been shot at and that the police were seen with the vigilantes, Mr Toise said.

14 Confirmed Dead

*MB201042 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1019 GMT
20 May 86*

[Text] Cape Town, May 20, SAPA — The official death toll in the Crossroads violence rose to 14 today with the discovery in Mahobe Drive of a body of a man who police believe was "necklaced." About 860 shacks had been destroyed by fire. Police said the night appeared to have been quiet but they confirmed the discovery of the latest body about 9.45 am today. The death toll may rise as police continue today to investigate the fighting of the past two days. It is understood police movements were hampered by dense fog in the area today. The toll may also rise as a result of police action yesterday. Police repeatedly moved between the warring groups in an attempt to separate them and on several occasions used shotgun fire to disperse heavily-armed crowds. No arrests have been made but it is understood that a number of people could be held when police teams are able to move more freely in the area.

Brigadier Chris Swart, divisional commissioner of police for the western Cape, flew over the squatter camps yesterday and the commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, has been briefed on the situation. General Dirk Genis, a former divisional commissioner now stationed in Pretoria, also visited the area. He is understood to be meeting General Coetzee today.

Yesterday afternoon police used rifle fire for the first time since the violence broke out in an attempt to shoot a gunman who pointed a firearm at a police vehicle in Mahobe Drive. Police reported today gunmen were seen often during the day yesterday and that several shots had been fired not only at the police but at residents.

Between 3.35pm and 5.15pm yesterday, police moved in to separate warring groups in the Mahobe drive area close to Crossroads. Police used shotgun fire to drive off a mob petrol-bombing a shack near the Development Board offices and about 4.30pm they fired shotguns and used teargas when about 1000 youths clashed with about 500 adults. About 5.15pm police used teargas when about 200 people attacked residents with petrol bombs, stones and other objects.

A huge relief operation has swung into action to aid Crossroads

residents and welfare organisations have appealed for help. Shwco warden Mr Derek Livesey said two mobile units — a medical unit manned by doctors and an emergency relief vehicle loaded with bread, blankets and clothing — would enter the area today. He said: "We are desperate for basic foods such as mealie meal, samp, tea, sugar and long-life milk, as well as blankets and children's clothing. Thousand of families have lost everything they owned in the shack fires." The Western Cape Development Board has appealed for tents to house homeless residents near Khayelitsha. Spokesman Mr Sampie Steenkamp said 100 army-supply tents had been flown to Cape Town yesterday from the Transvaal. So far the board had resettled 79 families — about 396 people — at a site on the eastern side of Khayelitsha but there were another 2,000 people who needed to be resettled today. He said the conflict in Crossroads was the "worst ever." "We are ordering more tents but we are going to have problems finding enough to house everybody," he said.

Red Cross public relations officer Miss Ros Morris said they were waiting for staff to report back on the situation today. "It's impossible to work out how many people need help — it's chaos out there, it's a war." Two first-aid posts were being manned, one on the corner of Lansdowne Road and Mohobe Drive, and another next to the table top factory. Soup kitchens were operating at the first-aid posts and another in Khayelitsha. "No one can get into the middle of Crossroads — there are shacks burning, people are milling about, petrol bombs are being thrown and there's the danger of being caught in crossfire." She said the badly injured were being ferried to the Guguletu day hospital where metro workers were assisting hospital staff.

SACBC Secretary General Appears in Court. Released
*MB191740 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1545 GMT 19 May 86*

[Text] At the Soshanguve district court near Pretoria the secretary general of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference (SACBC), Father Smangalis Mkhathshwa, was released this morning after appearing on a charge of illegal possession of firearms.

[Begin correspondent Carl de Villiers video] Father Mkhathshwa was arrested on Friday at his Soshanguve township home. Appearing before a court today he was not asked to plead and the case was postponed till Thursday but will now take place in the Pretoria Regional Court. Father Mkhathshwa and the 25-year-old Sam Mkhabela who appeared on a similar charge were released without bail on their own recognisance. [end video]

Buthelezi: Blacks Unlikely To Accept Botha Offer
*MB200748 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0745 GMT
20 May 86*

[SAPA PR Wire Service: Issued by the chief minister's office, Ulundi]

[Text] Black South Africans were unlikely to accept President P.W. Botha's terms for negotiations, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi told the junior congress of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut

[Afrikanse Chamber of Commerce] in Pretoria today. He cast further doubts on his willingness to take part in the proposed National Statutory Council and said there were indications that the government did not understand the significance of the black political issues involved. Black people simply did not believe that Mr Botha had any intention of relinquishing final white control "of everything that matters" in 87 percent of the country, the KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president said.

He also made it clear that the question of the release of Dr Nelson Mandela was vitally linked to the viability of the council. "If Nelson Mandela was released today and he decided tomorrow not to attend the National Statutory Council, I would not necessarily feel unable to do so myself," he said. "If, however, he continued to languish in jail, those blacks who did attend the National Statutory Council could not claim that the council was a forum open to all black South African leaders."

Chief Buthelezi warned of the need for caution over the question of unbanning the ANC itself. There was every indication that the ANC mission in exile was saying abroad that they did not want Dr Mandela released. They were also saying that they were not interested in participating in any negotiations, and it must be assumed that this included the National Statutory Council. "If the ANC mission in exile wants to endorse itself out of democratic politics in this country, then so be it," he said. "I do not believe, however, that a final word can be said on this matter until Nelson Mandela is released. If he is released, the ANC stance on negotiation would become his immediate responsibility, and I do not want to usurp his right to lead as he sees best in his own organisation."

Chief Buthelezi said that, as did Inkatha and black South Africa, he held Dr Mandela in the highest esteem. As a black South African he demanded that Dr Mandela were given the opportunity of showing the way he wanted to lead. He was devoting more than usual time to this subject because there were indications that the deep political significance of it was not understood by the government.

Referring to Mr Botha's President's Council address of last week, he said he could not ask his black constituencies to accept the state president's statement that South Africa was a country of minorities. "If Mr Botha does not imply that he insists that whites can continue to make the provision of the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act mandatory for the majority of the people living in 87 percent of so-called white South Africa, all he has to do is to say so simply," Chief Buthelezi said.

12 Reported Killed in Okhuko Faction Fighting

MB191258 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1251 GMT
19 May 86

[Text] Ulundi, May 19, SAPA — Twelve people were killed and a number injured during renewed faction fighting at Okhukho near Ulundi at the weekend, SABC radio news reports. Announcing the killings in the legislative assembly at Ulundi, Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi told the house that he would recommend to his cabinet that a commission of inquiry should be set up as to why the allotment or resettlement of the

warring factions, which were moved from Msinga to Okhukho years ago, should not be cancelled and that the people should be scattered throughout KwaZulu so as to put an end to the faction fighting. The radio said Chief Buthelezi told the house that fighting started on the eve of a funeral of a member of one of the factions. The chief also said that it was alleged that a number of people had been recruited from Msinga to take part in the fighting.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

7 PM, 19 May

MB191817 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1815 GMT
19 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 19, SAPA — The following is the SAP 7pm unrest situation report issued by the SAP Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria:

"At Mbekweni, near Paarl, this morning a mob of UDF [United Democratic Front] supporters set fire to six houses belonging to AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] supporters, causing substantial damage. Police used tearsmoke to disperse the mob. No arrests or injuries were reported.

"In the same area, the body of a black person was found burnt beyond recognition, after having been set alight. Police are investigating.

"In another incident a mob of blacks petrolbombed a private house in the area. They were dispersed by police using shotgun fire. No arrests or injuries were reported.

"At Maoke, in the far northern Transvaal, this morning a mob stoned a police patrol in the area. Two black males were arrested in this incident.

"At Penge, near Burgersfort, north-eastern Transvaal, during last night police arrested 12 black males and six black females after three private homes were set alight.

"At Soweto, Witwatersrand, during this morning a mob of blacks set fire to a private vehicle causing substantial damage. They were dispersed by the police using shotgun fire. No arrests or injuries were reported.

"At Mklolo, Burgerfort, north-eastern Transvaal, yesterday afternoon an illegal gathering was held, resulting in the arrest of one black woman and 35 black males.

"At the Goodwood magistrates court in Cape Town, a mob of coloureds congregated this morning in sympathy with persons charged. Police dispersed the mob and arrested two coloured males.

"At Soweto, Witwatersrand, a large mob of blacks stoned a police vehicle and were dispersed with birdshot. No arrests or injuries were reported.

"At Katlehong, near Germiston, a large group of blacks set fire to a private dwelling, causing substantial damage, but were dispersed with tearsmoke. No arrests were made.

"At Mbekweni, near Paarl, a mob of blacks stoned a police patrol. They were dispersed by police using tearsmoke.

"At Zandela, near Sasolburg, a mob of black arsonists set fire to the homes of SAP members, causing substantial damage. No arrests or injuries were reported.

"At Soweto, Witwatersrand, a mob of stone-throwing blacks stoned a government vehicle but were dispersed with shotgun fire

and tears smoke. No arrests or injuries were reported.

"At Old Crossroads, in the Cape, this morning a large mob of coloured youths stoned a police vehicle. They were dispersed by police using shotgun fire. No arrests or injuries were reported.

"At Nyanga, near Cape Town, this morning an unknown black male fired two shots at nearby houses. No arrests or injuries were reported.

"Later during the morning, in the same area, a group of blacks stoned and slightly injured a black man. The mob was dispersed by police with shotgun fire. No arrests or injuries were reported.

"At Kwathema, near Springs, this morning a group of black youths attempted to burn a black man using a tyre, resulting in serious injuries. No arrests were made.

"At Mbekweni, Paarl, this morning a crowd of blacks stoned an SAP vehicle but were dispersed with tears smoke.

"In the same area, this afternoon a mob of blacks stoned an SAP vehicle. One black man was arrested in this incident.

"At Lynnvill, near Witbank, this afternoon, a white policeman was slightly injured in a stone-throwing incident. No arrests were made.

"At Soweto, Witwatersrand, one black man was arrested after a stone-throwing incident.

"At Lynnvill, Witbank, a mob of blacks threw a petrol bomb at a SAP vehicle. They were dispersed by police using shotgun fire. No injuries or arrests were reported.

"At Ikageng, near Potchefstroom, this morning a group of youths from Klokwe school threw stones at the Keagile school. There was no damage caused but police arrested one black youth.

"In another incident in the same area, a youth was arrested after stoning a SAP member.

"At Groutville, near Stanger, a mob of blacks set fire to two private vehicles, resulting in substantial damage, but were dispersed with shotgun fire and tears smoke. No arrests or injuries were reported.

"At KaNyamazane, near Nelspruit, yesterday evening a mob of arsonists set fire to the Kalebane high school causing serious damage. No arrests were made."

20 May

MB200631 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0625 GMT

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[Text] Pretoria, May 20, SAPA — Follows police overnight unrest report:

At Zamdela, near Sasolburg, a man was fatally wounded by the police when he attempted to set fire to a private home.

At Sobantu, near Pietermaritzburg, a man and a woman were injured when a private home was petrol bombed.

At Old Crossroads near Cape Town, the police dispersed a number of illegal gatherings with tears smoke and shotgun fire. A short was fired at a police vehicle by an unknown person. No injuries were reported.

At Duduza, near Nigel, on the east Rand, a number of buses were damaged in incidents of stonethrowing.

At Mbekweni, near Paarl, a private vehicle was destroyed when it was set alight.

At Chesterville near Durban, a shot was fired at a police vehicle by an unknown person. No one was injured.

On the outskirts of Pretoria west, two buses were stoned and

fairly extensively damaged. One of the drivers was slightly injured.

At Raglan Road, Grahamstown, a number of private vehicles were damaged in incidents of stonethrowing. A white man was slightly injured. A youth was arrested in connection with one of these incidents.

At Galeshewe near Kimberly, an illegal gathering was dispersed with tears smoke. In the same area, a delivery vehicle was extensively damaged when it was set alight.

At Pienaars Rust, near White River, a private vehicle was damaged by a petrol bomb. A man was slightly injured as a result of the attack. Police arrested a man in connection with the incident.

In Soweto, a private vehicle was set alight and destroyed.

At KwaZakele, near Port Elizabeth, a number of shots were fired at a police vehicle. No one was injured.

At Guguletu, near Cape Town, a private vehicle was set alight and extensively damaged.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

AWB-NP Showdown

David Breir reports on the front page of Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY STAR* in English on 18 May that the "biggest white political brawl South Africa has seen since the days of the Ossewa Brandwag [Ox-Wagon Guards] is expected to explode in Pietersburg on Thursday night." The militant Afrikaner Resistance Movement [AWB] will attempt to disrupt a speech by Foreign Minister Pik Botha. "Mr Botha told *THE SUNDAY STAR* that he had been invited to speak at the meeting, he had accepted and the meeting would take place as planned. But the Nats do intend to muster reinforcements to counter whatever may occur on Thursday night. Party sources say it has become essential to resist the AWB strong-arm tactics, and are now grouping their forces to counter the threat in what could well become the first violent clash between the two." The meeting is billed as a trial of strength between the two groups. The National Party [NP] had hoped the AWB militancy would backfire but its support has skyrocketed. Although party officials refuse to discuss their strategy, posters for the meeting say that the right of admission is reserved, which is highly unusual for a political meeting. The NP Transvaal information officer said people with megaphones would not be let in and anyone causing trouble would be ejected. The attitude of the police will be important; however, if the NP has to call in the police, it may give it the image of a weak party. Police have made special arrangements to make sure the meeting is not disrupted but refuse to divulge details.

SABC Control

"Sources at the South African Broadcasting Corporation disclosed this week that the SABC could be placed under new, less-enlightened political control," David Breier reports in another front-page article. The Ministry of Foreign affairs, which now controls it, might shed this responsibility in view of its increased workload and therefore control might go to a less enlightened minister, a favorite being F.W. de Klerk, minister of national education, who would tone down its reformism. SABC might also fall under the Ministry of Posts and Telecom-

munications, whose current minister, L.A.P.A. Munnik, is not a major political contender, and therefore the change would be less controversial. However, he is widely expected to retire shortly, and there is no indication as to who will replace him.

Namibia War

Graham Ferreira in another page 1 report cites the British Institute for Developmental Studies in Sussex as saying that "the bush war against the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) has cost South Africa more lives proportionately than the United States lost in Vietnam." The death toll was cited as 2000 to 2500 for the 1975-1983 period. The article also cites an article in *JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY* as saying that the simplest way to get the Cubans out of Angola would be for South Africa to withdraw from Namibia, allowing the government to sink or swim, and then support for UNITA would be withdrawn which would allow the MPLA to win.

Terror in Townships

John Qwelane reports on page 2 that "there is an almost tangible fear in black areas, particularly on the Reef, with attacks by gangs of masked black and white men assuming alarming proportions. The question on many township lips now is: who is next on the list?" Many children have fled the townships for fear of being attacked by vigilantes. Police have dismissed charges by lawyers for Leandra families that vigilantes are receiving police support. They say they have supplied police with the names of the vigilantes, but the police have done nothing. Police said in response to the charges that there was no proof of the allegations.

Journalist Whipped

A report by Ken Vernon on the same page said that a Port Elizabeth female journalist, Barbara Oren, was whipped by three burly white men at the entrance to her apartment. Although she said she was politically neutral as a working journalist, her boyfriend was a member of the End Conscription Campaign and the men may have been trying to get at him by whipping her. Her boyfriend had also recently been whipped.

Minister To Defy Church Rule

"The rebel Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk [Dutch Reformed Church] minister Dr Joop Lensink is set to defy his church's controversial law which limits its membership to whites only," another page 2 story says. He headed a move this week to abolish the "whites only" provision, which was defeated. He said his congregation had ignored the rule and would continue to do so.

Hopes for Talks With ANC Dashed

David Breier cites on page 5 of *THE SUNDAY STAR* a comment by Professor Andre du Toit of the University of Stellenbosch that President P.W. Botha had dashed hopes for talks with the ANC by "spelling out a long list of non-negotiable principles." Du Toit said in listing these conditions, Mr Botha "was obviously addressing himself to his right-wing constituency rather than actively contributing towards discussions with the ANC or Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. As a result he had made negotiation with these even more difficult." The proposed new National Council was now more "up in the air" than ever. Botha made no attempt to satisfy any of Chief Buthelezi's conditions for joining the council.

ANC Credibility Crisis

"The African National Congress faces a crisis of credibility over the suggestion that it suspend violence as a step towards reaching an accommodation with the government," John Macleannan reports on the same page. "It has been blammed for fomenting township violence but experts believe that the banned organization cannot agree to a truce ... because it is not in control and cannot guarantee a reduction in unrest." Dr Tom Lodge of the University of Witwatersrand said the ANC would have been persuaded it was in its interest to call a truce. "The government would have to begin negotiations which would start a fundamental change in power relationships," he said. Professor Mike Hough of the Institute for Strategic Studies said that "the ANC likes to create the impression that it is control and that violence will cease if they pass the word. But they are concerned about the violence because it may escalate to a point where no group can claim control." At most the organization could suspend its actions and ask members to stop planting explosives but it was questionable whether they could get the message through to all members.

Port Elizabeth for Sale

"Port Elizabeth is a city up for sale — but there are no buyers and this had led to the creation of a small class of white migrant workers trekking to other centres in search of work and leaving their families behind," Ken Vernon reports on page 6. It is estimated that more than 10 percent of the city's 50,000 houses are up for sale and the value of houses has fallen 30 percent in real terms in the last 2 years, the result of the disastrous economic collapse in the wake of the Ford Motor Company pullout. Some middle class white workers had to go to Johannesburg to avoid being fired but have taken a small apartment in the city while leaving their family in Port Elizabeth. It is ironical that while there are many empty white houses which cannot be sold, there is also a critical black housing shortage.

Farm Workers Union

Andrew Beattie reports on page 7 that "thousands of workers in South Africa's last bastion of conservatism — the farmlands — have been quietly recruited into trade unions outside the official collective bargaining framework." And the Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] is to shortly launch a union for these workers, who it says are "the most exploited workers in the country." The Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) calls the unions "inevitable" and will ask the government to recognize them. COSATU General Secretary Jay Naidoo told the paper that the union would "fight tooth and nail" to eradicate widespread use of child labour on farms and expose "feudal conditions and slave labour." According to sources, the National Manpower Commission on farm and domestic workers recommended that these workers be allowed to join a union, but the government will not release the report for fear of alienating rightwing farmers.

Christianity and Racism

In his "Just Jon" column on page 13, Jon Qwelane discusses the action by the Dutch Reformed Church [NHK] in voting to remain completely white. He says that he wonders if Christ came to South Africa where he would stay in view of "the odious Group Areas Act, among other odious laws enacted by this country's 'civilized and Christian' rulers." "What one finds even more

galling is the barefaced way in which His teachings are invoked and their meaning deliberately distorted to suit racist, right-wing thinking (or, more appropriately, lack of it). "We must not forget that up to only a few years ago it was perfectly all right to justify institutionalized racism on the basis of Scripture." Is it therefore any surprise that black people are skeptical about Christianity and Christians? Do not the actions of the NKK cause the skeptics to "believe that Christianity could, after all, be one big fraud perpetrated by racists to maintain the status quo?" The argument that Christians have failed and not Christianity will not wash except "in the lily-white confines of the NKK where it is obviously lapped up with gusto." Fortunately, there are other people in the country who will not let their words or deeds comfort the racists, even those "peddling racism in the name of Christianity."

Dealing With the Right

THE SUNDAY STAR's editorial on page 10 says that it would be silly to deny the threat from the right, which is questioning the president's commitment to Afrikanerdom. Can the right slow reform? "The answer is 'no.' While it may coalesce, probably will, and while it may still attract some additional support from individuals, it is probably not far off its maximum strength now." "The choice for South Africa is stark. If the Right, weak or strong, is allowed to hold back history it will destroy the country — an achievement beyond its real power because it will never command majority white support." The danger is not so much from the right but "a failure of resolve from those opposed to it. Fortunately, we believe, there are more than enough voters who are ready to reject racism and support real change."

PFP MP on Second Tier Government

Progressive Federal Party MP Nic Olivier, writing on the editorial page, says when white South Africans voted in 1983 in support of the present tricameral constitution, they did not know that the implications of that vote within the short space of 3 years would be that a provincial council system would disappear from the scene, that a popularly elected institution with legislative powers that affected the individual most intimately would be replaced by a nominated body whose primary function would be to implement government policy. The new provincial executive and administrative organs are "nothing but the multiplication of secondary and subservient bureaucratic functionaries whose primary task will be to execute and administer such functions as are conferred upon them by central Government. One of those functions will be control of black affairs." This probably signifies the beginning of the same system of "own affairs" for blacks. "The Government does not yet realise that South Africa will return to normality only when an equitable system of power-sharing, allowing for participation by all our people, has been instituted at central level. It tinkers with institutions on second and third-tier levels, unilaterally conceived and imposed, despite the obvious signs that the people themselves reject those institutions. And all this takes place because the Government is a prisoner of its own non-negotiable approach that participation in our political system must be on a group basis" "Peace will return to our land when the Government realises the folly of this policy."

NP MP on Government Proposals

Writing on the same page on the government's proposals for

second-tier government, National Party information officer and MP for Helderkruijn, Stoffel van der Merwe, says the provincial system was in dire need of reform and the only question was how to do it. "An elected legislature consisting of all groups elected by a mixed electorate is contrary to the policies of the government and the National Party." The process of developing the government's proposals entailed intensive consultations at all levels with all population groups. It was decided to limit provincial government to the executive level because, first, the representative side of the provincial system was duplication of the House of Assembly and added very little to the true representative nature of government. Second, executive decisions "should be taken by someone who is sympathetically inclined to the aspirations, fear and sensitivities" of the people's cultures. By involving all the population groups government can be brought nearer to the people. Members of the executives will be political appointees — "which will further strengthen the (elected) political control over them." Government will be brought nearer the people, it will involve members of all population groups and a solid foundation will be laid for second-tier government to link up with the developing third-tier and the future first-tier.

Right-Wing Violence

Writing on *THE SUNDAY STAR* op-ed page, Gary van Staden says that "under constant left-wing pressure after almost two years of non-stop township violence, the government now has to face the prospect of violence from the Right as well." Right-wing opposition is not limited to Afrikaners; a growing number of English-speakers are finding a home in the Conservative Party [CP] and even the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [AWB, Afrikaner Resistance Movement] is tapping the market. "Fuelled by a mixture of fear for the future, distrust of government reform moves and anger over the apparent inability of the Government to halt township violence, white right-wing opposition increases with each passing day." AWB leader Eugene Terreblanche "predicts a bloody revolution for South Africa with the AWB on one side and the ANC on the other. The rest, he says, will be swept into one or the other camps — and that included the National Party. Correct or not, Mr Terreblanche's prediction clearly illustrates the dilemma of the Government."

Church-State Confrontation

David Brier reports on the same page that "a new church-state confrontation is looming as Bishop Desmond Tutu is set to flout the Group Areas Act by living in a white Cape Town suburb without Government permission." Bishop Tutu has already indicated he will not seek permission in terms of the Group Areas Act to live at Bishopscourt and the deputy minister of constitutional development said he expected the Anglican Church, as the owner of Bishopscourt, to "follow the proper channels." Anglican Church sources indicated "the church has no intention of notifying the Government that Bishop Tutu was moving into the 'wrong' group area."

African Dependence on SA

John d'Oliveira writes on the op-ed page that "while South Africa searches bloodily for a solution that will end violence and dissent and inject new vigour into the country's economy, a considerable slice of Africa is holding its breath. Whatever the politicians might say in public about sanctions and revolution, the fact is that most hope that South Africa's transition from a white to

majority rule will do little to disrupt either the South African economy or an infrastructure which is vital to the region." Despite hundreds of millions of rand in international aid, the dependence of the countries of Southern Africa on South Africa has increased. The dependence is not one-way. South Africa needs the income it gets from exporting to its neighbors and other African countries and it desperately needs water from Lesotho, Swaziland, and perhaps even Botswana. "Few politicians or officials in the region undervalue the importance of South Africa to southern Africa and hardly any would like to see more disruption in South Africa. For they know how this will affect their own countries."

Interest Rates Unlikely to Fall

An article on page 1 of *THE SUNDAY STAR* "Finance and Review Section" says interest rates are unlikely to fall any further in the foreseeable future, particularly if the economy picks up in a climate of high inflation and constant pressure on the balance of payments. This is the conclusion drawn by Volkskas Merchant Bank in its May economic spotlight. Recent monetary policy has clearly been aimed at stimulation but factors which could put a damper on recovery in the short term include tardy consumer spending on durables and semi-durables, the low level of inventories, increasing unemployment and disturbingly low investment levels.

Recognition of Trade Unions

Bryan Deans writes on page 2 that "when 1,500 South African employers were asked why they had decided to recognise trade unions, an astonishing 82.2 percent replied they had acknowledged the principle of freedom of association. The others quoted coercive reasons, such as impending strikes." "It is also noticeable — if unproven — that the organizations which have chosen (or have been chosen) to slap the wrists of the unions after organized stay-aways have all had government links."

Steel Industry Incentives Needed

An article on page 5 of *THE SUNDAY STAR*'s "Finance and Review Section" says "South Africa's steel industry could add more than R1,000 million a year to the country's export earnings if the Board of Trade were to restore the manufacturing export incentives for steel-component exporters to their former level." Last year the Board of Trade slashed its manufacturing export incentive from R312 to R40 a ton. "This move, says John van Reenen, managing director of steel merchants Van Reenen and Nicholls, effectively killed off the motivation to export steel and steel products."

Problems at Gencor

An article on page 6 says just how bad corporate morale is at Gencor [General Mining Union Corporation] has been revealed in frank interviews with the heads of the mining houses' ailing industrial division. Executive directors George Clark and Basil Landau, in Gencor's head office publication "Monitor," gave analyses of their companies, market conditions, and projections for the year and their views make "grim reading." "The industrial division, with assets of R5.3 billion, is — admits Gencor candidly — facing up to 'one of the biggest challenges in its history.' The group adds that the majority of the industrial companies are in 'for another long, hard winter, and in certain cases survival is the name of the game.'" The division's contribu-

tion to group income slid from R137 million in 1983 to less than R11 million in the space of two years.

Need for Industrial Stimulation

An article on page 9 says "South Africa can barely afford lower production levels in industry and some form of stimulation is necessary if this is to be avoided. So says the latest Volkskas Economic Spotlight, which points out two alternative routes." The first is to stimulate demand further through fiscal and monetary policy. The second is to leave spending patterns alone and stimulate production through measures such as selective import control and a vigorous "Buy South African" campaign. The manufacturing industry will increasingly be required to set the growth pace but lower production volumes and weaker terms of trade in most sectors point to a considerable deterioration in industrial profitability. In 1980 there were 1,411,400 workers in the manufacturing industry but last year the average monthly figure was around 1,350,000. In 1985 production per worker was down by about 1.5 per cent and the unit cost of labor was up by 106.7 percent in comparison with 1980. In the same period capital productivity — output per unit of capital — had deteriorated by about 20 percent. It is crucial, the Review says, that capital assets be utilized more effectively than has been the case up to now.

Reasons for New Provincial System

David Breier writes on page 14 that the obvious question concerning the new provincial system is "why bother to decentralize power away from the central Government — and centralize it back to the Government, at the same time?" There are "strong political reasons" behind this strange new setup. First, it opens the way for President Botha to appoint all race groups — including blacks — to the new Government-appointed provincial executive committees. The government has opted for a multiracial, nondemocratic provincial system. The new system will allow the government to kill the New Republic Party [NRP] in Natal and "will at last enable the Nationalist-ruled Government to rule the 'last outpost of the Empire' by appointing the new executive." "There is a further reason for the government to suspend the system of provincial democracy — to contain the white rightwing backlash." If provincial elections were held now, it is quite possible that the Conservative Party and Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party], if they have an election pact, could win a majority in the Transvaal.

Heunis Communications Problems

The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, is the mastermind behind the government's constitutional reform and while he might understand it, not many other South Africans do, David Breier writes on page 14 of *THE SUNDAY STAR* "Finance and Review Section." Either he and his department have failed to communicate the plan or it is too vague and complicated to communicate. "It is said there are reasons for Mr Heunis' inability to communicate. One is medical problems with his throat. The other is his tendency to gabble. Another is his liking for long words. Mr Heunis never says in one word what can be said in 10. But the heart of the problem could be an incoherent messenger with an incomprehensible message." Mr Heunis "controls change at every level of Government from central to provincial, local and the new Regional Services Councils." He is known as a workaholic but many critics question

whether his exertions actually benefit the country. Mr Heunis is one of the firm favorites in the succession to Mr Botha and his great political empire has given him "massive political clout" in the National Party and an advantage over his rivals. "Has he managed to communicate this to his party?"

PFP MP on Negotiations

Progressive Federal Party MP Harry Schwarz writes on page 15 that though most South Africans want negotiations to take place, "to my regret I do not think that this will happen in the short term." There are serious obstacles in the path of such "an obviously desirable course": first, political posturing weaves a web of nonnegotiables, prerequisites, and agenda demand; second, there are demands for renouncing violence and releasing prisoners and detainees; third, all sides, "and there are only two," want to be in the strongest bargaining position when negotiations start; fourth, the question arises of who will sit at the negotiating table; fifth, there is no mechanism to determine leadership as adequate electoral processes do not exist; and sixth and last, some black leaders are fearful of participation under threat of being labelled Uncle Toms or sellouts. What must be done, he says, is to first talk with no agendas, preconditions or nonnegotiables. Then, while talking, agendas will write themselves and accepted mechanisms for blacks to elect their leadership by processes acceptable to them will emerge. Once leaders are chosen, negotiations on an acceptable political structure can begin. "There are many difficulties in the path of negotiations towards solution-finding. But is there a non-violent alternative which is acceptable and has a hope of success?"

KwaNdebele Power Struggle

The Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English for 18 May reports on page 2 that "a remarkable power struggle between royalist and commoner lies behind the violence that swept KwaNdebele this week, claiming at least seven lives and leaving scores homeless." An investigation by the *SUNDAY TIMES* revealed that the toughest opposition to proposed independence in December is being put up by a traditionalist group which wants commoners out of office and KwaNdebele left firmly South African. Trouble broke out after Crown Prince James Mahlangu, in traditional African custom, called a meeting at the royal kraal to instruct the homeland's nine cabinet ministers that they and other tribal leaders should not support independence for KwaNdebele. When police allegedly fired teargas at the crowd from a helicopter, royal supporters went on the rampage. The cabinet is seen as an attempt by commoners to wrest power from the royal family.

More U.S. Companies Leaving

Patricia Cheney reports from Washington on page 2 that "more and more American companies are ready to call it quits" in South Africa. Almost without exception the departing companies "said it was not pressure from disinvestment groups that forced them out, but declining profitability." "But economists and business executives interviewed by the *SUNDAY TIMES* said that companies giving purely economic reasons for pulling out were not being totally candid." One executive of a top U.S. firm still operating in South Africa said "the truth is that the political hassles in the U.S., combined with the instability and recession in South Africa create enough pressure to make a lot of American companies throw in the towel."

Natal White Teachers Support Integration

An article on page 3 says "seven out of every 10 white teachers in Natal are prepared to back integrated schools under the control of a single Department of Education, according to a survey released yesterday. But they want gradual reform, with safeguards to maintain the current standards in white schools." The survey shows that 91 percent of white teachers support the creation of a single department and 84 percent believe integrated schools inevitable.

Editorial on Botha Speech

"President Botha's speech this week — as so often before — will be read as much for timing and implication as for surface content," the *SUNDAY TIMES* says in an editorial on page 22. "Some recent decisions and actions do little to convince people that Pretoria is prepared to turn President Botha's high-minded phrases of today into the basis of the new and better South Africa of tomorrow." "When a government finally binds itself to a declared set of values, we have a right to exact the same pledges from any party that offers itself as an alternative government. The African National Congress and other resistance groups, locked in the immediacies of the struggle for power, have thus far signally failed to give those assurances." "But the Government would make a serious mistake — an oft-repeated one — if it thinks constitutional leggo is a panacea to the nation's problems. It is crucially important that parallel efforts to engage the banned and exiled political groups be continued with sincerity and celerity: there has to be room for both initiatives."

Editorial on Power-Sharing

"The more the Government talks of devolving power, the more it centralizes it," another editorial says. The provincial councils were at least composed of elected local officials and now they are to be replaced by administrators and executive committee members who will be answerable only to the central government to whom they owe their jobs. "Leaving aside the absurdity of 'own affairs-general affairs' differentiation, which Mr Heunis persists in trying to impose on public life (and which will, ultimately, fail), the Government should be loosening its grip on regional and local affairs, not tightening it."

Buthelezi on Post-Apartheid SA

KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, writing on the *SUNDAY TIMES* editorial page, says two things have saved whites from the consequences of many of their actions: first, "blacks have at the core of their cultural beliefs an unswerving faith in the humanity of man. We call it 'ubuntu-botho' — African humanism." Second, "our societies are steeped in the principles of democracy. What more can we ask for in a post-apartheid South Africa?" "Our first priority following national negotiation and reconciliation is the establishment of good government. We cannot have one without the other." There must be an independent judiciary, a bill of rights, freedom of religion, speech and association, the right to preserve cultural value and identities, and a "free and responsible" press. "We believe the free enterprise system remains the most powerful system a man has devised which is capable of fostering sustained economic growth." "I believe in majority rule and I believe that the majority of South Africans — black and white — accept the need for power-sharing and peaceful change." We reject "making the country 'ungovernable' as it will remain so regardless of

whoever rules it later." "History has shown that men who use terrorism as a means to power inevitably rule by terror once they are in power."

White Farmland for Blacks

"Slowly, hesitantly, the South African Government is facing one of the last and historically most emotional of racial barriers — the opening of 'white' farming land to individual black occupation," Brian Pottinger writes on the editorial page. The move has become pressingly urgent. A confluence of crises are now forcing decisions. "Political insecurity has aggravated economic recession; the urban areas are awash with the unemployed and the angry; employment continues to fall in conventional industrial and commercial sectors; the white commercial farming sector (over-capitalised, victim of falling international commodity prices and mortgaged to the hilt) is battling the consequences of the drought and unwise agricultural financing policies; a fortune is being spent on a wasteful industrial decentralization policy whose efficacy is being severely challenged by ever the Government's own think-tanks." "How much more time, one asks, must be wasted before the Government bends again to the tornado?"

Natal Official on Provincial Government

Frank Martin, senior member of executive council in the Natal provincial administration, writes on the *SUNDAY TIMES* op-ed page that the new government proposals for second-tier government will mean "centralization of power" — in three distinct areas: first, legislative control will be moved from the regions to parliament; second, the key decision-makers will owe their allegiance to the state president, not to the local electorate; third, officials who are still provincial officials will become public servants under the direct control of the commission for administration. The central thrust of the KwaZulu/Natal indaba "is to establish a second-tier legislative body, and this is exactly what is being removed in the Government's proposals." The central issues nationally which need to be resolved are free association or statutory group membership and the protection or otherwise of minority group rights. The indaba can produce answers to both these issues and show what is achievable under current circumstances. However, the government's proposals for second-tier government, "flawed" as they are, still offer a few areas of flexibility. The proposal's "own affairs, general affairs" distinction could crumble and multiracial joint executive authorities might be the basis on which more sensible executive government will be built. New provinces could be created and if appropriately demarcated, the establishment of the other joint executive authorities and more multiracial legislative bodies would become possible. "The problem about areas of flexibility is that the pace of events can rapidly constrain the range of opportunities which they present. Consequently, they must be acted on promptly."

Former PFP Leader on Violence

Writing on the op-ed page on the violence in South Africa, former Progressive Federal Party leader Frederick van Zyl Slabbert says "the ANC is not the only extra-parliamentary organization of consequence. But its history, leadership and particular commitment to change does mean that the ANC, together with the government of the day, defines the boundaries within which our violent evolution takes place. The violent relationship between the government and the ANC will increasingly contaminate all other attempts at finding a solution to our internal situation."

"The cycle of violence can only be broken if one of the key actors in the drama changes its position. Historically and practically speaking, the Government is the only key actor that can do so effectively. The National Party put apartheid on the statute books; only it can take it off. This also means re-establishing freedom of choice and organization, thus calling the ANC's bluff on their commitment to violence and allowing it to operate legally with their leaders released." "Obviously there are risks involved." There may be an increase in strikes, boycotts and other forms of protest. "But these prospects are all preferable to a further increase in violence levels." The question is this: "Is violence more or less likely with apartheid gone?"

Increased Exports Urged

Editor David Carte, writing on page 1 of the *BUSINESS TIMES* section of the *SUNDAY TIMES*, says "the Government is likely to heed the clamour for stimulation — but perks tax or general sales tax relief can be only a short-term shot in the arm for a desperately sick economy. If we want to grow and keep growing, we have to export. That is the bottom line." There must be more active management by the government. The first step would be to "set up a high-powered joint government-private sector export agency." "It would examine export opportunities and be a forum for negotiation." The rand must be kept cheap for the foreseeable future. Potential exporters need to be assured that the rand will not rise to a dollar, and it is easy to keep a currency down. More domestic market sharing and price fixing between the great mining and industrial houses should be permitted. Such an export agency "would be most useful — if it ever came to it — in circumventing sanctions."

WEEKLY MAIL Publishes 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB180836 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 16-22 May 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Excerpts] **Detentions** (Detainees Parents Support Committee report):

By April 30 about 1,000 people had been detained since the beginning of the year. The number still held on April 30 was 393 (183 named, 210 unnamed).

Persons Still in Detention on April 30 (known detainees only):

Detained during 1984, 3; Jan-Sept 1985, 9; Oct 1985, 3; Nov 1985, 2; Dec 1985, 21; Jan 1986, 19; Feb 1986, 30; March 1986, 34; April 1986, 62. Total: 183.

Summary by Detention Status:

ISA [Internal Security Act] Section 29, 83 (police figure, 97); ISA Section 31, 8 (police figure, 43); ISA Section 50, 41 (police figure, 202); Ciskei National Security Act, 16; Transkei Public Security Act, 20; Venda Terrorism Act, 9; Unknown legislation, 6.

Public Violence Trials:

According to a report in parliament last month by the Commissioner of Police, during the year ending June 1985 a total of 4,408 cases of public violence were recorded, compared with 163 for the previous year.

Unrest Deaths (South African Institute of Race Relations figures):

Sept 1984 - April 30 1986: 1,559
 Jan 1985 - April 30 1986: 1,410
 Jan 1986 - April 30 1986: 531
 March 1 - April 30 1986: 314
 April 1 - April 30 1986: 143

Last month's unrest death toll was the third highest, surpassed only by March 1986 (171) and August 1985 (163).

Emigration/Immigration:

South Africa lost 518 people in January 1986 compared with a gain of 1547 in January 1985. Of the 1,247 people who left in January, 211 were professional, technical and related worker (this does not include their families). In January South Africa gained 107 immigrants in these fields. During 1985 emigration rose by 33.3 percent while immigration dropped by 40 percent.

SADF Figures

— A total of 35,372 SADF troops were used in 96 black South African townships during 1985, according to the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan.

— 15 percent (R908.2 million) of this year's Defence Budget went to General Support "to provide and maintain a centralised infrastructure to provide common supplies and services in support for all SADF objectives". General Support includes grants to various organisations including: School cadets (R1,085,000); Boy Scouts, Voortrekkers [Pioneers] and Naval Cadets (R1,000 each); SA Shottist Union (R30,000); SA Red Cross (36,000); St John's Ambulance (R39,000); Noodhulpligarm [First Aid League] (R88,000); International Committee of the Red Cross (R50,000).

— The Army's 121 Battalion, a Zulu unit based at Mtubatuba, has launched a recruiting drive. The battalion, which numbers between 500 and 600 at present, wants 300 more recruits. The battalion, which has [as published],

Banned Books, Publications and Objects (May 2):

Miz Lucretia of Falconhurst (Ashley Carter); *Tidal Wave* (Roberta Latow); *Phambili Nolwazi! Discussion Papers on the Struggle in South Africa*; *Forward With Knowledge!* (ERIC, Observatory); *Umshebenzi* Vol 2, No 1, 1986 (South African Communist Party); *Newena*, Vol 1, No 1, March/April 1986 (Grassroots Publications, Cape Town); *Stag's Art Collection* No 1 (Viclen Promotions Pty Ltd, Turffontein).

Unbanned:

Rich and Poor in New Zealand (David Bedggood); *Sudafrica vor der Revolution?* (Franz J.T. Lee); *Brutal Mandate* (Allard K Lowenstein).

Prisoners of Conscience — Alusani Nevhutalu, Dick Ralushayi, and Gabriel Malaka:

All three were detained under the Venda Terrorism Act on January 31 and have been held without trial for 105 days. They are founder members and leaders of the Northern Transvaal Action Committee and part of a group of nine Venda detainees whose cases were taken up by Amnesty International. Six were released on May 13. Malaka was admitted to the Donald Fraser Memorial Hospital six weeks ago suffering from mental

breakdown. He is currently on a hunger strike. Nevhutalu is also reported to have been hospitalised. Ralushayi is a former Venda detainee.

ZAMBIA

India's Gandhi Speaks at Lusaka Dinner 14 May

MB151741 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 14 May 86

[Speech by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at a State House dinner in Lusaka — live]

[Excerpts] Your Excellency President Kaunda, Secretary General Zulu, Madame Zulu, Prime Minister and Madame Musokotwane, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: Not having quite the capabilities and talents you have, Your Excellency, with your permission I would like to go directly to my speech. [laughter]

A visit to Zambia is always a special delight for an Indian. Sonia and I thank you for the friendship you have lavished on us. We thank you in particular for arranging at such short notice to take us to the magnificent Victoria Falls. It was a sight of total majesty — the cascading waters, the spray rising into the sky, the gentle curve of the rainbow in the gorge, an unforgettable spectacle. [applause]

I bring to you, and to the people of Zambia, the greetings and good wishes of the people of India. Zambia and India both cherish freedom and equality of all human beings. They are staunchly opposed to colonialism and racism. They are together endeavoring to build a peaceful and equitable world order. India has known and admired you, Mr President, ever since you fought against imperialism and led your country to independence. We have watched you build a united, progressive Zambia. Your resonant voice, with its message of humanism, reverberates in distant lands. [applause]

We must develop closer economic and technological links. We must get to know one another better at every level. No one can be free till everyone is free. At the Lusaka summit, my mother spoke of the heartbeat of Africa. She urged us to push ahead with the unfinished revolution. Sixteen years have passed, yet we hear the swish of the whip of apartheid, (?but louder grow) the freedom drums of the wronged, the exploited, the oppressed, and the dispossessed of South Africa. Apartheid is an abomination. Apartheid rests on inhumanity. Humanity is the triumph of principles over profit. Could it be avarice which sustains apartheid? Is it from the swelling coffers of commerce that apartheid receives sustenance? Is it not those who glean of profits from exploitation who support apartheid? Time is fast running out for those men still holding back the forces of justice, equality, and freedom.

In Nassau many nations joined our ranks in the forefront of the antiapartheid movement. This solidarity must be maintained. Can those who struggle for their independence be indifferent to the yearnings of others for freedom and equality? Abraham Lincoln asked: What constitutes the bulwark of our own liber-

ties and independence? And answered: Our defense is the spirit which prizes liberty as the heritage of all men, in all lands, everywhere. In the name of universal justice, we call upon all nations of the world to hasten equality and freedom in South Africa. Delays will mean only terrible bloodshed. The only peaceful method is to apply comprehensive mandatory sanctions. [applause]

The Pretoria regime has indulged in unabashed subversion, promoted destabilization, and committed aggression against Frontline States. India is with the Frontline States in their heroic endeavor to safeguard their independence and integrity. We extend our full support to them for the attainment of majority rule and social justice in South Africa. Nelson and Winnie Mandela, Oliver Tambo, and thousands upon thousands of South Africans that face prison, batons, and bullets — their sacrifices will be crowned with success. [applause]

Despite the UN declaration on decolonization, despite the termination of South Africa's mandate, despite the pronouncements of the International Court of Justice, despite the Security Council's plan for the independence of Namibia, Namibia remains enslaved. Irrelevant issues have been linked to Namibia's right to immediate unconditional independence. The UN plan, untrammelled by any conditions, must be implemented without delay. No sensitive person anywhere today can be complacent about the future of the world. The awesome stockpiles of nuclear arms (?existing) around the globe are unmitigated evil. Yet nuclear weapon powers are daily spending billions on new research [words indistinct] around the developments of new delivery systems. All this is thought to be justified in the name of peace. We who care for peace cannot allow the world to be so mocked and perverted. We want peace and nuclear disarmament, because a nuclear war will kill our people no less than that of the combatants. For us, the survival of humanity is a bigger cause than the anxiety of some nations to perpetuate their own preeminence. Right from our (?advent) as sovereign nations, Zambia and India have chosen to keep away from the conflict between rival power blocs. As nonaligned countries, we are not interested in belonging to either camp. We have reiterated this from Lusaka to New Delhi. [applause]

Nonalignment is the assertion of our right to live beyond the nuclear age. We have held nuclear war to be a crime against humanity and desired nuclear disarmament. The six-nation five-continent peace initiative has carried this message of nonalignment across the world and directly to people living in the nuclear weapons states.

A dynamic Zambia is most essential for Africa's progress. We admire your remarkable achievements in the face of formidable odds. We have no doubt that the Zambian people, under your excellency's inspiring leadership, will be successful in the gigantic task of restructuring and diversifying Zambia's economy. As always, we shall be by your side in this endeavor. [applause]

In our talks today, we discussed these and other matters at length. There has traditionally been a common approach between Zambia and India. We have not only consolidated our bilateral relations, but also enhanced our existing cooperation for international peace, order, and freedom in the call for justice and

humanity.

Excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen, I invite you to join me in a toast to the good health and happiness of his excellency, the president of the Republic of Zambia, Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, and Madame Betty Kaunda, to the happiness and prosperity of the Zambian people, to everlasting friendship between our peoples of Zambia and India, and to the triumph of human dignity and freedom in South Africa and Namibia.

Reportage on Iraqi Foreign Minister Visit

Official Talks Begin 18 May

JN190901 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
0700 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Lusaka — The Iraqi-Zambian official talks began in Lusaka yesterday. The Iraqi side to the talks was headed by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz and the Zambian side by Zambian Foreign Minister (Masika). [as heard] They discussed bilateral relations, ways to promote them, the situation in the region, and the continuing Iranian aggression against Iraq in addition to affairs related to the Nonaligned Movement.

Kaunda Receives Tariq 'Aziz

JN191246 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1200 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Lusaka — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda last night received Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz. During this meeting, 'Aziz conveyed a message from leader President Saddam Husayn to Kaunda concerning the strong bilateral relations between the two countries, the situation in the area, and Nonaligned Movement affairs. President Kenneth Kaunda held a dinner banquet in honor of Tariq 'Aziz attended by the Zambian prime minister and foreign minister, several senior officials in the United National Independence Party and the government, and the members of the delegation accompanying 'Aziz.

Correction to EPG-ANC Meeting in Lusaka

Due to technical error, the item subheadlined "Meets ANC Leaders in Lusaka," published in the 19 May Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT on page U 37, failed to appear in its entirety. The item follows below:

Meets ANC Leaders in Lusaka

MB171014 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] A meeting between the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group and the ANC leadership is underway in the Zambian capital, Lusaka. The talks began a few hours ago and are expected to last the rest of day. Howard Barrell reports:

[Barrell] At least six of the seven members of the Commonwealth group are meeting with the ANC delegation led by the outlawed movement's president, Oliver Tambo. An ANC official spokesman said it was probable that no statement would be released at the end of the meeting in line with the Commonwealth group's insistence on the confidentiality of its discussions. But observers expect the ANC to indicate disapproval of the way in which the Commonwealth group has apparently allowed itself to be cast in the role of negotiations mediator between the ANC and government. The ANC has said it sees no such role for the Commonwealth group and the assumption of such a role would exceed the Commonwealth group's mandate.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe News Conference on RSA Raids Reported

MB191653 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT
19 May 86

[Text] The South African racist and apartheid regime carried out midnight attacks on ANC targets in Harare at 19 Eve's Crescent, in Ashdown Park, and at 16 Angwa Street in the city center. The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, told a news conference this evening that four suspects have been arrested in connection [word indistinct] on vehicles taken from the [word indistinct] of the attack. One guard was injured in the attack, while the national (?office) was unoccupied. [Sentence indistinct]. The prime minister emphasized that Zimbabwe will not be deterred from supporting liberation movements until the end of apartheid in South Africa. He said that involves mass national support that has been given to the liberation movement.

Comrade Mugabe said Zimbabwe refuses to be blamed for the current of revolution in South Africa, which the regime has failed to stem. He pointed out that the surge of terrorism in South Africa [word indistinct] is now joined to the dangerous situation in Zimbabwe. The prime minister called on the international community to take immediate steps to impose mandatory sanctions against South Africa. Comrade Mugabe expressed [words indistinct] under the Commonwealth visit [words indistinct], would have any effective influence on the Pretoria regime.

SAPA Report

MB192035 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2032 GMT
19 May 86

[Text] Harare, May 19, SAPA — Zimbabwean security forces have arrested four "suspects" after the SADF midnight raid on two African National Congress targets in Harare, the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, announced at a press conference tonight. No one was killed in the SADF strikes at the ANC's offices in central Harare and at a house in the north-western suburb of Ashdown Park. A nightwatchman in the building which houses the ANC offices, who was reportedly seized by the attackers and locked in a room, was slightly injured by the subsequent blast.

Appearing to confirm reports from the ANC that they were tipped off more than an hour before the attack, Mr Mugabe said

the "racists" panicked and fled when the Zimbabwean security forces reacted promptly. In their haste, the South Africans abandoned a vehicle and communication equipment. Four captures had been made, he announced. Mr Mugabe curtly refused to give details of how the four suspects had been captured. "We do not want the enemy to know what we know of the tactics they have used," he told international and local pressmen.

Asked whether the incursions would induce Zimbabwe to remove the ANC presence in Harare, he retorted: "No, never, ever. In fact the time has come for us to call for more support to be given to the ANC." Mr Mugabe was careful to state, however, that aid would still be channelled through the Organisation of African Unity. This appears to indicate that there will be no reversal of the Zimbabwean policy of refusing the ANC training bases on its soil.

Although he said Zimbabwe would continue to try to reduce its trade with South Africa, he announced no fundamental change in the two countries' commercial relations, particularly over the presence in the Zimbabwean capital of a South African "trade mission." "We must strengthen our defences and gird ourselves for a real encounter with South Africa in the event of repeated action of aggression," he said.

Mr Mugabe said he did not know whether the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group [EPG] was leaving South Africa shortly because the members had concluded their task, or because they felt the political atmosphere created by today's events made further efforts pointless. "In the circumstances, in which South Africa has demonstrated in a glaring manner that it doesn't even respect the presence of the Group of Eminent Persons, I doubt whether the view of the Commonwealth, as expressed by the EPG, will have any persuasive influence on South Africa," he said. Mr Mugabe said he could not tell whether the raids marked the collapse of the EPG peace initiative by the Commonwealth.

The raid showed that "the South African regime has adopted state terrorism as policy," said Mr Mugabe. In the dangerous security situation that ensued in southern Africa, Zimbabwe as a victim of South Africa would have to defend itself. "The international community should take steps to isolate the regime by imposing international mandatory economic sanctions," he said.

Mr Mugabe did not confirm or deny reports that some of the occupants of the ANC premises were abducted by the South Africans. The raiders appear to have tried to make their getaway by road, arousing speculation that some of them may have made the four-hour drive to the Mozambique border before daybreak.

The house in Eve's Crescent, Ashdown Park, which had formerly been occupied by the ANC, was unoccupied when the raiders struck, said Mr Mugabe. ANC sources said members were warned by agents of the Zimbabwean central intelligence agency shortly before the attack that it was imminent. Most hid overnight with friends. The Ashdown Park house was the scene in August 1981 of the murder of Mr Joe Gqabi, the first ANC envoy to come to Zimbabwe and try to open an ANC bureau. An office was discreetly established later, but never had a listed address or telephone number. It was situated close to Harare's main police

station and only two blocks from the South African trade mission.

South African Airways suspended flights between Harare and Johannesburg this morning because it was unable to guarantee the safety of passengers on the route. Flights were resumed this afternoon.

Today's attack came as defence chiefs from Organisation of African Unity member-states and various liberation movements were due to start arriving for the first meeting in Harare next week of the OAU Defence Commission. On their agenda were two items: South Africa's "destabilisation" of Frontline States and the formation of a pan-African force.

Today's was the first South African incursion into Zimbabwe since independence in 1980 to be openly acknowledged by Pretoria. Previous incidents involving the infiltration of former Rhodesian troops now serving with the SADF have been denied by South Africa as the unauthorised actions of individuals.

A joint South Africa-Zimbabwe military commission has met regularly over the past few years along the Limpopo to discuss border security problems, including South African allegations that the ANC infiltrated the Soutpansberg area from Zimbabwean territory.

Frontline Foreign Ministers Meet on Raid

*MB200917 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT
20 May 86*

[Text] Foreign ministers of the six Frontline States have begun emergency talks on the raids in Harare. Political sources say the talks follow a call last night by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda who is chairman of the frontline group. No details of the meeting have yet emerged. The Frontline States comprise Zambia, Zimbabwe, Angola, Tanzania, Mozambique, and Botswana.

ZIANA Details RSA Destabilization Attempts

*MB191346 Johannesburg SABA in English 1343 GMT
19 May 86*

[Text] Harare, May 19, SABA — The government-owned semi-official news agency ZIANA has compiled a list of alleged South African attempts to destabilise Zimbabwe. "The South African attack on Zimbabwe is the first-ever officially admitted by Pretoria but the Zimbabwe Government has long pointed a finger at South Africa for alleged involvement in a series of anti-Zimbabwean incidents," the ZIANA report said. Most prominent among these were:

"The huge explosion in August, 1981, which destroyed the ammunition dump at Inkomo barracks 40km from Harare.

"The gunning down only days earlier of the top African National Congress official in Zimbabwe, Mr Joe Gqabi. He was shot at his Ashdown Park home, the same Harare residence gutted in today's attack by South African forces.

"The massive blast in December, 1981, at the ruling ZANU(PF) headquarters in central Harare, which killed six people and injured another 150.

"The attack on the Thornhill air force base at Gweru in July, 1982, in which aircraft worth more than ZD7-million (about R8.75 million) were destroyed.

"The announcement in August, 1982, by the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, of the deaths of three white South African soldiers on Zimbabwean soil during a clash with Zimbabwean troops, the first since independence in April two years earlier."

On Thursday, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda sounded the latest in a long list of warnings that South Africa was looking "for an excuse to attack innocent Zambia," which was also victim of South African Air Force aggression in today's raids, the news agency said. Zimbabweans had, over recent months, been given a string of warnings by senior cabinet ministers to be prepared for raids. The warnings intensified after several landmine incidents in the northern Transvaal, which were blamed by the South Africans on ANC guerrillas who allegedly infiltrated from Zimbabwe, ZIANA said. Zimbabwe has always denied harboring South African guerrillas.

At the time of the incident of the deaths of the white South African troops, Mr Mugabe said the invaders were in the country to "prepare for intensive military operations against us. This incident of August 18 speaks of a development in South Africa's programme of destabilisation aimed at Zimbabwe," Mr Mugabe added.

Another factor that has constantly angered Zimbabwe are reports that Super ZAPU dissidents are being trained at Phalaborwa in the northern Transvaal, ZIANA said. Zimbabwe has said several times that Super ZAPU elements have infiltrated from South Africa in attempts to cause havoc in Matabeleland, the political stronghold of the ZAPU leader, Dr Joshua Nkomo.

ZAPU Members, Officers Apply for Release

*MB151959 Johannesburg SABA in English 1948 GMT
15 May 86*

[Text] Harare, May 15, SABA — The national chairman of ZAPU, a ZAPU MP, and two soldiers, applied in the Harare High Court today to be released from custody, Zimbabwe's official news agency ZIANA reports. Mr Sidney Malunga, MP for Mpopoma, Mr William Kona, Brig Kinkness Ndlovu, and Col Eddie Mlotswa Sigoge were arrested for allegedly plotting to overthrow the Government of Zimbabwe.

An advocate, Mr Adrian de Bourbon, SC [Senior Council] told the judge president, Mr Justice Wilson Sandura, said that Mr Kona was arrested on August 15 and had thus been arrested on detained for 274 days up to today. Mr Malunga was arrested on July 31 last year and had thus been arrested or detained for 289 days. Mr Ndlovu, who was arrested on September 23, had been arrested or detained for 235 days and Mr Sigoge, arrested on September 24, had been arrested or detained for 234 days. Mr de Bourbon argued that the constitution of Zimbabwe required that a person who had been arrested upon reasonable suspicion of his having committed a criminal offence and who was not released or tried within a reasonable time, ought to be released unconditionally or on reasonable conditions. Judgement on the

application was reserved.

Mr De Bourbon said the charges on which the applicants were arrested were the ones on which the investigating authorities of the state must have had information on prior to the arrest. He said: "All that need be done thereafter is to complete investigations, compile a docket and arrange for trial." Mr de Bourbon said that it was inconceivable that a period of between eight and nine months was needed for this task. He reminded the court that in passing sentence in two matters early last year, Mr Justice Smith had indicated that a period of four months in custody pending trial was excessive, in both cases in relation to murder. He also said that the chief justice, Mr Justice Dumbutshena, had indicated also last year in a speech, that a period of two to three months in custody was the maximum that should be countenanced in Zimbabwe. Mr de Bourbon said that for the constitution of Zimbabwe to afford proper protection to the citizen against the state, "the courts should learn in favour of the citizen, rather than in favour of the state," he said. Mr de Bourbon added: "It must be borne in mind that the citizen to a large extent has no control over his destiny, and if the state intends to deprive a citizen of his liberty, then checks must be put on the extent of the deprivation." He said by preventing the application for release, the court was not preventing the state from prosecuting the detainees.

A senior law officer in the attorney-general's office, Miss Shireen Ahmed, said the state was not deliberately keeping the applicants in custody. She said that the attorney-general's office was first involved in this matter when the men were first brought to court by police and remanded on January 27. The docket was first submitted to the attorney-general's office in March and was dealt with expeditiously. It was returned to the police on April 14 with further instruction for the police to carry out further enquiries into the matter which had been inadequately investigated, she said. Miss Ahmed said such further investigations would require another two weeks to be completed, after which the attorney-general would be in a position to consider a trial date. She said that the earliest available trial date would be July 7 if the investigations were completed. Miss Ahmed pointed out that if the investigations were not completed in that time, the matter would have to be set down for hearing during the third session of the high court. She said: "In view of the complexity of the case and the fact that witnesses were to be located throughout the country, the delay in bringing the applicants to trial cannot be regarded as unreasonable."

Mugabe Discusses Nonaligned Summit, Angola

MB161513 Dakar PANA in English 1405 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Harare, 16 May (ZIANA/PANA) — Zimbabwe will ensure there is enough security against possible sabotage of the non-aligned summit to be held in Harare in August and September, the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said in Harare today. Answering a question at a joint press conference with the Indian prime minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi at Harare Airport, he said the government did not rule out sabotage of the conference by South African and other mischief makers. It is not only South Africa in it ... and we must ensure that the conference succeeds in spite of that.

Mr Mugabe said there would be enough security not only for the delegates, but against the disruption of debates as well. He said he hoped that those who intended disrupting the conference would not try to do so. On the situation in Angola, he said it had been complicated by the United States outright decision to give support to bandit-leader Jonas Savimbi.

Mr Mugabe said there had been discussion between the Angolan [words indistinct] some of states, and it had been hoped that they would reach an agreement leading to the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola, the cessation of aid to UNITA bandits and the ultimate independence of Namibia. He said America's support for UNITA bandits was a serious matter for Africa and would be discussed at the Organisation of African Unity summit in July.

On the discussions with Mr Gandhi, he said they had agreed to set up a joint commission for co-operation between the two countries. Mr Mugabe said some Indian technicians were already working at the railways in Zimbabwe and a good beginning had been made in trade. Our policy is when we want to benefit by improved technology, let us seek this technology from developing countries ... from the Third World and if we can't, then we go to the industrialised countries, he said, adding that this was in line with the principle of South-South cooperation.

India's Gandhi Calls for End of Apartheid

MB161248 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India has called for an end for the evil policy of apartheid in South Africa. Speaking at a dinner hosted in his honor by his Zimbabwean counterpart, the visiting Indian leader said any form of racism is not acceptable to his government. Turning to Namibia, Mr Gandhi who is the outgoing chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, said that country's independence is being stalled by what he termed paralysis of international will. He affirmed his country's solidarity with the people of Namibia and SWAPO. The Indian prime minister said the Nonaligned Movement has grown in strength, unity, and cohesion during the last 3 years. Mr Gandhi, who arrived in Harare yesterday, leaves at noon today after a brief visit to Zimbabwe. His visit is part of a four nation tour of Africa.

Hints at Commonwealth Solution

MB161252 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] The visiting Indian prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, has hinted that the Commonwealth Group of Eminent Persons might come up with a solution to end the South African political problem. Mr Gandhi, who is the current chairman of the Non-aligned Movement, told a news conference in Harare this morning that his support for comprehensive sanctions against South Africa does not rule out the possibility of a peaceful solution to the South African problem. Although the Commonwealth group has not disclosed the details of its suggestions as to how apartheid may be ended, Mr Gandhi said it is important to start dialogue on possible options. Prime Minister Gandhi, who left Harare for

the Victoria Falls, noted with apprehension that some countries would find it normal and proper to apply sanctions against other countries but would react differently when it comes to sanctions against South Africa.

Meanwhile, the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, who jointly addressed the news conference, spoke about bilateral relations between India and Zimbabwe. He said a joint commission needs to be set up to look into the possible expansion of cooperation between the two countries. Comrade Mugabe also referred to the possibility of sending Zimbabwean students to India for further training. This, he said, needs to be looked into as soon as possible.

Criticizes Commonwealth Group

*MB161259 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT
16 May 86*

[Text] Indian leader Rajiv Gandhi has hit out at the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group, which is currently on a peace

mission in South Africa. Mr Gandhi has delivered some critical comments at a news conference in Harare, where he has been meeting Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. Howard Barrell has the story.

[Barrell] Gandhi, the current chairman of the 101-member Non-aligned Movement who is on a tour of southern African states, told journalists he believe the Commonwealth group was not getting properly to the task it was given at the Bahamas Commonwealth summit. The group, said Gandhi, has not got its teeth into the real issue, which is that apartheid must end. The Indian leader added: In case the Eminent Group process does not work out, we must explore alternatives. Gandhi's comments mirror similar concern expressed by African leaders, including the ANC, that the Commonwealth group has adopted a superficial approach to its task of helping open up the dialogue among warring parties in South Africa.

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

21 MAY 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Over 300 Iraqi soldiers were killed and 15 vehicles were destroyed during Iranian counterattacks in the Mehran sector 19-20 May, the Iranian Joint Staff claimed in a communique reported by IRNA. Iran also downed two Iraqi helicopters in Mehran and Iranian planes raided Iraqi positions in the same sector 20-21 May, according to reports cited by the agency. For Iraq's part, a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio asserted that the "major" part of an Iranian force approaching heights controlled by Iraq was wiped out and the remainder forced to flee.

In continuing fighting in the northern Hajj 'Umrin area, a military report cited by Tehran radio claimed that Iraq sustained over 1,200 casualties and the loss of 23 tanks and personnel carriers and a helicopter in fighting 18-19 May. On the other hand, the Iraqi communique reported that Iraq foiled two Iranian counterattacks and inflicted "massive" losses on the Iranians. The communique also reported 105 Iranian dead in a separate clash in the same sector.

In action in the Faqqeh area, IRNA reported that Iraqi forces were "forced" to retreat 8 km during an Iranian assault in which "numerous" Iraqis were killed or wounded. As for the southern Al-Faw sector, hundreds of Iraqis were killed when Iran opened "intense" fire on Iraqi positions, according to a military statement reported by Tehran radio.

Iran-France

A delegation headed by Iranian Deputy Prime Minister 'Ali Reza Mo'ayeri arrived in Paris on 3-day official visit, IRNA reported, noting that it is the first official visit by a "high-ranking" Iranian official to France since the Iranian revolution. The agency revealed that Mo'ayeri will meet with the French president, prime minister, and external relations minister.

Israel-Syria

Commenting on reports that Syria will receive SS-23's, Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres stated in remarks broadcast by IDF radio that Israel's problem with Syria is "not one type of weapon" but rather is the latter's general deployment and policy. Peres said he believes Israel will find a solution to each type of weapon acquired by the Syrians and he reaffirmed that Israel is trying to dissipate the tension. The SS-23's delivered to Syria may be equipped with chemical warheads, according to IDF radio. Meanwhile, Israeli Chief of Staff Major General Moshe

Levi warned that the Syrian forces in Lebanon are constantly preparing for war against Israel, adding that the IDF "must supply an answer" to the Syrian deployment, according to Jerusalem radio.

On the Arab side, the UAE daily *AL-ITTihad* reported that the Soviet Union has warned the United States against undertaking any military moves against Syria, KUNA noted. Citing sources close to Syria, the paper said the USSR told the United States that if Syria is subjected to an Israeli or U.S. attack, the Soviet Union will not adopt a similar stance to that taken when the United States raided Libya. In a separate development, the *MIDDLE EAST ECONOMIC SURVEY* disclosed that Iran has substantially reduced its oil supplies to Syria because the latter owes Iran around \$1.5 billion for oil purchases, according to KUNA.

PLO-Lebanon

A PLO statement broadcast by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio accused "gangs affiliated with some sides in the Amal Movement" of attacking the Burjal-Barajinah camp in Beirut 19 May, claiming that Amal militiamen opened "intensive and indiscriminate" fire on the camp, killing children, women, and old people.

Saudi Arabia

The Saudi Government's decision to withdraw its request for Stinger missiles was reported by SPA, which cited the statement by the Saudi ambassador to Washington that the Kingdom is in greater need of air-to-air and anti-ship missiles.

DRA

Security forces killed 278 "counterrevolutionaries" and captured 76 others in the northern province of Badakhshan, according to BAKHTAR.

Soviet Mideast Diplomacy

Reporting on Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's talks with visiting Soviet official Konstantin Katushev in Baghdad, TASS said the two sides called for further strengthening bilateral relations. In Damascus, senior Syrian defense officials held talks with a Soviet military delegation headed by Lieutenant General Aleksey Dimitriy Lizichev, according to a SANA report cited by KUNA.

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'Arafat Confers With USSR Ambassador in Tunis*JN201849 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1835 GMT 20 May 86*

[Text] Tunis, 20 May (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat met with Soviet Ambassador Vsevolod Kizichenko in Tunis today. WAFA said 'Arafat reviewed Middle East developments with the Soviet ambassador and asked him to convey a message, described as important, to the Soviet leadership on the latest developments in the Arab arena.

Salah Khalaf Meets Romanian Foreign, Defense Chiefs*JN201916 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 20 May 86*

[Text] Immediately after his arrival in Bucharest last night, Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, met with Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Ilie Vaduva. They reviewed the latest developments in the Middle East as well as developments in the Palestine question. Abu Iyad also met with Minister of National Defense General Vasile Milea and they discussed Palestinian-Romanian relations in several areas.

PLO Statement Issued on Fighting With Amal*JN201854 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 20 May 86*

[Text] For the 2d consecutive day, the agent Amal movement militias are continuing their armed aggression against the Palestinian camps in the western outskirts of West Beirut. Reports from the camps area say that the Palestinian fighters defending the camps yesterday managed to repulse several attempts to advance toward the camps of Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah and inflicted huge losses in life and equipment on the agent Amal Movement militias. The PLO, in a statement issued in Tunis yesterday, condemned the brutal new aggression against the Palestinian camps by the Amal movement gangs. The statement warned the Arab brothers of the danger of this plan being carried out by the agent Amal movement gangs against our camps in Beirut while the Zionist enemy masses its military forces to deal a new blow to our Palestinian camps as well as to the Lebanese cities and villages in southern Lebanon. The following is the text of the statement:

Statement issued by the PLO. Some of the gangs affiliated with some sides in the Amal movement resumed their treacherous aggressions against the peaceful Burj al-Barajinah Palestinian camp yesterday morning, 10 Ramadan, using all types of rockets, machineguns, and mortars. At 0830 yesterday, Monday, elements of Amal, backed by vehicles and tanks, tightened their siege of the camp, while other groups on tall buildings fired their rockets and opened their machinegun fire on the camp in an intensive and indiscriminate manner. This was followed by a fierce mortar attack directed at every corner of the camp. Many children, women, and old people were killed. The criminal aggression against the peaceful, steadfast camp continued until this statement was issued at 1730, while our heroes defending the

camp exercised full restraint to foil the plans of the criminal agents, who returned yesterday, 19 May, 1 year after the start of the camps war in Beirut during blessed Ramadan in order to continue their criminal attempts to strike at the camps' steadfastness as a prelude to peddling their criminal designs against Palestine and Lebanon.

The PLO warns the Arab brothers of the danger of the plans being carried out by some gangs affiliated with some sides in Amal against our camps in Beirut, while the Zionist enemy masses its hellish military machine to deal a new blow to our Palestinian camps as well as to the Lebanese villages and cities in southern Lebanon. Revolution until victory.

PLO Forces Report Anti-Israeli Operations**Vehicle in Jerusalem Attacked***JN201935 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 20 May 86*

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

In implementation of orders, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland yesterday attacked a Zionist military vehicle as it drove along a street in occupied Jerusalem. The vehicle was damaged and more than six Zionist enemy personnel were either killed or wounded. Zionist security forces rushed to the area, besieged it, began a large-scale search campaign, and arrested many Palestinian citizens on the pretext of connection with the operation. Despite these Zionist measures, our combat group managed to withdraw from the area successfully. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Northern Settlement, Positions Hit*JN201956 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 20 May 86*

[Text] The men of the Palestinian-Nationalist Lebanese Joint Forces launched a katyusha rocket attack against the Zionist settlement of Metula in the northern part of occupied Palestine yesterday. The rockets hit their targets accurately, starting huge fires in them and either killing or wounding many enemy personnel.

The joint forces also carried out several successful operations yesterday against the positions and patrols of the occupation forces and their agent militias in the townships of Bayt Lif, Kafra, and Bayt Yahun in southern Lebanon. These operations, in which rockets and machineguns were used, inflicted heavy losses on the positions jointly held by the occupation forces and their agent militias, destroyed or damaged several military vehicles, and either killed or wounded a number of enemy and agent personnel.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

Experts Confirm Gulf Free From Radiation

GF210838 Doha QNA in Arabic 0655 GMT 21 May 86

[Excerpt] Dubayy, 21 May (QNA) — A group of international experts in the field of nuclear radiation has affirmed that the Gulf region is totally free of any dangerous radiation resulting from the recent explosion at the Chernobyl reactor in the USSR. This was stated by Dr Ahmad al-Sayyid al-Hashemi, director of the Dubayy Medical District, who represented the UAE at the meeting of the experts for the protection of environment from radiation organized by WHO in Geneva last week. Following his return to Dubayy last night Dr al-Hashemi told reporters that, during the meeting, they discussed inquiries by the Arab countries concerning protection from the dangers of nuclear radiation. European experts gave a detailed explanation on how to guard against radiation.

BAHRAIN

Further on Efforts To End Dispute With Qatar

GCC Summit Considered

GF201153 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic
20 May 86 pp 1, 17

[Text] Kuwait, Doha — Yesterday diplomatic sources in Kuwait predicted that an extraordinary Gulf summit would soon be convened to end the Qatari-Bahraini dispute over the island of Fasht al-Dibal — a dispute which threatens the GCC entity, according to the sources.

The sources stated that the move next week by GCC member states to end the dispute would take a new turn to contain escalating events between the two fraternal countries.

The sources asserted that there is an inclination to bypass a GCC foreign ministers conference and convene an extraordinary GCC summit in Riyadh to resolve the dispute, which not only threatens Qatari-Bahraini relations, but also threatens the very existence of the GCC.

The sources noted that the dispute between Qatar and Bahrain poses the first real challenge to the GCC. They indicated that efforts which include visits by several officials of Gulf states to both Qatar and Bahrain have succeeded to a certain extent in freezing the situation and preventing its inflammation. However, no final solution to the problem has been achieved. The sources asserted that any escalation in the situation between Qatar and Bahrain would have a negative effect on the efforts of GCC states, particularly as past GCC meetings have laid down the appropriate framework for resolving differences and disputes that may arise among GCC states, so that differences would be resolved peacefully through dialogue and the intervention of other GCC states as neutral parties that seek to eliminate differences and restore normal relations.

Concerning the disputed island, the GCC has in the past drawn up a specific formula to end the dispute. However, the situation that has recently arisen between Qatar and Bahrain has torpedoed the efforts by Gulf states, particularly as the tension has risen.

Qatari Education Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Hamad Al Thani arrived in Saudi Arabia yesterday to convey a message from Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir of Qatar, to King Fahd. QNA has reported that the message deals with fraternal relations between Saudi Arabia and Qatar and issues of common interest.

Settling of Dispute Begins 21 May

GF210946 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic
0930 GMT 21 May 86

[Excerpt] The newspaper *AL-ITTihad* quotes an informed Gulf source as saying that the first clause of the agreement reached to resolve the dispute between Qatar and Bahrain over Fasht al-Dibal will be implemented today.

KUWAIT

Proposed Cabinet Change Aims To Create 'Harmony'

GF201339 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 19 May 86 p 1

[Excerpt] *AL-SIYASAH* has learned that there are signs in the government [Kuwaiti] of a reshuffle, including a number of portfolios. The reshuffle will not require the resignation of the government.

The sources said that the aim of the reshuffle is to bring on board ministers who are capable of confrontation concerning a number of issues which need decisive solution. Such issues require ministers with a strong personality, tact, and other special administrative specifications. The sources voiced their conviction that the proposed reshuffle also aims at creating the harmony necessary within the government. It is believed that the reshuffle will be announced this weekend or early next week. There have been rumors that there should be a strong government able to confront relations with the national assembly in a manner that would keep the strength and cooperation of the two powers balanced.

The news of the government reshuffle comes as part of the information conveyed to *AL-SIYASAH* concerning the conviction that Minister of Education Dr Hasan al-Ibrahim will decide not to withdraw his resignation. This conviction was conveyed to *AL-SIYASAH* by personnel who accompanied the education minister on his return journey from London. They heard him imply that he is insisting on resignation. Dr Hasan al-Ibrahim did not attend the cabinet session yesterday although he was in the country.

PDRY

Reportage on Socialist Youth Union Conference

Conference Begins

GF201448 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpts] The fifth general conference of the Yemeni Socialist Youth Union began this morning in the Palestine Hall for International Conferences. Attending were brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee; Salih Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Political Bureau and prime minister; a number of brother members of the Political Bureau and ministers; Salih Sha'ib, first secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Youth Union and chairman of the preparatory committee of the conference; and delegations of sister and friendly countries.

It is worth mentioning that the conference, which has been attended by 446 delegates, will discuss over the next 2 days a number of documents, including the general report submitted to the conference, the report of the investigation committee, and the project of amendments of the internal structure term, the draft of the final statement, and decisions and recommendations.

PDRY Secretary General Addresses Forum

GF201932 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 20 May 86

[Speech by 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, at the fifth general conference of the Yemeni Socialist Youth Union on 20 May 1986, in Aden — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Before I begin my address (I want to mark the memory) of the martyrs of the Yemeni revolution. Comrade delegates of the fifth conference of the Yemeni Socialist Youth Union and dear friends, how wonderful are these moments in which this overflowing crowd is uniting in the vitality and gloriousness of youth amid feelings of joy and enthusiasm for the convention of the fifth general conference of the Yemeni Socialist Youth Union.

The Yemeni Socialist Youth Union has been [words indistinct] of the party and a school to educate the youths and the students with the spirit of supporting the struggling stand of the generations of strugglers, the spirit of preserving the revolutionary traditions of our people and constantly developing them and the spirit of loyalty to the YSP's cause, which is to struggle for the development and the unity of the Yemeni people. The Yemeni Socialist Youth Union members sacrificed in the struggle for [words indistinct] in order stop the corrupt practices of conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his gang in various party and popular organizations. The Yemeni Socialist Youth Union mem-

bers have also contributed with their active role in aborting this conspiratorial practice, which reached its climax at the eruption of the bloody 13 January conspiracy and the tragic incidents resulting from it.

Dear comrades, the struggle of our party and people to construct a new life free of all types of oppression, backwardness, and exploitation has been and still is an inseparable part of the struggle of all Arab and international revolutionary peoples and powers which struggle for liberation and progress. In this regard the struggle relations which links our party and country with [words indistinct] Arab liberation movements and their national and progressive regime is of great importance in the course of confronting various hostile and conspiratorial challenges which aim to strike at the national liberation achievements of our Arab peoples, to liquidate the legal Arab rights, foremost of which the stable rights of the Arab Palestinian people, and to pave the way to restore imperialist hegemony over the Arab region. One of the most prominent dangerous challenges now facing the Arab liberation movements is the hostile and conspicuous activities which are part of the international terrorism policy practiced by the U.S. Administration led by Ronald Reagan, which reached its climax in the Arab region as a result of the provocative moves of the U.S. fleets in the Mediterranean, the U.S. onslaught against the Libyan Jamahiriyyah, and the threat to carry out military aggression against Syria through direct coordination with the Zionist entity. We fiercely condemn all these hostile acts which result in the killing of the innocent, the destruction of residential areas, and which threaten security and peace in the Mediterranean. Our country expressed its solidarity with the Libyan people against these hostile challenges and supported the call to hold an urgent Arab summit to look into this aggression and to deter the dangers of the hostile U.S. policy, which threatens the security and stability of our Arab peoples. At the same time, we confirm our total solidarity with Syria's steadfastness in resisting all attempts at threatening and blackmail practiced by the imperialist and Zionist powers in order to implement capitulatory plans, which are against the greater interests and legal rights of the Arab people. In this regard it is necessary to confirm the importance of strengthening the struggle for the fortification of the unity of all Arab liberation movement factions and its national and progressive regimes. This is an important condition to resist the imperialist and Zionist onslaught, which takes various shapes and which in the final analysis aims to weaken the Arab liberation movement and to force the region to submit to the political, economic, and military policies of international imperialism. Our country will actively contribute to uniting the ranks of Arab national and progressive powers and to resolving all difficulties that they face. In this regard, we have to point out the importance of quickly ending the differences and divisions in the Palestinian arena and restoring the PLO's unity on the basis of decisions adopted by Palestinian nation councils, the most recent being the decisions of the 16th conference of the PNC. It is also necessary to confront all the capitulatory plans which ignore the national rights of the Palestinian people, foremost of which is their right to return to their homeland, self-determination, and establishing their independent state. As is known our party stood by all the honest efforts aimed at preserving the Palestinian national unity and we began joint efforts with our brothers in Algeria to unite Palestinian ranks. These efforts resulted in the Aden-Algeria agreement. The task of restoring the PLO is still considered the

most important task on the Palestinian arena. In this regard we confirm our total support to the Algerian initiative made by President Chadli Bendjedid aimed at restoring the Palestinian national unity. Our country will continue to do everything that realizes this noble aim as an extension to our honest effort, which we exerted in the Aden-Algeria agreement.

Dear comrades, our party and people grieved for the tragic incident caused by radiation leak from the Chernobyl nuclear reactor in the Ukraine and the victims of this catastrophe. From this rostrum I extend my condolences to the Soviet leadership on this painful tragedy, which is a great example of the threats of nuclear war and its capacity to destroy humans and life. We also want to express appreciation for all the measures taken by the Soviet Government to contain the incident and lessen its dangers and consequences, through the glorious efforts exerted by the workers and specialists to contain the incident and control the leaking radiation.

We also want to confirm our condemnation of the media campaigns waged by the imperialist circles in order to exploit this incident to distort the picture of the Soviet Union, which is part of the hostile policy against the Soviets and the attempt of the imperialist circles to divert attention from the peaceful and constructive initiatives made by the Soviet Union (to stop) the plan to militarize space and to free the world of nuclear arms by the end of this century.

Dear comrades, once again I wish success for your conference and further successes in executing the resolutions and conclusions that your conference will produce. Thank you.

SAUDI ARABIA

Envoy in U.S. Withdraws Request for Stinger Missiles

LD202312 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2245 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Washington, 20 May (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Bandar ibn Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, ambassador of the Kingdom to the United States, made the following statement after his meeting with American President Ronald Reagan this afternoon: The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has withdrawn its request for Stinger missiles. His Highness went on: We are in greater need of air-to-air missiles and (AMS 9) and Harpoon anti-warship missiles. His highness said that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is determined to supply its Armed Forces with the most advanced technology in the area of defensive weapons.

Reportage on Visit by Jordanian Army Commander

Arrives 20 May

GF201920 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 20 May (SPA) — Staff General Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, arrived in Al-Ta'if this evening. He was received by Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Rahman Al al-Shaykh, chairman of the royal protocol.

Departs 20 May

GF210643 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2235 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 20 May (SPA) — Staff General Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, left Al-Ta'if tonight following a brief visit to the Kingdom during which he delivered a message to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan. The Jordanian official was seen off by Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-Rahman Al al-Shaykh, chief of royal protocol.

Nigerian Oil Minister Arrives for OPEC Meeting

GF201803 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1740 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 20 May (SPA) — Ritwanu Alhaji Lukman, Nigerian minister of petroleum [title as received], arrived in Al-Ta'if this evening to attend the meeting of the OPEC ministerial committee which will begin next Friday. The meeting is dedicated to negotiations with the oil-producing countries outside OPEC. He was received by Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani and a number of officials.

UAE

Minister Receives Tunisian, Syrian Envoys

GF201756 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, May 20 (WAKH) — UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah today met with Tunisian Ambassador 'Ali al-Hashani for a review of the current Arab developments and contacts to convene an emergency Arab summit. The meeting also dealt with developments of the Iraq-Iran war, the situation in the Mediterranean, Arab Maghreb and bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

'Abdallah met Syrian Ambassador Muhammad Kabur who briefed him on the Western media campaign against his country accusing it of terrorism. The meeting also dealt with the Israeli threats to Syria. Kabur stressed his country's readiness to counter any Israeli aggression saying "Syria views such threats seriously and is ready to confront them." The meeting also dealt with bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest.

Tanzanian Official on Relations With Gulf Countries

GF201759 Manama WAKH in English 1622 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, May 20 (WAKH) — Zanzibar Prime Minister Saif bin Shareef Hamad stressed that his country (Tanzania) maintains strong relations with the Arab Gulf countries. In a statement to UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* published today the Zanzibar premier said that his country seeks to attract investment of Arab capital. [as received] Regarding his country's foreign policy the Zanzibar premier said that it was based on the national African struggle and cooperation and reciprocal respect for other countries. He said that relations between his country and the Palestine Liberation Organisation were very good and the PLO retains sound diplomatic representation in Tanzania unlike Israel which has no place in Tanzania.

Al-Majid Cited on Tabah, Return of Envoy to Israel*TA191144 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 19 May 86 p 1*

["Exclusive" report from Cairo by 'Oded Zaray]

[Text] Cairo -- Egypt hopes that the current round of talks that opens in Herzliyya today will be the last to deal with Tabah and that agreement on the arbitral compromise will soon be reached because this is in the interests of both Egypt and Israel. This was stated last night by Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid in an interview with HA'ARETZ.

Al-Majid claimed that one must remember that Tabah is part of the national Egyptian soil and as such its importance to Egypt and every Egyptian citizen is infinitely greater than its actual geographic size. He stated that Abraham Sofaer, the U.S. State Department's legal adviser who heads the U.S. delegation to today's talks, may remain in the region to bridge the differences of opinion on the formulation of the question that will be presented to the arbitration committee. In this context, he noted that Egypt wants the phrasing to be clear and well-defined in order to avoid misunderstandings during the arbitration process.

In reply to a question, he pointed out that Egyptian-Israeli relations are anchored in the striving for peace and added that the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv depends on the Tabah agreement and on Israel's vital new positions on the Palestinian problem, as expressed in Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' UN address on 21 October, 1985.

Replying to another question, the Egyptian foreign minister emphasized that Egypt is still expecting Jordan and the PLO to overcome their differences. It believes that the Amman accord is an important step in the peace efforts which guarantees the inclusion of all the parties in the negotiations. Egypt expects Israel to agree with it on this matter.

More on Rights to Tabah, Monastery*NC201530 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1250 GMT 20 May 86*

[Excerpts] Cairo, 20 May (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stressed that the government is concerned about returning Dayr al-Sultan Monastery to Egypt's Coptic Church. In 1970, Israel turned over Dayr al-Sultan to the Abyssinian monks. Responding to questions from members of the People's Assembly today, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that the Egyptian Government was looking seriously into the Dayr al-Sultan issue. The government, he said, has no doubts about the legitimacy of the Coptic Church's claim to ownership of the monastery, as borne out by historical documents.

'Abd al-Majid went on to say that the government supports the Egyptian church's decision not to allow Egyptian Copts to go to Israel as pilgrims or tourists until ownership of Dayr al-Sultan is restored to the church. He said that Israel had handed Dayr al-Sultan over to the Abyssinian monks despite an Israeli court ruling in favor of the Egyptian Coptic church. Israel, he said, had claimed that the restoration of the monastery to the Egyptian

church might create problems between Israel and Ethiopia. We absolutely reject this pretext, 'Abd al-Majid said. Israel should have rescinded its decision, particularly after the peace treaty, and should have returned the monastery to the Egyptian church.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid vehemently denied that the evacuation of the Falasha Jews or any other operation had been carried out via Egypt. He said that this had never happened and would never happen. Commenting on a point brought up by a member of the Al-Wafd Party, he said that the sole pertinent fact was that some Ethiopian Christians had passed through Cairo on their way to Jerusalem on pilgrimage. They had then returned to their country. On the Tabah talks, Dr 'Abd al-Majid stressed that Egypt was firmly committed to full ownership of Tabah. He said: During the talks, we may agree on some points and disagree on others; however, you can be sure that we shall not give up our rights. The prolongation of the talks will have no effect on our position.

Responding to another question, 'Abd al-Majid said that, with regard to the arbitral compromise, the most important matter was that the question be put to the arbitrators, for the court does not create rights, it decides on them. The court does not have the right to modify Egypt's international borders, but may decide on their precise location. He said: The important thing is to persist on our just stand in order to win our rights. We should not set a time limit to the negotiations. Asked about Egypt's position on Afghanistan, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt was one of the first countries to stand by the Afghan people and against the Soviet occupation on the basis of its commitment to the principles of international law. He said that Egypt always votes in favor of the Afghan people and their right to self-determination; he described the Soviet occupation as aggression against the Afghan people.

Libyan Attempt To Bribe Jet Pilot Scored*NC200716 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2200 GMT 19 May 86*

[Text] Cairo, 19 May (MENA) — In its Tuesday edition, *AL-AHRAM* comments on a new plot conceived by the intelligence service of Libyan Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi in which a desperate attempt was made to entice an Egyptian pilot to defect to Libya with his plane.

AL-AHRAM adds that this time Al-Qadhafi thought he could use his millions to buy the conscience of an Egyptian pilot. He instructed his intelligence service to recruit a Jordanian businessman in a German night club. Libyan intelligence then persuaded the Jordanian businessman to contact an intermediary and offer 4 million pounds to persuade an Egyptian pilot to defect with his plane to the Tubruq base so that the Libyan authorities could use the incident to bolster its collapsing propaganda campaign.

Continuing, *AL-AHRAM* says that this ill-conceived plan, which was an utter failure, has revealed the childish attitude of Al-Qadhafi. The entire world should realize the mentality of the leader of the Libyan regime, who made himself a prime motivator of terrorism, a standard bearer of airplane hijacking adventures, and a financier attempting to buy consciences.

AL-AHRAM adds: Perhaps the lesson that could be learned by Al-Qadhdhafi and his intelligence service, if there is time for them to learn, is that all the millions in the Libyan budget cannot buy the conscience of a single Egyptian citizen nor can it make him give up his allegiance to his homeland.

In conclusion, *AL-AHRAM* says that when Al-Qadhdhafi's plot failed, just as they always have, he instructed his intelligence service to fabricate a story to cover up the repeated disappointment. His intelligence service wove a naive story that alleged that it had discovered an Egyptian spy ring inside Libya. They made this claim knowing that it was false. The Libyan authorities do not want to believe that Egypt is not a country that sets up spy rings in Libya or in any other country.

Opposition Weekly on Plan To Attack Syria

PM201254 Cairo *AL-AHALI* in Arabic 14 May 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Cairo's Involvement in Preparation for Aggression Against Syria"]

[Text] The Tokyo summit of the Western industrial states confirmed that the pretext of "terrorism" has become the justification for preparing an aggression against Syria, just as it was the justification for aggression against Libya.

Reagan said that the fact that the final statement mentioned Libya by name as a country "sponsoring and instigating terrorism" does not preclude the same charge against other countries which, according to the U.S. President, carry out similar terrorist actions. He mentioned Syria and Iran in particular.

At a recent meeting between U.S. Vice President George Bush and Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, the two sides stressed their "firm belief" that Syria is playing a prominent role in "international terrorist" operations, which is the same allegation used for perpetrating aggression against Libya.

While Washington and Tel Aviv are preparing the ground for an aggression against Syria, Cairo is siding with the two other parties to Camp David in providing the excuses on the strength of which the aggression will be committed.

In his May Day speech President Mubarak, in an unmistakable indirect reference, accused Syria, without mentioning it by name, of "occupying" Lebanese Arab territory instead of paying attention to the liberation of Arab land.

The president called on Syria to take its hands off Lebanon rather than use its territory as a "field for its regional designs" and its occupation as an attempt, as the president put it, to divert the Syrian people's attention from the real issues and problems.

The day before yesterday the ruling NDP's paper *MAYU* published an interview with an individual whom it described as "head of the Political Bureau of the National Alliance for the Liberation of Syria" in which he applauded President Mubarak's "courage" in calling on Syria to stop playing the Lebanese card. This is happening at a time when the United States and Israel are openly saying that a blow to Syria similar to that dealt to

Libya is likely at any moment. The point where the blow will be struck is Lebanese territory.

A few days ago President Mubarak wanted to demonstrate his desire to maintain Arab solidarity by meeting with the Arab solidarity delegations which, for the first time since the [Al-Sadat's] journey to Jerusalem, were meeting in Cairo within the framework of an AAPSO meeting. The Syrian, Libyan, Lebanese, and Algerian delegations did not attend the meeting [with Mubarak].

We wonder: Will Cairo's behavior make such a meeting more comprehensive and will such behavior give its call for solidarity any credibility?

Further on Visit by Benin's Foreign Minister

Meets Mubarak, Delivers Message

NC201017 Cairo *MENA* in Arabic 0930 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 20 May (MENA) — Frederic Affo, Beninese minister of foreign affairs, has stated that he delivered a message of friendship from Beninese President Kerekou to President Husni Mubarak, during their meeting today. In a statement following the meeting, Minister Affo said he discussed some African and international issues with the president. He noted both Egypt and Benin condemned the acts of aggression by the racist South African Government against Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. He added that the Egyptian-Beninese joint communique that was issued yesterday clearly defines the two countries' views regarding this issue, which condemns these acts of aggression and appeals to the international community to impose pressure and the appropriate sanctions on South Africa.

The Beninese foreign minister pointed out that he had also discussed his country's position regarding the subjects to be discussed during the upcoming UN General Assembly extraordinary session on African economic issues. He added that President Mubarak had given him some advice that will help coordinate Egyptian and Beninese diplomacy during this session. He described his country's relations with Egypt as successful and hoped they will remain strong.

Minister Ends Visit, Departs

NC201101 Cairo *MENA* in Arabic 1047 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 20 May (MENA) — Benin's Foreign Minister Frederic Affo left Cairo for Paris at noon today following a 2-day official visit here. Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and ambassador Ahmad Sidqi, director of the African Department at the Foreign Ministry, saw the Beninese official off at the airport.

Trade Minister Leaves for Brazil, UN Session

NC200946 Cairo *MENA* in English 0915 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Cairo, May 20 (MENA) — Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr. Sultan Abu 'Ali left here today for Brazil on

a two-day visit, during which he will attend the ministerial meeting on a study of the comprehensive system for trade preferences among developing countries. The minister will also pay a week-long visit to the U.S. to attend the emergency session of the UN General Assembly on the economic situation in Africa.

Opposition Paper Raps U.S. Aid to Al-Azhar

PM201416 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 14 May 86 p 10

[Khalil 'Abd al-Karim article: "The Americans Enter Al-Azhar"]

[Excerpts] His Eminence Dr Muhammad al-Sa'di Farhud, director of Al-Azhar University, has issued a decision accepting 13 million dollars in U.S. aid for Al-Azhar hospitals. A newspaper described this as an invasion of the ancient bastion. The acceptance of this assistance is certainly a grave mistake in every respect. This is because it establishes that the Americans are charitable toward Al-Azhar and that having the upper hand is better than having the lower hand. It also confirms subordination, which the NDP government strives to deny. Aid is a wide gate through which the United States enters in order to impose its domination on whoever accepts its aid thankfully, though the aid is usually attached to conditions which are all oppressive and humiliating. The least of these conditions is the stipulation that only American equipment should be purchased and, if this is not available, then West European or Japanese. It is absolutely prohibited to purchase equipment from the Soviet Union or the socialist countries even if this is proven to be more effective and cheaper. They do not leave the choice to the recipient's conscience; rather, they carry out inspections to ensure that he implements the terms and, if necessary, the assistance of advisers is sought. Thus they take with the left hand what they give with the right.

In fact, the Americans' infiltration of any state or institution is a calamity for those concerned, for not only do they humiliate them but they also corrupt them. This was what they have done in every country they have entered — in Uruguay, Paraguay, Chile, and Guatemala in Latin America, in Saint Lucia, Barbados, Dominica, and Haiti in the Caribbean, in the Philippines in Asia, and in Numayri's Sudan in Africa. Those are some examples. The latter-day reformists were angry with the Al-Azhar University director for accepting the aid. Their anger is not for any of the reasons we have just mentioned but because the aid includes contraceptives, pills, and coils. They believe that birth control is a crime and that Islam has no objection to us seeing a baby born every 15 seconds, it sees no harm in illiteracy reaching 70 percent, in millions of people living in cemeteries, in tents, and under bridges, and in citizens, whether Muslim or Christian, living in ignorance and poverty and without the most fundamental political, economic, and social rights. To them what matters is quantity not quality. This is a misunderstanding of Islam.

When the infallible prophet, may peace be upon him, said "marry and reproduce," Muslims in Medina were few and were afraid of being overwhelmed. Our reformist brothers do not want to understand that circumstances and conditions have changed, that what was suited to the first Hegira century is no longer suited to the 15th century, and that wars are won not with large numbers but with science, technology, and efficient fighters. Israel, whose population is no more than 4 million people, is surrounded by 200 million Arabs. But these are suffering from cultural backwardness, disease, illiteracy, deprivation, and poverty. These reformists do not realize that this saying of the prophet's was more a recommendation than an order and that the question of procreation — whether to restrict it or to liberalize it — is a matter to be decided in the light of the situation in the world in which we live and which we know better.

Further on Cooperation Committee Session With USSR**Oil Cooperation Agreement Signed**

JN201536 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1500 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Baghdad — Iraq and the Soviet Union today signed an agreement on cooperation in the field of oil and gas industry. It was signed for Iraq by Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-Uraybi and for the Soviet Union by Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for External Economic Relations. Several other agreements and contracts on transporting and distributing gas in Iraq and to some industrial complexes were also signed at the Oil Ministry.

The signing ceremony was attended by Oil Ministry Under Secretary 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim and the Soviet ambassador in Baghdad.

President Receives Delegation Head

JN201813 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1737 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 20 May (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for External Economic Relations and head of the Soviet side to the permanent Iraqi-Soviet committee for economic, scientific, and trade cooperation, and his delegation.

Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Staff General 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, minister of state for military affairs; the president's secretary; and the Soviet ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting.

'Izzat Ibrahim, Delegation Return From Mauritania

JN201255 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1200 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpt] RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim and his delegation returned to Baghdad this morning following a 3-day official visit to Mauritania during which the RCC vice chairman held talks with Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and president of the Republic, focusing on bilateral relations and ways to promote them, in addition to the developments of the Iraq-Iran war and the current Arab situation.

Romania's Ion Nicolae Leaves Baghdad 20 May

JN200847 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0820 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 20 May (INA) — Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Ion Nicolae left Baghdad today for his country following a 3-day visit to Iraq. During the visit, Nicolae held talks with a number of Iraqi officials on means to promote friendship relations between the two countries and cooperation in the industrial and trade fields in the interest of the two friendly countries.

Kuwaiti Paper Views Iranian Occupation of Al-Faw

GF201119 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 19 May 86 p 4

[By Sa'ad al-Bazzaz from Baghdad]

[Text] Al-Faw has been occupied by Iranian forces for three months, but what has Iran gained from this occupation?

The Iranian forces entered the Al-Faw area and brought military and other equipment from Abadan Island and from the Madinah area, as well as camps around them, the remnants of the Air Force, and naval support. These forces wanted to fight in a narrow front which was only one percent the length of the frontline between the two countries. They are now in a bottleneck, and surrounded by Iraqi forces which are advancing.

All positions occupied by Iranian forces in the north of Iraq have been liberated, including the strategic Kardmand mountain. Towards the middle of the northern area, Iraqi forces have marched towards the mountains and valleys in Jawarta and Darband Khan, and liberated all of them.

Iraqi forces now are in perfect positions in the middle of Iraq, and have liberated all Iraqi land east of Missan, including Zubaydah village. Iraqi forces have taken new parts of Majnun island. The big surprise took place on Saturday, when Iraqi forces occupied Mehran city in Iran. Iranian soldiers were captured by the Iraqis who also seized all the military equipment in the city. The occupation was completed in a few hours, while the Iranians were still in the narrow bottleneck of Al-Faw peninsula.

The Iraqis consider the situation in Al-Faw not as a battle in the war, but as a complete stage which should end after causing great losses among Iranians. Therefore, the longer the battle lasts the greater the losses among the Iranians. The Al-Faw battle is not an open one and its end will not be decided in the Al-Faw area alone. What was taking place now are moves to liberate it after causing the greatest losses among the enemy.

The liberation of Iraqi land and the drive towards Iranian cities will continue. More Iranian cities and strategic sites inside Iran will not be far from Iraqi fire as long as the war continues. The cost of Al-Faw is being doubled with the passing of time.

The slogan of Iraq from the beginning of the Al-Faw battle 100 days ago is still "advance," and this slogan will not be changed unless Iran changes its stand towards the war.

Report on Combat Operations in War With Iran**Iranian F-4 Downed 20 May**

JN2,0706 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0658 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 21 May (INA) — Iraqi air defenses last night shot down an Iranian F-4 aircraft in the II Army Corps operations sector. Iraqi military sources said the aircraft had intended to violate Iraq's international border in the central operations sector. The sources also said that the aircraft was seen falling in flames on the Iranian side.

Communique No 2,233

JN201700 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1612 GMT 20 May 86

[Communique No 2,233 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 20 May 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Once our great Iraqi people's will is materialized in the decisions of their wise leadership, there are brave, loyal men who are fully prepared to implement the people's will with enlightened intellect, great efficiency, and unyielding vigor. Thus, destroying the Iranian enemy, chasing its remnants, and dealing successive deadly blows to it will continue to be the strong fact embodying Iraq's victory and scaring the Khomeyniites.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. The heroic V Army Corps with its hero commanders, officers, and soldiers will continue to be a strong hammer falling on the heads of aggressors and destroying all remnants they send to the battlefield so that the fate of the enemies will take the form of dead troops littering the border valleys. After midnight yesterday the criminal enemy attempted to send a force estimated at two brigades in order to approach our forward positions in this heroic corps' sector. The good men confronted them with a stream of fire, turning the enemy remnants and weapons into ashes. Only the few who fled the battlefield escaped death.

The enemy then tried to send one of its regiments to approach our forward units in the same sector. The major part of the regiment was destroyed and the rest fled. The enemy sustained massive losses in these two operations and reaped only defeat and disappointment. Elsewhere in the same sector, one of our valiant units raided groups of enemy soldiers in a valley, killing 105 soldiers and capturing the rest.

2. The collapsing enemy remnants met the same fate at the hands of the glorious fighters of the heroic II Army Corps. Wherever

the Khomeyniites turned their faces they found brave Iraqis and strong fire. The enemy sent several groups of soldiers to approach the heights under our valiant forces' control. With the courage for which the II Army Corps soldiers are known, the major part of these groups was wiped out and the rest were forced to flee.

3. With capability and high morale, our brave eagles continued to drop deadly bombs on enemy remnants and equipment in the operational sectors, inflicting massive losses in 40 combat missions. Our eagles then returned safely to base, praised be God.

4. The brave cavaliers of the helicopter gunships had their share in destroying our tyrant enemies. Today they lent the best of support to our triumphant units while scoring one victory after another over the Khomeyniite remnants in the operational sectors. They carried out 46 combat missions, inflicting losses in men and equipment before returning safely to base in God's care.

5. Our brave units on the VII Army Corps front continued their heroic confrontation of enemy remnants, inflicting the following losses: A) 1 tank destroyed; B) 1 machinegun destroyed; C) 5 vehicles destroyed and burned; D) 14 ammunition dumps destroyed; and E) 4 infantry positions destroyed and occupants killed or wounded.

6. Three enemy soldiers were killed and one rocket launcher, one boat, and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

7. The forces of the despotic clique in Iran shelled the suburbs of Khanaqin, Abu al-Khasib, Shandri, and Tawilah with long-range artillery, wounding a child and demolishing two houses in Shandri.

8. Fleeting the oppression of the regime ruling Iran, some Iranian civilians defected to our forward units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 20 May 1986

King Receives Message From Iraq's Saddam Husayn

JN201714 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received Ahmad Husayn al-Samarra'i, chief of the Iraqi presidential office, at Al-Nadwah Palace this afternoon. He conveyed to his majesty a verbal message from His Excellency President Saddam Husayn. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, and the Iraqi ambassador in Amman.

Al-Samarra'i arrived in Amman at noon today. He was received at the airport by the court minister, the Iraqi ambassador, and the embassy staff.

Prince Hasan Urges Arab Unity, Anti-Terrorism Meeting

JN210820 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
21 May 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Beirut, (PETRA) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan has said intense efforts were under way to end differences among Arab countries and pave the way for holding an Arab summit meeting which could help in charting a unified Arab course towards settling the Arab-Israeli conflict.

In an interview published in the latest issue of Lebanon's *AL-USBU' AL-'ARABI* weekly, the crown prince said Jordan had been seeking to bring about Arab solidarity since only a unified Arab stand could help find a just solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Basing its moves on its belief in the strength of Arab solidarity, Jordan opened the door wide for improving relations with Syria and will continue to keep the door open for all other Arab countries to unify ranks, Prince Hasan said.

He said Jordan remains committed to the Palestinian cause and considers the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people as endorsed by the 1974 Rabat Arab summit resolutions despite Jordan's decision earlier this year to terminate political coordination with the PLO leadership.

A balance between Israel's security and the Palestinian people's right to determine their own future in their own homeland is an essential factor in arriving at a just solution to the Middle East conflict, the crown prince said. Such a balance, he said, could be achieved through implementing United Nations Security Council Resolution 242.

"The Israelis realise that there can be no peace if three million Palestinians remain without a homeland and Israel and the whole world recognise that a military solution to the problem is not the right one," the crown prince said.

Jordan has insisted that Resolution 242 be implemented because the Kingdom realises that the resolution defines the basic elements, supported by the Security Council, for peace between Israel and the Arab World, he said. The exchange of land for peace that Jordan had been calling for emanates from Resolution

242, he added. Peace, in Jordan's view, is an essential element to stability in the Middle East, he said.

Prince Hasan called for the establishment of an Arab armament industry to make the Arab nation self-sufficient in arms and necessary weapons for defence.

The Arab World possesses vast potential for manufacturing advanced weapons and has the required engineers and specialists for this endeavour, the crown prince said.

The production of weapons which could be integrated into the Arab countries' economies would undoubtedly stop the drain of Arab funds being spent on purchasing arms, Prince Hasan said.

Prince Hasan said dangers confronting the Arab nation seem to be great due to a lack of strong Arab will and inter-Arab coordination, and failure on the part of Arab countries to develop defensive capabilities and produce weapons.

But, he said, the Arab nation's real strength emanates from within the society which should remain tenacious and cohesive, never allowing any chance for external forces to penetrate its ranks.

Prince Hasan described terrorism as a "two edged-sword which should be rejected." He said terrorism harms the cause of any people. "I call for the convening of an Arab national conference to discuss means of combating terrorism and for confronting our common enemy in true Arab solidarity," Prince Hasan said.

He said the best instrument in forging solidarity lies with development. Jordan, he said, has never spared any effort for achieving that goal. Jordan has always called for neutralising joint Arab economic action from politics and from the vicious circle of political differences among Arab countries, Prince Hasan added. He said that through development the Arabs can forge unity, provided the projects they carry out are designed to achieve true integration.

Prince Hasan called on the Arabs to benefit from the experiment of the European Community (EC) which had created a special ideology from economic and trade cooperation and achieved real progress despite past political hostilities and disputes.

AL-RA'Y Supports Conference

JN210943 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 21 May 86 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "This Great Ideal"]

[Text] In an interview with the *AL-USBU' AL-'ARABI* magazine, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan has called for holding a pan-Arab conference to combat terrorism. This is the first time such an important idea has been proposed. Such a conference would certainly be a good opportunity to discuss terrorism, determine its causes and objectives, and to confront the world with an Arab stand to prove that terrorist acts are condemned by our Arab nation on the moral and human levels, and to stress that the Arab nation will not allow any form of plotting against it, or any form of hegemony, aggression, and expansion on the pretext

that the Arab homeland is a wide base for terrorism. This conference would also be a good opportunity to discuss our problems sincerely, clearly, and objectively. We, as a nation and countries, have suffered a great deal and have lost much as a result of terrorism. Those who planned and carried out terrorist acts have gained nothing but loss.

We believe that His Highness Crown Prince Hasan's call is the most important proposal regarding the issue of terrorism. Responding to this call by any institution such as the Humanum Forum, would be a great achievement for our nation and for mankind in general. Among the most important achievements this conference would produce would be to expose the attempts of those who claim that Arabs and terrorism are inseparable, and expose those who sought and are still seeking to distort the Arab's

true image as a nation concerned for all values and principles — a nation which is proud that its long history has always been a living example of tolerance, creative ability, and awareness of human responsibility.

Armed Forces Commander Leaves for Saudi Arabia

JN201716 Amman Television Service in Arabic

1700 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Staff General Al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, left Amman for Al-Ta'if this afternoon with a message from His Majesty King Husayn to his brother His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia.

U.S. Ambassador's Bodyguards Kidnapped, Released

NC201632 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1618 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The bodyguards of the U.S. ambassador were kidnapped on the western crossing point leading to Qasqas and then released at 1850. Their abduction had been kept secret until the five Muslim bodyguards were released. REUTER transmitted this report at 1830 today. Security sources told a Voice of Lebanon correspondent that the kidnappers, who belong to Hizballah, led the bodyguards to the southern suburb of Beirut. Immediately afterwards, U.S. Embassy security officers got in touch with various party and official groups to get them to release the hostages.

Further Reports on French Parliamentarians' Visit**Gunmen Fire on Helicopter**

NC201836 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1815 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Security sources have informed Voice of Lebanon that the French delegation currently visiting Lebanon came under fire at 1730 today when flying from Al-Qasimiyah to Tyre near the Qudmus school. According to the reports, the mission was traveling with French Ambassador Christian Graeff on board a UN military helicopter, which was forced to land. Another helicopter was sent to the area and took the delegation from Al-Naqurah to Beirut at 2000. The gunmen who opened fire on the helicopter have not yet been identified.

Parliamentarians Visit South

NC201852 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] As part of its exploratory visit to Lebanon, the French parliamentary delegation, accompanied by French Ambassador to Lebanon Christian Graeff, has visited the south where it acquainted itself with the area's conditions and met with local functionaries and the UNIFIL command. The delegation arrived in Al-Naqurah at 1030 today, where it met with the UNIFIL command. It then moved to Jwayya aboard a helicopter. In Jwayya, the delegation visited the engineering center of the French UNIFIL contingent. It then went on to the town of Ma'rakah where it had lunch at the French contingent's camp.

Junblatt Meets France's Raimond, Other Officials

NC210501 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The situation in Lebanon and developments in the Middle East were discussed during meetings Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, held in Paris yesterday. Junblatt met with Jean-Bernard Raimond, minister of foreign affairs, the Elysee Palace secretary general, and the secretary general of the French Socialist Party.

Al-Jumayyil Receives Draft of Christian Plan

NC201249 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1045 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The committee drafting the Christian proposal for a solution handed President Amin al-Jumayyil a blueprint of the plan today. Former President Camille Sham'un was present at the session, along with committee members Dany Sham'un, the National Liberal Party leader; lawyer George 'Adwan, member of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee; Deputies Auguste Bakhus, George Sa'adah, Michel Sasin; Marun Hilu, and Jubran Tuwayni.

Former President Camille Sham'un expressed hope that the plan will be favorably received by all the Christian and Muslim groups. This is vital, he said, because such plan should be considered a Lebanese national plan, rather than a Christian or a Muslim one. He added that the draft will not be made public before all the concerned Christian and Muslim parties are informed about its contents and given a chance to express their views. Once this is done, some of the draft's clauses may be changed or the draft could be approved as such. In any event, former President Sham'un said: All I wish for is a full agreement between the Muslims and the Christians that would enable us to act in harmony as brothers again and reverse the long downhill course of our country.

Al-Jumayyil Comments on Peace Plan

NC210605 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] President of the Republic Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has been cited as stressing to the delegation of the committee drafting the [Christian] peace plan the need for full consultations with all Christian and Muslim parties. In this way, all observations and amendments will be comprehensive and will reflect the views of the Lebanese people as a whole. He was quoted as saying: What is important is that any plan, and this plan in its final form, should express and mirror the ambitions of Christians and Muslims. The president welcomed any step that would set the dialogue in motion. He called for all Lebanese plans that might be put forward to be accorded due consideration and for consultations to be held on them. He said that all proposals would be submitted to a national conference so that a solution may be found which meets all the relevant regional and international requirements.

Birri, Palestinian Delegation Discuss Camp Violence

NC201309 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpt] Lawyer Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, has been meeting with a Palestinian National Salvation Front delegation since 1400 today. The delegation is comprised of Abu 'Ali, Mahdi Bsaysu, Abu Khalid al-'Amlah, Abu Mahir al-Yamani, Talal Naji, Salah Salah, Hakim Ka'wash, and Abu 'Arab. Lawyer Haytham Jum'ah attended. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the conditions of the [Palestinian refugee] camps and the means to contain the incident that took place yesterday.

Embassy Occupations, Threats Blamed on Amal*NC201920 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1845 GMT 20 May 86*

[Text] According to information received by Radio Free Lebanon, the threats addressed to certain foreign embassies in West Beirut and the occupation of certain embassy buildings, including the Embassies of Senegal, Turkey, and the General Consulate of South Africa, were carried out according to orders from the Amal Movement command. According to this information, Senegal had deported several Shi'ite Lebanese for links with terrorist groups. This led the Amal Movement to threaten the Senegalese Embassy in West Beirut. As for the Turkish embassy, its occupation came after the Turkish authorities arrested 5 Amal terrorists and sentenced them to 10-year prison terms. As for the South African General Consulate, it was occupied when the South African authorities deported 11 Shi'ites who belong to the Amal Movement on charges of committing terrorist acts and attempting to set up a branch of their movement.

Soviet Embassy Denies Theft of Car, Kidnapping*NC201159 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1055 GMT 20 May 86*

[Text] Commenting on reports carried by the information media, quoting sources in the internal security forces, about the seizure of a Soviet Embassy vehicle and its passengers in the Verdun area today, Soviet Embassy sources said that no kidnapping had taken place. There had been some confusion: A vehicle carrying gunmen had drawn up close to the diplomatic car; security forces thought that a kidnapping operation was about to be carried out when in fact the gunmen's car was an escort vehicle.

Gunmen Steal GDR Military Attache's Car*NC210844 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0815 GMT 21 May 86*

[Text] At 1030 this morning, in Al-Husayn Street in West Beirut, three gunmen forced (Drachel Hartnuss), the military attache at the GDR Embassy, out of his diplomatic car and took the vehicle to an unknown destination. The Datsun 120 car bears diplomatic license plates with the number 181/9.

AUB President Appeals for Resumption of Studies*NC201401 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 20 May 86*

[Text] Dr (Calvin), president of the American University of Beirut [AUB], who is now in Damascus, has addressed the following appeal to the university staff: I appeal to you to resume teaching, classes, and work. The continued suspension of studies will endanger the lives of the hostages, paralyze the education of students, and adversely affect the recognition of degrees as well as the aid the university receives. I ask you not to provide an opportunity for the closure of the university.

Group Threatens To Kill Kidnapped AUB Professor*NC210956 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT
21 May 86*

[Text] A group calling itself the Liberation Party, Beirut Province [Zihb al-Tahrir, Wilayat Bayrut] has distributed a statement regarding the kidnapping of Dr Nabil Matar, a professor at the American University of Beirut [AUB]. The statement said that in an Islamic state the sort of curriculum that harms the minds of Muslim youth with its misleading foreign culture would not be allowed in universities and schools. The group threatened to kill Professor Matar if the students' campaigns continue. REUTERS News Agency, which carried the group's statement, pointed out it came in response to moves by AUB and other students on behalf of Professor Matar and other kidnapped professors and students.

Inter-Palestinian Clashes Occur in Sidon Camps*NC201932 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1915 GMT 20 May 86*

[Text] A state of tension prevails in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah wa Miyah camps in Sidon following clashes involving the use of machineguns and rockets between 1800 and 1930 this evening. The fighting was between pro-'Arafat and PFLP-GC gunmen. In Beirut, security forces and Syrian observers have not yet been deployed in the camps area following Amal-Palestinian clashes.

National Resistance Attacks, Israeli Moves Reported*NC201702 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 20 May 86*

[Text] In the resisting south, National Resistance fighters have used 80-mm mortars to pound agent Lahd's militia positions on the Sujud-Jabal al-Bizan combat line. Approximately 15 mortar shells fell in and around these positions. Later, the resistance fighters again attacked these positions, with 12 81-mm shells falling on the line. One vehicle was damaged and a militiaman was wounded. Resistance fighters have also scored direct hits on an agent Lahd position on Zummarayya hill, using RPG's and automatic weapons. Fighting lasted approximately 30 minutes. In another development, resistance fighters hit an agents' position on Lusi hill with RPG's and LAW rockets. The number of casualties could not be determined.

Meanwhile, the occupation forces and Lahd's militia have intensified their attacks on the peaceful villages north of the so-called security zone. The (Mazra'at 'Ayn Fjur) and (Jabal al-Dahr) hills came under automatic weapons fire from the Zummarayya position at dawn today. Agent Lahd's militia also fired machineguns in the direction of the Mazra'at 'Ayn Qaniyah and Al-Biri combat line from their position in Shwayya. Israelis on 'Ayn Qinya hill shelled the area around the town of Mimis, while the villages of Qilya, Al-Dallashah, and Yuhmur came under heavy-caliber machinegun and tank fire from Lahd and Israeli positions on the hills of Burghuz and Lusi. Intensive Israeli movements have been observed on the 'Ayn Qilya hill north of Hasbayya. A number of high-ranking Israeli officers visited the position and

surveyed the liberated area on the opposite side with telescopes mounted at the position. An Israeli helicopter was also seen flying over the Shab'a-Al-'Urqib combat line for 10 minutes this morning.

Unidentified Drone Draws Antiaircraft Fire in South

NC201236 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1125 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] A drone was subjected to antiaircraft fire in the area of Baysur and the ('Abd al-Jalil) hills shortly after 1300 today. The identity of the drone is unknown.

Shelling in Mountain Area; Lebanese Planes Fired On

NC201245 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The atmosphere of guarded calm that had been in evidence on all the established combat lines since this morning was interrupted in the afternoon. The factional army directed heavy machinegun fire at Hill 888 and Ra's al-Jabal from its positions in Al-Khazzanat and Qasr al-Salam. The western section of 'Ayn al-Sayyidah also came under fire. The Air Force of Al-Yarzi [the location of the Lebanese Defense Ministry] flew over 'Aytat and Shimlan, where it drew antiaircraft fire.

AFP: U.S.-Syrian Relations 'Sour' Over Hostages
NC201224 Paris AFP in English 1210 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpt] Beirut, May 20 (AFP) — Recent souring in U.S.-Syrian relations is mainly due to Syrian progress in seeking release for French rather than U.S. hostages held in Lebanon, the Lebanese daily *AS-SAFIR* said Tuesday [20 May], citing sources close to the Syrian Government. The pro-Syrian newspaper said the United States had stepped up a verbal barrage against Syria after learning three weeks ago of progress in talks between Syria, Iran and France for freeing of the French hostages. The United States immediately contacted French leaders to attempt to persuade them not to make a separate deal, the newspaper said.

AS-SAFIR cited a statement by Syrian President Hafez Assad, published in Sunday's [18 May] *WASHINGTON POST*, in which he said the April 15 U.S. raid on Libya and accusations linking Syria to terrorism, had stalled "serious efforts" by Syria to win the release of U.S. and French hostages in Lebanon. Syria, he said, would continue to do all it could but French President Francois Mitterrand was the Western leader "most concerned" with the hostage question and was engaged in "serious efforts" for their release.

Defense Minister Talas Meets With Soviet General
LD202005 Kuwait KUNA in English 1921 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Damascus, May 20 (KUNA) — A Soviet military delegation, currently visiting Syria, led by a senior Soviet general, held talks here Tuesday [20 May] with senior Syrian officials at the Defense Ministry, the official SYRIAN ARAB NEWS AGENCY reported.

Lt. Gen. Aleksey Dimitriy Lizichev, director of the Political Department of the Soviet Armed Forces and Navy, who arrived here Monday on a few days visit: met with the Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas and Deputy Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. Hasan Turkmani. They discussed enhancing bilateral relations in all fields particularly defense. The discussion also dealt with the latest Zionist and imperialist threats to Syria and the Arab world in general, SANA said.

Foreign Minister Receives Khalid al-Fahum
JN201145 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received [former] PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum this morning. The talks dealt with the current situation in the Palestinian arena.

Austrian Interior Minister Leaves Damascus
JN201921 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Austrian Interior Minister Karl Blecha and his delegation left Damascus this evening after a 5-day visit to Syria during which he met with Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and

senior officials. He also held talks with Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash on ways to promote cooperation between the two ministries, especially ways to combat crime and drug smuggling.

People's Assembly Ponders Power Shortage Options
JN201936 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpts] The People's Assembly has discussed supply matters in the country and heard the supply minister's answers to all the questions raised by a number of assembly members. The assembly also continued to discuss the subject of electricity and approved the recommendations made and consolidated by the committee formed by the assembly chairmanship for this purpose. The assembly held a session at noon today under Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi with the participation of a number of ministers.

After reading the written questions of the members and referring them to the competent quarters, the final recommendations of the services committee on the subject of electricity were read. The assembly approved them after listening to the remarks of some members. In its recommendations, the assembly considered that the rational use of electricity and the avoidance of waste is a national task for all citizens, individuals, and establishments. This is in accordance with the policy of self-reliance to meet the requirements of the battle of steadfastness and confrontation being waged by our country.

The assembly also recommended that the electricity sector be given the required importance in receiving foreign exchange for spare parts and production requirements on the one hand and for the implementation of new projects on the other. This is due to the great influence of this sector on the national economy and on the daily and social life of the country.

The committee described the current shortages and shutdowns of power supplied to businesses as having negative repercussions on their productivity and consequently on the public economy. The committee affirmed the need to operate the generators available at these establishments to contribute to solving the energy crisis in the country. The committee asked the electricity ministry to submit a semiannual report to the People's Assembly on the extent of the implementation of these recommendations and the progress of work at the electricity projects along with the difficulties and obstacles facing this work.

AL-BA'TH Attacks Tokyo Summit Declaration
PM201500 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 15 May 86 p 8

[Majid Mu'awwad article: "Summit of Hostility Toward Arabs"]

[Excerpts] It was agreed at the recent Tokyo summit to launch a coordinated Western action to fight what the leaders of the seven Western countries at the summit described as "terrorism," according to the American concept of it. According to this concept, the measure would apply to all who disagree with or object to the U.S. policy of dominating the peoples and of using

military force to achieve this objective regardless of the consequences of this barbaric method. According to the U.S. policy planners, the United States' geographical boundaries are determined by its interests and lebensraum, which, in the definition of one senior U.S. official, covers all parts of the world. The limits of a U.S. military strike are not defined; this is clearly evident from the map of U.S. military interventions in the affairs of other peoples and the wide distribution of U.S. military bases, fleets, and aircraft.

All the peoples are aware of the fact that wherever there are disturbances and tensions in the world, Washington stands accused of being the cause. Therefore the United States and the regimes that revolve in its orbit are the source of unrest and terrorism. Consequently what the Western leaders have agreed regarding the fighting of terrorism is based on "U.S. lebensraum" and, as such, is directed against all the peoples and particularly against their nationalist and progressive forces. Consequently all the countries that disagree with Washington's policy are likely to be labeled "terrorist" by Washington and its allies and force is likely to be used against them under the banner of "fighting terrorism." So many countries have been put on the Tokyo summit list so that the coordinated Western action on which the summit leaders agreed can be taken against them in accordance with Washington's priorities. The Tokyo summit has placed the Arab nation, and particularly its patriotic and nationalist forces, especially in Syria and Libya, on top of the list of targets of the coordinated Western action. Syria, as more than one U.S. official has said, is the stumbling bloc to the success of U.S. policy in the Middle East. For this reason Reagan blamed it for the failure of this policy and proclaimed a policy of seeking revenge on it. Vice President Bush praised this policy, saying that

the U.S. Administration will not forgive Syria for aborting its plans in the area and therefore the U.S. policy in the area will be mainly directed toward exerting political, economic, and military pressure on it. The U.S. Administration has let slip no opportunity of showing its hatred for Syria. As part of this hate campaign the United States sought to prod the Western countries' alliance into supporting its stand and to make them participate in its aggressive actions against Syria and the other Arab countries and forces that stand against the U.S. policy of hegemony. Therefore the Western countries sought all kinds of pretexts and means to fabricate incidents to accuse this or that country of supporting this or that terrorist action. It will not be surprising in this regard if the Western organs carry out a terrorist action somewhere and accuse a particular party of being responsible for it, the party intended to be the target of a strike by these countries. This was why Britain expelled three diplomats from the Syrian Embassy in London for no justifiable reason, despite the embassy's consent to the questioning of the three diplomats by British investigators inside the embassy premises to make sure that they had nothing to do with the allegations made against them — that they were behind the attempt to cause an explosion on an Israeli plane in London. This allegation was made by Israel, and what is surprising is that the British Government quickly responded to the Israeli allegation despite the categorical denial by the Syrian Ambassador of this allegation, which is part of the campaign of falsehoods against Syria aimed at tarnishing its image and fabricating justifications for the U.S.-Israeli military action against it, for which preparations have long been under way because of Syria's opposition to the U.S. and Israeli aggressive plans against the Arab area.

Libya Reportedly Supporting Group 'Direct Action'

TA210717 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
21 May 86 p 1

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] From information that has reached Jerusalem it emerges that Libya is supporting the leftist-anarchist Direct Action terrorist movement that has claimed responsibility for the attack on the Paris Interpol center. According to this information, Libyan terrorism is aimed at France because of the latter's support for anti-Libyan regimes in Africa (Tunisia, Senegal, Niger, Chad, and other countries). Libya also supports terrorists in the French islands of Corsica and La Reunion.

Egyptians Said 'Inflexible' at Tabah Talks

TA211016 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The Egyptian delegation to the Tabah arbitration talks, participating in the 3d day of deliberations in Herzliyya, has demonstrated an inflexible and uncompromising position regarding the formulation of the question to be presented to the arbiter. This is reported by our Arab affairs correspondent Aharon Barne'a. Our correspondent has learned that the Egyptian delegation completely rejected all the compromise proposals raised by the head of the U.S. delegation, judge Abraham Sofaer, who is the State Department's legal adviser.

'Some Progress' Reported

TA201310 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The meeting between the delegations of Egypt, Israel, and the United States to discuss Tabah has ended. In today's talks the matter being disputed, the text of the question to be put to the arbiter, was not discussed. The head of the Israeli delegation, Avraham Tamir, told our correspondent Bassam Jabir that some progress was made. The talks will be resumed this evening.

Paper Calls for U.S. Assistance

TA210845 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0800 GMT 21 May 86

[From the review of the midday press editorials]

[Text] YEDI'OT AHARONOT writes that it is difficult to imagine that the questions of Tabah and normalization with Egypt will find satisfactory answers without U.S. assistance. On the surface, the argument is over one word in the text of the question to be put to the arbiter, but in fact the entire matter could collapse without U.S. intervention. The conclusion is that we are waiting for George Shultz, and the earlier he comes the better.

Peres Reiterates Position on Saudi Arms Sale

TA201710 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1605 GMT 20 May 86

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Hayim Hecht — in Hazor, 20 May — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Hecht] Mr Prime Minister, today President Reagan summoned Jewish leaders in the United States to try to persuade them to support his policy of giving Saudi Arabia sophisticated weapons. What is Israel's position on this issue? Has Jerusalem sent any directives to those Jewish leaders on this matter?

[Peres] No, U.S. Jews do not receive orders from the State of Israel and the State of Israel does not give them either directives or orders. It would be a crude error to create the misimpression that the Israeli Government is the one that, as it were, commands U.S. Jewry. Therefore the decision is that of the Jewry, its leaders, not one of us to make. As for the weapons themselves, we have explained our position and there has not been any change in it. We are opposed to the supply of weapons for wars, for countries that are in a state of war, or in a state of a declaration of war, and the State of Israel has never changed that position.

Comments on SS-23's in Syria

TA201420 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1400 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] We will open our program with remarks by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Israel is keeping a cautious watch over the modern weapons being received by Syria, or weapons Syria is scheduled to receive from the Soviet Union. These remarks were made by the prime minister in a talk with journalists in the north. He also said Israel is making attempts to dissipate the tension recently created in our area. Here is a report by our correspondent in the north, Menahem Horowitz.

[Begin recording] [Horowitz] According to various reports Syria is scheduled to receive from the Soviet Union SS-23 ground-to-ground missiles with a range of 500 km. These missiles may be equipped with a chemical warhead. This afternoon, in reply to a question by correspondents, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said that Israel is keeping a cautious watch over the modern weapons Syria is receiving or is scheduled to receive from the Soviet Union.

[Peres] New or modern weapons are constantly arriving in Syria. Each weapon is analyzed by the IDF, and we are also searching for the countermeasures. The problem is not one type of weapon, but the general deployment of the forces. I have no doubt at all that the IDF is capable of defending the State of Israel just as it has in the past, and it can do this today and tomorrow and, of course, each type of weapon presents a technical problem to which I believe we will find the solution. Apart from the system itself, the problem, of course is the policy. The weapons do not fire if they are not commanded, if there is no command to fire. And, at this stage, the main problem is that of policy. Of course, we have no interest in moving over to a belligerent or aggressive policy and we are making attempts to dissipate the tension and I hope we will be able to do this. [end recording]

Further Reportage on Visit of Italy's Andreotti

Speaks at Banquet

AU201034 Rome ANSA in English 1012 GMT 20 May 86

[Text](ANSA) Tel Aviv, May 20 — A plea for negotiations and peace to prevail over violence was delivered here Monday [19 May] night by visiting Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy who also committed his country to Israeli's right to secure borders and to a solution for the Palestinian problem.

Speaking at a banquet in his honor hosted by the Israeli foreign minister, Yitzhaq Shamir, Andreotti said that Italy is convinced of Israeli's right to live within secure borders, then noted that the Palestinian issue, however, has been left unsettled for too many years. This issue, he continued, is a matter of a fundamental requirement for justice to which the people of Israel cannot remain deaf.

Though peace and security in the Middle East may appear as utopian goals, the spiral of violence in the region must be broken by returning the situation to the framework provided by international law which regulates relations among nations, according to the Italian foreign minister.

On a closely related issue, Andreotti said that his nation is determined to continue its battle against terrorism without, however, neglecting the political problems in the Mideast which serve as a pretext for terrorist movements. Terrorism cannot be eliminated by police methods and by retaliation in that the challenge is political, he insisted. The response must be political because at the roots of terrorism and terrorist strategy are political issues, Andreotti concluded.

Discusses Anti-Terrorism With Shamir

TA191905 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Visiting Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti says the Venice Declaration on the Middle East is no longer viable. The declaration calls for PLO participation in any Middle East settlement. Andreotti's statement came at a meeting with Israel's Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Earlier today Andreotti held talks with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. Steve Weizman has been following both meetings and files this report:

[Begin recording] During the sessions with both Peres and Shamir a major topic of conversation was terrorism. The prime minister told Andreotti that the recent Tokyo Declaration had already had an effect, isolating Libyan leader Mu'ammr al-Qadhafi and putting Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on the defensive. There was also discussion of Peres' so-called Marshall aid plan for the Middle East, with the Italian foreign minister saying he saw political as well as economic value in the scheme.

After the meeting with Peres, Andreotti was driven to the foreign ministry with his Israeli counterpart. According to the ministry the two men differed in their approach to Middle East problems, although there was no disagreement as such. Both Andreotti and Shamir agreed on the need for closer cooperation in the fight

against terrorism, but the Italian said his government opposed the use of military action. Andreotti did, however, agree that the Venice Declaration, which called for PLO participation in any Middle East settlement, was outdated and no longer tenable. Shamir called terrorism the main factor holding back peace in the region, and pointed to Syria as the major culprit. Far from making efforts to diffuse Middle East tensions, he said, Damascus was seeking confrontation. Shamir went on to say that despite this he saw no danger of any imminent attack from Syria, although the long-term threat remains. At the end of the hour long session it was announced that the two men had agreed on a number of specific measures to improve cooperation against international terrorism. No details were given, but it is thought that the changes would be in the fields of shared intelligence and closer ties between police forces [end recording]

Sources Report 'Sharp Differences'

AU200850 Rome ANSA in English 0833 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpt] (ANSA) Tel Aviv, May 19 — Despite using the "boxing-gloves" of diplomatic protocol language, sharp differences arose, regarding the use of military force in fighting international terrorism, between Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti and his Israeli counterpart Yitzhaq Shamir, diplomatic sources said here on Monday [19 May].

Shamir explicitly told Andreotti that military force was necessary to fight terrorism and that is why Israel supported the U.S. attack on Libya, while Andreotti replied with the well-known Italian position that favors "cooperation to fight terrorism in order to avoid resorting to the use of arms which we do not want in principle".

The two foreign ministers also discussed the question of the Palestine Liberation Organization but "not in depth" according to these same sources. Nevertheless, Shamir "recalled" to Andreotti the statements made by European Community government leaders following the 1980 summit in Venice. Apparently, Israel has never forgiven them for calling for PLO and their leader Yasir 'Arafat, participation in peace negotiations.

Peres, who is more moderate than his coalition partner and adversary Shamir, told Andreotti that he was pleased with the position taken by the world's seven most industrialized nations at the recent Tokyo summit, especially regarding naming Libya as a support of international terrorism and the need to support "moderate" Arab nations in the search for a negotiated settlement to the Middle East situation.

According to Peres, Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammr al-Qadhafi is much more isolated in the Arab world than would appear and the "moderate" Arab nations do not openly oppose Al-Qadhafi in fear of reprisals from extremists operating in their own nations.

To this aim, the Israeli prime minister told Andreotti that what was necessary was that Western nations helped these Arab countries, through economic aid, to become more stable.

Meets With Palestinians, Rabin

TA200834 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0800 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti conferred with four Palestinians from the territories in the Italian Consulate in East Jerusalem: Rashad al-Shawwa, Hanna Sanyurah, Fayiz Abu Rahmah, and Mustafa 'Abd al-Nabi al-Natshah. Hanna Sanyurah, one of the candidates for the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, told our correspondent Arye Gus that he hopes Andreotti will be able to revive the peace process.

Earlier Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin had briefed the Italian visitor on Syria's involvement in international terror. Rabin also gave him details on Libya's role in promoting terror. In reply to Minister Andreotti's question on improving the quality of life in Judea and Samaria, Mr Rabin said that after the murder of Zafir al-Masri in Nabulus it is more difficult to appoint Arab mayors. Following the meeting Mr Rabin told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that his impression was that the European countries, including Italy, will make more serious efforts to curb terrorism. Israel will continue its contacts with other elements who are engaged in the antiterror battle in Europe.

Hears Hanna Sanyurah Comments

Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti had talks in East Jerusalem this morning with four Palestinian leaders from the administered territories: Rashad al-Shawwa, Hanna Sanyurah, Fayiz Abu Rahmah, and Mustafa 'Abd al-Nabi al-Natshah. The meetings took place at the Italian Consulate. Hanna Sanyurah told reporters afterward that he hoped Andreotti would be able to revive the peace process. Sanyurah was one of the candidates for the joint Palestinian-Jordanian peace talks delegation.

[Begin recording] [Sanyurah] It was a very constructive and friendly meeting. We talked with Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti and told him that the Palestinian people is seeking a peaceful solution and will continue to seek a peaceful solution and, at the same time, thanked him for the stand of the Italian Government and also his courageous stand with the Palestinian people and his differentiation between the Palestinian people as a whole and those who are trying to destroy the hopes of peace from the radical extremist sides, like the Abu Nidal group.

[Unidentified correspondent] Do you see a role for Mr Andreotti in helping the peace process forward in any way?

[Sanyurah] We know that Foreign Minister Andreotti was an architect of the Venice Declaration and we hope that the right of self-determination that was talked about in the Venice Declaration should be implemented and should not just stay words, but should be created as facts. The Palestinian people have a desire to live peacefully with the State of Israel in their own state.

[Unidentified correspondent] Do you have any comments on the meeting of the Dutch foreign minister, who, acting as the head of the EEC, is supposed to meet with Mr 'Arafat next week in Tunisia?

[Sanyurah] Well, I believe Mr 'Arafat will convey to the Dutch foreign minister the same desires we conveyed to the Italian foreign minister, is that the Palestinians everywhere are working for a peaceful solution. They want peace, they desire peace, and they are working for peace.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Sanyurah, did Mr Andreotti give you any idea whether Europe was going to now try and get back into the peace process? Did he have any ideas on how to do so?

[Sanyurah] Well, at the moment there is nothing new, but, at the same time, there is going to be a lot of activity in the area in the next few weeks. Shortly Mrs Thatcher will be coming into the area. Hopefully she will also try to encourage a political settlement and this is the desire of all the parties. What is needed is that. It's not enough to talk; it is time to act to prevent future wars. [end recording]

Concludes 'Successful' Visit

TA210604 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
21 May 86 p 1

[Report by Benny Morris and Yo'el Greenberg]

[Excerpt] Israeli officials yesterday spoke of Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti's visit here as a symbol of a change in Italian attitudes towards the Arabs.

Andreotti yesterday flew back to Rome after the three-day visit, deemed "highly successful" by sources in Jerusalem.

The officials said that the decline in Arab power and influence — largely due to the sharp drop in oil prices and to the sense of outrage engendered by terrorist attacks — has wrought a change in Italian thinking about the Middle East and led to a "more sober view of the Arabs."

Andreotti, perceived as pro-Arab and a symbol of such an orientation, wants to change his image, the officials said. The visit to Israel, in which Andreotti was accompanied significantly by some 35 Italian journalists, was regarded as contributing to that change.

The whole tenor of the visit, according to Israeli officials, was to stress the good relations prevailing between the two countries. Andreotti "made efforts to emphasize the points of agreement" and avoided, as did his host, Foreign Minister Shamir, areas of disagreement.

Shamir, Kimche Protest Proposed EEC-PLO Meeting

TA201111 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche summoned the ambassadors of the 12 EEC countries in Israel for a meeting tomorrow at which he will express to them Israel's discontent with Dutch Foreign Affairs Minister Hans van den Broek's scheduled meeting with Yasir 'Arafat in Tunis next week. This is reported by our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-Ami.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir this morning told the president of the West German Bundestag that if the Dutch minister's meeting with 'Arafat does take place it will foster terror and encourage the radical Arab countries. Shamir said that after Husayn closed the door on his relations with 'Arafat, a meeting between the current president of the EEC and the PLO leader would be tantamount to dealing the Jordanian king a blow.

New Liberal Center Party Convention Opens

TA190737 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
19 May 86 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Roy Isacowitz]

[Text] Tel Aviv — Israel's newest political party, the Liberal Centre, made its debut last night to an overflowing crowd at the Habima Theatre here. Party Secretary-General Yosef "Tommy" Lapid set the tone with three emphatic "noes" — to chauvinism, socialism and clericalism — and a resounding yes to liberalism.

In a short opening address, Prime Minister Peres expressed the belief that the new party's political moderation and its support of electoral reform would make a positive contribution to the political scene. He wished the Liberal Centre luck, stressing that his wish was intended "objectively, not electorally."

The main programmatic speech of the evening was delivered by Jewish Agency Chairman Arye Dulzin, the party's chairman, who made a stinging attack on the "capitulation" of both the Labour Party and the Likud to Orthodox coercion. The programme outlined by Dulzin tied the party's flag firmly to the masts of territorial compromise, individual freedoms and laissez faire liberalism.

Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo "Chich" Lahat, who will head the party's Knesset list, took pains to correct the super-dove image he has developed in recent media interviews. "I believe in peace as a goal, but I don't believe in giving up territories just for the sake of it," he said. "Negotiations — yes; dialogue — yes; concessions ahead of time — no."

Lahat's call for the establishment of a large centre bloc received positive responses from Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein, the leader of Shinui, and Independent Liberals leader MK [Knesset Member] Yitzhak Artzi. However, Minister without Portfolio Yigael Hurvitz of Ometz-Rafi, another prospective partner, failed to greet the convention as planned.

Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Qeysar and a smattering of Labour MKs attended the convention, but the former Likud colleagues of the Liberal Centrists were noticeable only by their absence.

The working sessions of the convention are due to begin today.

Endorses Territorial Compromise

TA200640 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
20 May 86 p 2

[Report by Sara Honig]

[Text] Tel Aviv — Delegates to the Liberal Centre Party's founding convention last night approved a platform advocating territorial compromise and an economic laissez faire policy by the government. A council and executive were also elected amid subtle power struggles that failed to ripple the surface.

The convention of the new party — set up by former Liberals opposed to the projected merger with Herut — was conducted throughout yesterday and last night at Bet B'nai B'rith with the participation of several hundred delegates who had all signed up as members before the May 15 deadline.

The platform approved deals last night only very briefly and in very general terms with defence and foreign affairs, and is largely devoted to social and economic issues.

While it says that the people of Israel have "the right over Eretz Yisrael in its historical boundaries," it also stipulates that "the country's peace frontiers shall be determined in negotiations between Israel and the neighbouring states according to criteria of defence needs and the maintenance of the country's Jewish character."

Foreign Ministry Official Meets S. African Blacks

TA180955 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 18 May 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] A high level Foreign Ministry official was sent for meetings with South African black leaders last week.

Pinhas Gonen, head of the Oceania Division, was sent to South Africa in order to strengthen Israel's relations with black organizations in the event of possible power changes there. A delegation of black trade union leaders recently visited Israel as guests of the Histadrut. Gonen's mission is part of a campaign meant to correct the impression that Israel supports the white regime.

Against the background of Gonen's visit high level officials in the Foreign Ministry emphasized their reservations about meetings scheduled for Minister Moshe Arens with Pretoria ministers 2 weeks from now. When Arens returns from the United States an attempt will be made to influence him to cancel the meetings and settle for meetings with Jewish leaders who have invited him to visit South Africa in the beginning of June.

Sources Anticipate Diplomatic Exchange With Poland
TA180945 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 18 May 86 p 3

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpt] Poland and Israel will publicly announce an exchange of diplomatic representatives within several days, this if there are no unexpected last minute developments. A high level political source told *HADASHOT* yesterday: The decision on an exchange of diplomatic representatives between Poland and Israel is a move of great political significance for Israel, and a step toward resuming diplomatic relations between the two countries." [no opening quotation marks as published]

In recent contacts between Israeli and Polish representatives, which have taken place in East Europe, the last details of the exchange of the diplomats — who will serve under the status of interest sections — were concluded. Countries which do not maintain diplomatic relations usually send diplomatic representatives who serve their interests and operate out of another embassy, according to an agreement.

Direct Telephone Links With China Established
TA200629 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Israel and China have established direct telephone links. The links at present operate through the international switchboards of both countries. Direct dial facilities are being considered.

Cabinet To Decide Fate of Lavi in 4 Months
TA191212 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 19 May 86 p 3

[Report by military correspondent Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Text] The defense minister and the government of Israel will not be able to avoid a decision on the future of the Lavi project, and will have to make its decision within the next few months. This is the assessment of senior sources in the General Staff Command. They believe that even if the project proceeds according to plan and there is no increase in the sums required, as the Americans believe, other IDF projects will face financial problems.

A reassessment will be presented to the Cabinet in 4 months, and the minister will have to decide whether the Treasury will invest an additional sum of approximately \$500 million on security, if the Lavi is viewed as an indispensable project, or whether it should be canceled.

The senior sources emphasized that the U.S. Administration has recently been applying heavy pressure on Israel to reconsider its position on the Lavi. This pressure is actually giving Israel the opportunity to decide to halt the project and back out of the scheme honorably. If such a decision is reached, the funds that have thus been invested in the project (more than \$1 billion) will not have been in vain, as part of the technologies and systems that have been developed will be utilized in the future. The

current expenditure for the Lavi reaches an average of \$1 million a day.

Knesset Committee To Request Waldheim Material
TA210853 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee will ask the parliaments of Greece and Yugoslavia for material on Waldheim's activity in the service of the Nazis in those two countries during World War II. The Knesset will also call on other nations' parliaments to raise their voices in opposition to Waldheim's election as president of Austria. The chairman of the special committee established by the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Knesset Member Mikha Harish, has told our correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli that all the committee members have agreed that the principle of nonintervention in another country's internal affairs does not apply to Nazi crimes.

Rabin: Canada Camp Transfer Forthcoming
TA191016 Tel Aviv AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 19 May 86 p 3

[Report by political correspondent Dalya Shehori]

[Text] The 1982 agreement with Egypt on the transfer of the Canada camp refugees to the Gaza Strip will be implemented and the refugees will be settled in the Tall al-Sultan camp in which \$1.5 billion have already been invested. Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin said this in yesterday's Cabinet meeting in answer to a query by Minister Yosef Shapira, who wanted to consider the transfer of the refugees to a location other than Tall al-Sultan.

Rabin noted that the families are currently participating in tours of the region but no decision has yet been made on the date of the transfer. He said the Tall al-Sultan location had been determined by security elements. He stated that Egypt undertook to grant each family assistance to the tune of \$4,000 but after contacts has increased its share to \$8,000 per family.

The defense minister mentioned that the agreement with Egypt was made after 500 families were transferred from Gaza to the Canada refugee camp in 1972. In March 1982 an agreement was made with the Egyptians by which the families now living in the Canada camp will return to the Gaza Strip and the Egyptian citizens who settled in Gaza after 1967 will be able to return to Egypt if they so wish.

Sharon: Territories 'Part of State of Israel'
TA191910 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Commerce and Industry Minister Ari'el Sharon has called for the annexation of the territories. He was speaking in the Hebron Hills where he announced the impending establishment

of the new 150 acre industrial zone. Sharon was interviewed by reporter Jerry Cheslow:

[Begin recording][Sharon] The territories are part of the land of Israel. I am sure it will be very soon also part of the State of Israel.

[Cheslow] Annexation?

[Sharon] I believe that that's what should be done. I said that many times. I mean we of course, we offered the autonomy plan, but if our neighbors think that (not even) discuss autonomy, so we have to move to the next phase. The next phase of course is (having it) as part of the State of Israel. If you ask me if these areas will be one day an integral part of the State of Israel, my answer is positive.

[Cheslow] What about the Arab population?

[Sharon] Jews and Arabs have been living here always together, and Jews and Arabs can live in peaceful coexistence forever here. Arabs, of course, must have all the rights in this country, but Jews are having all the rights over this country, and that is a very clear distinction.

Foreign, Prime Ministries Clash Over Weizman Meetings

*TA162106 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1815 GMT 16 May 86*

[Text] Senior Foreign Ministry sources have told our political correspondent that the Prime Minister's Office is harming the status of the Israeli and Egyptian Embassies in the United States. Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir discussed this with the prime minister today. Mr Shamir's fury is mostly aimed at Minister 'Ezer Weizman, who met with the U.S. secretary of state and senior officials in the secretary's office while in the United States, without the presence of the Israeli Ambassador to Washington. Here is our political correspondent Yigal Goren with a report on the dispute between the Prime Minister's Office and the foreign minister's office over 'Ezer Weizman's visit to the United States.

[Goren] Despite the official Foreign Ministry reaction, which says that Minister Weizman's meetings in Washington are of no importance and terms his ignoring of the Israeli Embassy in the United States as childish behavior, the most senior elements in the Foreign Ministry are today saying that the time has come for the foreign minister to publicly express the ministry's dissatisfaction with the way the Prime Minister's Office operates. Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir discussed this with the prime minister today and, as far as we know, expressed his opinion against Minister 'Ezer Weizman's irresponsible behavior that is not in the nation's interests. This evening the Prime Minister's Office reacted by saying that Minister Weizman's trip was approved by the Cabinet and all his political meetings are with the prime minister's agreement. Representatives of the Israeli Embassy in Washington had been scheduled to take part in the talks and their nonparticipation, the prime minister said, was due to a technical misunderstanding and was not deliberate.

People in the Foreign Ministry today complained that in addition to the matter of Weizman's talks, people from the Prime Minis-

ter's Office are maintaining political ties with the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel, Muhammad Basyuni, without the knowledge of the Israeli Embassy in Egypt. This is harming the Israeli Embassy in Egypt and the Foreign Ministry. This evening the Prime Minister's Office reacted to this complaint by calling it amazing and adding that the vice prime minister is aware of all political contacts between Israel and Egypt. Today people from the Foreign Ministry described the prime minister's intention to appoint 'Ezer Weizman as a minister in the Foreign Ministry after the rotation as shocking. The appointment of another minister in the Foreign Ministry and the transfer of officials from the Prime Minister's Office to the Foreign Ministry, senior sources in the Foreign Ministry said today, could cause upheavals in the Foreign Ministry's work. This evening the Prime Minister's Office refuses to react on this matter.

Levi Says Syria 'Constantly' Preparing for War

*TA201520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 20 May 86*

[Text] The chief of staff has said that the Syrian Army is continuing its activity in the Lebanese Al-Biq'a, and that the Syrians are constantly preparing for war against Israel. According to Major General Levi the placating remarks made recently are significant, but the IDF must supply an answer to the Syrian deployment. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that Maj Gen Moshe Levi today toured the security zone in southern Lebanon and Galilee panhandle settlements.

During his visit to Metulla he said that had the Syrian mercenaries succeeded in blowing up the El Al plane in London, this would have changed the situation in the Middle East. As for the security zone, he said that this has rendered many achievements, even more than were expected, and that IDF and Army of Southern Lebanon soldiers have foiled many terrorist attacks.

Shi'ite Influx Concerns Villagers Near Security Zone

*TA200444 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 20 May 86*

[Text] The arrival of hundreds of Shi'ite Hizballah members who fled into the villages on the border of the security zone in southern Lebanon is arousing the fear that the relative quiet which prevailed in the area in recent weeks will be disrupted. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that army of southern Lebanon observers are following the organization efforts of the radical Shi'ites. The Hizballah members fled from the Lebanese Al-Biq'a out of fear of the searches conducted by the Syrian Army in the Ba'labakk region.

Bomb Explodes at 'Atarot; Force 17 Claims Credit

NC210906 Paris AFP in English 0854 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Jerusalem, May 21 (AFP) — A remote-controlled bomb exploded in the path of two Israeli Army vehicles Wednesday [21 May] at 'Atarot, north of here, but there were no casualties, the Army said. The Army cordoned off the area and was carrying out a search. In another incident three petrol bombs were thrown

at an Israeli patrol at the Westbank town of Nabulus, without causing injuries. The troops fired on the attackers.

Another bomb exploded Wednesday morning at Ashqelon south of Tel Aviv, in an area popular with Arab workers, again without causing casualties. Police said they were investigating. An anonymous telephone caller to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here said that the Palestine Liberation Organization's Force 17 commando group carried out the bomb attack at 'Atarot. Analysts here said that attacks by remote-controlled device were rare in the occupied territories.

Fatah Female Terrorist Sentenced to Short Jail Term

TA210733 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 21 May 86 p 3

[Text] A 54-year-old woman, the head of a terrorist squad from Al-Duhayshah which perpetrated several attacks, was sentenced yesterday by the Ramallah military court to 18 months in jail and a 2 and 1/2 year suspended sentence. The military judge, Major Asaf Kaspi, took her age into consideration when giving the sentence.

The woman, 'Aysha 'Abd-al Qadir ('Abud), was recruited into Fatah about 2 years ago and subsequently recruited friends into the squad she headed. She was found guilty of planting an explosive charge on the road leading to Solomon's Pools in mid-1985. The charge, which was composed of 0.25 kg of explosive material, did not go off.

('Abud) was also found guilty of throwing two Molotov cocktails shortly thereafter at Israeli vehicles traveling on the highway beside the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp. (ITIM)

9 Golan Druze Handed 'Heavy' Sentences

TA201910 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The Lod Military Court today handed down heavy sentences to nine Druze from Majdal Shams on the Golan Heights. They were convicted of having stolen weapons, attempting to kidnap an IDF soldier, and holding contacts with Syrian agents. Five of them were sentenced to 27 years imprisonment each, while the other four were given sentences ranging from 7 to 12 years in prison.

AL-FAJR Views '38 Years of Arrogance'

TA201735 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in English 16 May 86 p 5

[Editorial: "38 Years of Arrogance"]

[Text] In the midst of their oft-arrogant display of pride during this week's 38th anniversary of the creation of Israel, Israeli leaders should stop to look back at their policies which have nearly annihilated the Palestinian people, and which, at the same time, are planting the seeds of the Israeli state's destruction.

Israel is indeed built on the ruins of the Palestinian people uprooted from their homeland and replaced by Jews brought in

from all over the world. Israel's joy is therefore the Palestinian people's pain.

This situation has been further aggravated by Israel's policies throughout the past 38 years directed at the Palestinians who remained in their homes, and against the West Bank and Gaza Palestinians during the past 19 years of occupation.

After years of martial law represented by the military rule of Arabs in Israel, the Palestinians in the Jewish state found themselves held hostage to a blatant policy of discrimination, which reduced Israel's "democracy" to the level of South Africa's apartheid. Israel's discriminatory policies have been evident in almost all aspects of life; in the budgets allocated to Arab local councils, in public services, in job opportunities, and in many other areas. Unlike Jews, Muslims have not been allowed to control their own religious institutions through elected officials. More importantly Arabs are not allowed to freely express their national identity. The notorious Tamir law bars Arabs from any national expression, and threatens to punish violators with years of imprisonment and heavy fines. In fact, there are a number of cases pending in the Israeli courts against Palestinian youths accused of displaying the Palestinian flag.

In the occupied West Bank and Gaza, the situation is even more gloomy. With nearly 52 percent of the West Bank and Gaza land in Israeli hands, the occupied territories are in effect under de facto annexation. This annexation, however, applies to the land and not the people, whom Israel perceives as a "demographic danger to the Jewish character of the state." The fact that Israel allows West Bank Arabs to be represented in the Jordanian parliament is an expression of Israel's intent to exclude the people in its annexation of the region.

As for the economy, the situation is no different. The West Bank and Gaza Strip have become over the past 19 years the dumping ground for Israeli products and at the same time a pool of cheap unskilled labor. In effect, any minor shock to the Israeli economy rocks the West Bank and Gaza.

Human and civil rights in the occupied territories are last on Israel's priority list. Any peaceful demonstration in either the West Bank or Gaza can easily turn into a bloodbath. Israeli "security concerns" have become the catch-all for every brutal action that the Israeli army freely carries out in the area.

In recent years, even new-born Palestinians have become a "security threat" to Israel. Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres sounded the alarm last week when he urged all Jewish families to have at least four babies each, to offset a higher Arab birthrate.

On its 38th anniversary, Israel appears to be at the height of its arrogance instead of at the beginning of reflection. Israel is thus sowing the seeds of its own downfall. This state arrogance, a belief in Israel's right to control another people and steal their land, will eventually destroy the state. Unless Israel recognizes the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, it will have

much more to worry about than the "demographic balance." This state of injustice cannot continue for another 38 years.

Election Poll Shows Alignment Up, Likud Dropping

TA191125 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 19 May 86 p 1

[Text] KAKH is regressing, the Liberal Center Party is beginning to show up on the political map, the Alignment is getting stronger, and the Likud is on the decline. These are the major findings of a PORI [Public Opinion Research Institute] election poll commissioned by HA'ARETZ.

If Knesset elections were held today, KAKH would win less than 2 percent of overall ballots; the Liberal Center Party would get 1.5 percent; the Alignment would rise to 40.2 percent, compared with the 37.1 percent it received in the 11th Knesset elections; and the Likud would drop to 25.6 percent, down from the 31.9 percent it got in the previous elections.

Some 82.9 percent of the Alignment voters in the 11th Knesset elections declared that they would vote again for the Alignment, while only 56.3 of the former Likud voters would vote for it today. Of those who voted Likud in the past, 16.3 percent do not know whom they would vote for today while 11.9 percent of the former Likud voters declared they would now vote for the Alignment. Only 0.8 percent of the former Likud voters stated that today they would vote for KAKH.

The number of abstentions currently stands at 15.2 percent. Of them, 6.2 percent "do not know" whom they would vote for if elections were held today, and 9 percent refused to tell whom they would vote for.

Below are the results of the poll (in percentages), compared with the results of the 11th Knesset elections [a!! figures as published]:

Party	Poll	11th Knesset	Rate of Change
Alignment	40.2	37.1	3.1 up
Alignment inclined	5.2	5.1	0.1 up
Likud	25.6	31.9	6.3 down
Likud inclined	5.7	5.2	0.5 up
Religious	9.1	11.4	2.3 down
Others	11.0	6.4	4.6 up

The poll encompassed a representative crosssection of 1,200 Jewish men and women of eligible voting age — 18 years or older — who were interviewed privately all over the country in strictest confidence.

22d OAU Summit To Be Held in Addis Ababa 28-30 Jun
AB201905 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
1800 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpt] The 22d OAU summit will be held in Addis Ababa 28-30 June this year. This was stated this afternoon by Senegalese Foreign Minister Ibrahim Fall during an audience granted him by First State Commissioner Citizen Kengo wa Dondo.

OAU Chairman Issues Statement on RSA Raids
AB201244 Dakar PANA in French 1025 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Dakar, 20 May (APS-SEN/PANA) — The current chairman of the OAU has "condemned with extreme vigor" the "veritable state terrorism which South Africa has just carried out" through Monday's "murderous bombing raids against the brave populations of Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana." In a statement published in Dakar late on Monday afternoon, Mr Abdou Diouf says that the "violation of these countries' integrity, independence, and sovereignty could not be more flagrant."

The OAU chairman stresses that "the regime of apartheid chose the time of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's recent visit to the region in his capacity as chairman of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries and when the group of seven eminent Commonwealth personalities are still there, to commit these acts of destabilization and aggression."

The declaration continues that "those who believed that the segregationist regime — having learned from the scope of the internal resistance, from the representativeness and pugnacity of the liberation movements, and from the reprobation of international public opinion — had finally understood that apartheid was irremediably condemned and would therefore take the nec-

essary steps before it was too late, can see today what one can expect of Botha's men."

With the bombing raids against Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana, Mr Diouf believes that "the proof has definitively been given that it is indeed time the member countries of the Security Council clearly stigmatized Pretoria's attitude and took mandatory economic sanctions in order to stop the South African segregationists." "Their credibility and the safeguarding of international peace and security depend on this," continues the declaration.

The OAU chairman warns South Africa by stressing that "intimidation will fail because the methods it has just utilized had already been used a few years ago and had met with the fierce determination of the independent countries of Southern Africa."

Finally, the OAU chairman reiterates to the states which were victims of the "arrogance and cynicism" of South Africa "the active solidarity and lasting support of all Africa whose dignity has been attacked."

Sends Messages Expressing Sympathy
AB202119 Paris AFP in French 1704 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Dakar, 20 May (AFP) — OAU Chairman Abdou Diouf has expressed "the deep sympathy of all Africa" to the heads of state of Botswana and Zambia and to the prime minister of Zimbabwe following the South African raids on these three countries yesterday.

In a message sent to them today the Senegalese head of state wrote in particular that "this abominable act (...) is a major challenge which the shameful apartheid regime has thrown down to the conscience of all peace and justice-loving nations."

LIBYA

Al-Bayda People's Congress Holds Emergency Session
LD211010 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 21 May 86

[Excerpt] Al-Bayda, 21 May (JANA) — The Basic People's Congress, Al-Bayda central, the day before yesterday held an emergency session at People's Hall in Al-Bayda... to discuss the failed U.S. imperialist aggression on the people of the Great Jamahiriya and the leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

The congress adopted a number of resolutions at the end of its session, including:

1. To make Al-Jabal al-Akhdar a lair for the leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution and commander of the battle of victory and defiance as it was a lair for the shaykh of martyrs 'Umar al-Mukhtar...
2. The masses of the congress decided that all houses in Al-Jabal al-Akhdar municipality should be a home for the leader of the revolution and his family, to be put under their disposal and for them to have the freedom of doing as they wish with them...
3. Determination to plant every inch of land in Al-Jabal al-Akhdar and fully exploit it in production...
4. To boycott all European goods and products and prepare a media plan to combat these products and regard them as a means of neocolonialism...
5. Call upon the General People's Congress to address calls to Basic People's Congresses throughout the Great Jamahiriya to hold an emergency session to lay down an economic plan through which to abort the decisions taken by the EEC countries in Tokyo under U.S. imperialist terrorism and threat and to make their decisions into decisions that are against their economic interests.
6. Call upon the Arab people in all Arab countries to boycott and combat Western products and rely on the Arab economy after liberating it from the monopolies of U.S. imperialism and West European countries...
7. Call upon the living forces of the Arab people's masses in Egypt — 'Abd al-Nasir's Egypt — to liquidate traitors with revolutionary decisiveness for their collusion with U.S. imperialism in the aggression on the Arab people in the Great Jamahiriya and the leader of the Arab and international liberation march, so that they become an example for other traitors and agents....

MAURITANIA

Government 'Strongly Condemns' 19 May RSA Raids
LD202315 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The MAURITANIAN NEWS AGENCY has learned that the Mauritanian Government is following with concern the developments in the region of equatorial Africa after the perfid-

ious aggression launched by the forces of South Africa against the states of Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana.

The Mauritanian Government considers that this act comes within a series of aggressions that the Pretoria regime has been launching in defiance of world public opinion and the [word indistinct] laws.

The apartheid regime is also perpetrating this crime at a time when (serious) efforts are being made to find adequate solutions that would eliminate apartheid. The Mauritanian Government also strongly condemns the aggression committed against these independent and sovereign states.

Mauritania urges the fraternal African states to show solidarity and mutual support among themselves to protect their dignity and to confront the challenges of the racist Pretoria regime. It calls on the international community and all the peace-loving forces to condemn this grave aggression that endangers the safety and security of the African peoples and [words indistinct]

Finally, Mauritania reiterates its firm and unconditional support for the peoples of Namibia, which are persecuted in this part of the continent.

Delegation Returns From Debt-Rescheduling Meeting

AB201114 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The minister of finance and economy has returned to Nouakchott from Paris where he led the Mauritanian delegation to the 12th meeting of the Paris Club to reexamine our country's external debt relief issue. The meeting, which was held in Paris on 16 May, led to the rescheduling of our external debt for the year 1986 again with 4 years of deferred payment, according to a statement by Minister Mohamed Salem Ould Lekhal. This meeting also led to the improvement of the conditions of payment which have reached 95 percent thanks to the confidence of the financial backers. We should note that the IMF and the World Bank participated in the meeting as observers.

Iraqi Delegation Concludes 2-Day Visit

AB200949 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The friendly visit paid by the vice chairman of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council to Mauritania has ended. In fact, Mr 'Izzat Ibrahim left the capital yesterday evening at the end of a 2-day friendly visit to our country.

Prior to this, Mr Ibrahim was received in audience by the head of state, Lieutenant Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid 'Ahmed Taya. Shortly before their departure, Mr Ibrahim and his delegation visited major places of interest in the capital, including Port de l'Amitie, the deep water harbor.

MOROCCO

Foreign Ministry Issues Communique on RSA Attack

LD202009 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Morocco has strongly denounced the vicious attacks launched by the racist forces of South Africa against three neighboring African states and reaffirmed its solidarity with the states that were victims of the savage raids. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation has issued the following communique in this respect:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation has received with indignation the news of the raids launched by the South African aircraft yesterday against several towns and villages in Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia. The ministry denounces this further aggressive act by the minority regime in Pretoria, which violates the most elementary rules of international law and values binding all mankind.

The Kingdom of Morocco strongly condemns this aggression, and reaffirms its absolute solidarity with the fraternal countries that were victims of these attacks. It urges all the peace and justice loving states to unify their efforts in order to impose the sanctions mentioned by the resolutions of the UN Security Council and the UN General Assembly against the Pretoria regime.

SUDAN

London Paper, Arab Magazine Interview Al-Mahdi

Government Issues Discussed

PM201605 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic
10-16 May 86 pp 12-13

[Interview with Sudanese Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi by 'Uthman Mirghani in Khartoum "a few hours before he officially took over as prime minister"]

[Excerpts] *AL-TADAMUN*: Were the election results as you expected them to be?

Al-Mahdi: Basically yes, but just short of what we had expected. If you add the seats which we lost as a result of the multiplicity of candidates to what we actually won, the result would be quite close to our expectations.

AL-TADAMUN: We have a direct question about what is being whispered in Sudan's streets to the effect that the Al-Ummah National Party spent huge amounts of money on the elections. What is your answer to that?

Al-Mahdi: My answer is that the Al-Ummah Party spent less than many other smaller parties. Furthermore, the Al-Ummah Party did not spend a single piaster to buy people or persuade them to change their position. The money spent was spent on registration, travel, rallies, and regional tours.

AL-TADAMUN: What is your view of a formula for future rule? Will you keep the parliamentary formula or do you want a presidential system?

Al-Mahdi: I believe that is clear in our "awakening program." We must apply what we have called guided liberalism which means balance in the legislative and other branches, thus allowing parliamentary diversification. We are the ones who have shown interest in the representation of new forces and in proportional representation in parliament so that there will be no 5 percent of the population without any legislative say. This diversification, multiplicity, and balance is what should prevail in the legislative branch and it could also be applied to the executive branch if the executive administration is going to be elected from within the legislative administration.

AL-TADAMUN: How will your government go about solving the pressing problems of the Sudanese people, namely the economic problem, the problem of the south, and the problem of tackling the "September laws"?

Al-Mahdi: We believe that solving the economic problem requires a sound plan and sound leadership which depends on work and production. We believe that with such economic rectification Sudan could surprise everyone by regaining its economic health. As regards the south, we believe that in tackling that problem we should concentrate on three channels. The first is the political channel, where we should urgently hold a national constitutional conference to discuss the main issues, grievances, differences, and complaints with a view to finding political solutions to them. We will push for a national conference with all our strength so that these problems could be tackled and solved.

The second is the security channel. It has to do with equipping the Sudanese Armed Forces with what is necessary to enable them to protect the lives, property, and honor of the Sudanese people. This is an essential matter of direct concern, and serious efforts should be made in that field.

The third is the diplomatic channel. The differences which had emerged between us and our neighbors and which were intensified by the former regime must be resolved on the basis of good-neighborliness and cooperation to promote security and development in the Horn of Africa. We believe that it is our duty to make serious efforts to find a formula to ensure good-neighborliness and cooperation on these matters. That, we think, would reflect positively on the problem of the south.

AL-TADAMUN: In the light of your recent contacts with the John Garang movement — two Al-Ummah Party representatives have met with representatives of that movement — do you expect the national constitutional conference to be held on time, and what are your expectations as to the possible success of such a conference?

Al-Mahdi: I personally believe that there is nothing whatever to prevent agreement at a national constitutional conference. As to when such a conference will be held, I cannot give a specific date but I can say that it will be held at the first available opportunity. As for my expectations regarding its success, I

expect it to succeed for the simple reason that there is no basic disagreement on anything that is not totally rejected. What I mean is that no side should suggest partition as a solution. As long as partition is not proposed as a solution, all other matters can be resolved.

AL-TADAMUN: How will you handle the current Shari'ah laws or the so-called "September laws" in Sudan?

Al-Mahdi: We believe that the September laws should be abolished not because we want a legislative vacuum but because we want to make way for sound legal laws that would take into consideration the controls, considerations, and circumstances we have been talking about. We do not consider the September laws to be legal, warranting an argument as to whether we should abolish them or not. We consider them to be illegal laws harmful to the Shari'ah. We see them as penal laws promulgated by Ja'far Numayri carrying the name of Shari'ah but in fact undermining it.

AL-TADAMUN: How will your government reconcile its dealing with three specific sides: the United States, Libya, and Egypt?

Al-Mahdi: We do not accept Libya's view of the United States and Egypt just as we do not accept Egypt's view of Libya and the U.S. view of Libya. I think that we will, if we could, — yes I believe we will — explain the principles on which we base our policies, namely Sudan's interests and mutual interests with these sides.

We do not see any problem. There would be a problem if we followed the policies of one of these parties because that would create a problem between us and the other parties. We will not follow the policies of any of these sides. Ours will be a Sudanese policy within the context of which we will take a reconciliatory approach to the various sides.

Readiness To Meet Garang Expressed

JN201044 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum May 20 (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has expressed readiness to meet leader of the Sudan's People Liberation Army SPLA Colonel John Garang at any time and at any place.

In an interview with the Arab magazine *AL-MAWQIF AL-ARABI (ARAB SITUATION)* Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi explained that he is ready to meet Garang at any time and at any place he pleases but he must first be assured of Garang's real believing in the political option as the only way for solving the southern problem.

I think that the first step for solving the southern question has been taken by the announcement of the national unity charter which considered as the theoretical base that would lead to the constitutional conference that its recommendations will be the subject of Sudan's draft constitution, Al-Mahdi explained.

Defense Council Meets, Discusses Security Situation

JN210946 Khartoum SUNA in English 0928 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 21 (SUNA) — The Defence Council has discussed here yesterday the security situation in the country.

The meeting which was chaired by Premier Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi who is also defence minister was held amid escalation of war in the southern Sudan.

The People's Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah Fadl told the daily *AL-SAHAFAH* published here today that the Defence Council has discussed the security situation in south beside the preparations for holding the proposed constitutional conference.

The Sudanese Armed Forces has reaffirmed that dialogue is the only means for ending bloodshed in the south, Fadl added.

Al-Mirghani Receives Yasir 'Arafat Message

JN201444 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 20 May (SUNA) — Ahmad al-Mirghani, State Council chairman, has received a message from Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat. In his message, 'Arafat affirmed the Palestinian people's stand by the side of Sudan to strengthen ties of friendship in support of Arab unity and the Palestinian cause. Al-Mirghani received the message during a meeting with Abu 'Ali, deputy PLO representative in Khartoum. Abu 'Ali said that during the meeting they reviewed the current situation in the Arab homeland and the role Sudan can play to this effect. He said that a call was renewed to convene an Arab summit in Khartoum in accordance with the [year indistinct] summit resolution.

Military Commander on Withdrawal From South

JN201111 Khartoum SUNA in English 1050 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 20 SUNA — The Armed Forces in the border regions of Fashala and Yawl in the south have been moved to other regions for tactical reasons, People's Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil announced, dismissing reports that the withdrawal had been carried out due to a military triumph by the rebel forces of John Garang. Speaking to the daily *AL-AYYAM* published today Khalil said the People's Armed Forces had quitted these areas because they no longer have any strategic significance to the People's Armed Forces in the south.

Garang Forces Kill 6 East of Juba 18 May

JN201722 Khartoum SUNA in English 1715 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Juba/Sudan, May, 20 (SUNA) Six people were killed last Sunday by Garang's troops when these troops attacked the tourism part of Badngelo, 21 kilometers east of Juba. Among the six people who have been killed were two doctors and a rays technician working at Al-Sabah Hospital for children here, and the three others were a soldier and two citizens.

Any Nya 2 Communique Reports Fighting With SPLM

JN201747 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May, 20 (SUNA) — The Anya Nya 2, best known as the friendly troops, is waging war against the troops of Sudanese Peoples Liberation Movement "SPLM" of Colonel John Garang. The Anya Nya 2, in a communique released here today, reaffirmed that a severe fighting is currently taking place between the two groups north of Al Nasir in the Equatoria Province. A number of SPLM leaders including Major Irok Ton Irok, Major John Kong and Ganweek Dol were sieged in that area, the communique said, adding that Garang troops tried to recapture Bokting camp which was controlled by Anya Nya last March 29.

UK Relief Organization Calls for Cease-Fire in South

JN201734 Khartoum SUNA in English 1720 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 20 (SUNA) — The British relief organization (OXFAM) has appealed on the new elected government and Colonel Garang's rebels SPLM (Sudanese Peoples Liberation Movement) to immediately start talks for reaching a cease-fire in the southern Sudan. OXFAM regional director stated that more than two million people in the war fields were facing a spectre of famine and that 38 per cent of southern children were suffering from severe malnutrition. Meanwhile, the southern Labour National Party has called on Col John Garang to stop fighting and sabotage. The call reaffirmed that escalation of fighting would not make it possible for the scheduled national constitutional conference, which is expected to solve the country's top issues, to be convened.

WESTERN SAHARA**Ministry Issues Communique on 20 May Anniversary**

LD201550 Algiers APS in English 1445 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] SADR (Liberated Territories), 20/05/86 (APS) — "After thirteen years of unflagging combats and efforts of national edification, one is to note that on the one hand, the Saharan cause is [word indistinct] aggressor is struggling against an economic and social crisis aggravated by its international isolation" a communique from the Saharan Ministry of Information pointed out, released on Monday on the occasion of the 20 May 1986, a date commemorating the 13th anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle in Segouia El Hamra and Rio De Oro.

"Convinced of the rightness of its cause and [word indistinct] of its gains notably the increasing support of the other countries and their people as well as the international legality it acquired, the Saharan people started the 14th year of its revolution more determined than ever to carry on its combat for the triumph of its legitimate rights to independence and national sovereignty," the communique added.

"The Saharan Arab Democratic Republic is a living reality, the communique pointed out and the official recognition by 64 countries in the world [word indistinct].

ETHIOPIA

Comprehensive Sanctions Against South Africa Urged

EA202031 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1700 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that since the racist South African regime's lawless attack on Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana yesterday totally opposed the principles of freedom and humanity, it should be severely condemned. The ministry stated that the international community should clearly understand that the criminal act perpetrated on the three independent African countries by the racist Pretoria regime was not without the support of imperialism. The statement added that beyond condemnation, tangible steps should be taken to deal with this type of disproportional and repeated crime.

The statement pointed out that the loss of lives and property due to this criminal attack on the three countries by the racist South African regime, in violation of international agreements and resolutions on peace, is a result of the act of state terrorism being pursued by puppets of the racist regime.

The statement explains that revolutionary Ethiopia is calling for the United Nations to implement laws and regulations regarding this issue, so that the racist regime immediately ceases its internal oppression and the attacks it is carrying out to destabilize neighboring free African countries.

The statement added that revolutionary Ethiopia also urges that comprehensive sanctions be imposed. Revolutionary Ethiopia has called for the provision of morale and material support to the ANC and SWAPO in order to enable them to fully wage their armed struggle. In addition the statement affirmed that revolutionary Ethiopia has pointed out that the efforts being made by countries neighboring the racist regime to defend themselves require continuous support.

KENYA

Government Expresses Support for Frontline States

EA201545 Nairobi KNA in English 1210 GMT 20 May 86

["Kenya Government Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs Following the Attacks Against Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana by Racist South Africa" — KNA headline]

[Text] Nairobi, May 20 — The Government of Kenya learned with deep shock and profound indignation of the barbaric attack against Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana by the racist regime of South Africa. Kenya strongly condemns these dastardly, blatant, and unproved acts of aggression against our sister countries in southern Africa.

This act of aggression by the racist regime clearly demonstrates lack of respect for the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group which is currently in South Africa trying to find a peaceful solution to that country's problem. The attack by the regime on Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana while the Commonwealth

mission was in the country has once again shown the true face of the regime. This should be a lesson to all those who had any illusions that the racist regime wanted a peaceful solution to the problems of the regime.

Kenya wishes to pledge once more its support to the liberation movements in South Africa and the Frontline States and calls upon the international community to act in concert and immediately apply comprehensive sanctions against the racist regime and force it to dismantle the apartheid system.

TANZANIA

Government, PAC Condemn South African Attacks

EA201833 Dar es Salaam External Service in English
1600 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam: Tanzania has strongly condemned the attacks yesterday on Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe by the South African racist regime. A strongly worded government statement issued today in Dar es Salaam says such acts will not deter the Frontline States from giving [word indistinct] and moral support to the liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia. These are the African National Congress, ANC, of South Africa, and SWAPO of Namibia.

The statement further stresses that such cowardly attacks on neighboring countries will not stop the revolution that has begun in South Africa itself and in Namibia. The statement calls on peace-loving peoples of the world to come forward in support of the ANC and SWAPO freedom fighters by increasing both moral and material support to them.

The Pan Africanist Congress of South Africa, the PAC, has also condemned the attack on the three Frontline States. A PAC statement issued in Dar es Salaam today says the Botha regime was trying to bring southern African countries under its hegemony and that it respects no law or morality in defence of its reign of terror.

The Dar es Salaam based OAU Liberation Committee also says in a statement that the raid on Zambia, Botswana, and Zimbabwe shows clearly that apartheid can be eradicated only through the intensification of the armed struggle. Other condemnations today came from India and Mozambique.

UGANDA

Government Denounces RSA Raids on Frontline States

EA201907 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Uganda has condemned yesterday's raids on Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe and expressed support for the struggle of the people of South Africa to end apartheid and for self determination. The Ugandan Ministry of Foreign Affairs said in a statement issued in Kampala this afternoon that the terrorist attacks against the frontline states of Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia by the racist regime in Pretoria are no surprise to men

of goodwill the world over. They are, it said, but one in a series of unprovoked and unjustified attacks on Frontline States designed to destabilize and intimidate them into giving up their gallant support for the struggle the people of South Africa are waging against the apartheid regime. The attacks, it added, are a slap in the face of the international community and especially of some Western powers that resist international efforts and pressure to apply coercive measures against the Pretoria regime.

Coming when the Commonwealth team of eminent citizens is in Pretoria on a mission to find a peaceful solution, the ministry

declared, they demonstrate the apartheid regime's contempt for world opinion. The statement said the Government of Uganda condemned the banditry attacks on Frontline States that have resulted in the killing of innocent people and the destruction of property. It said there is only one sure way to end the current turmoil in South Africa, and that is to dismantle the apartheid system by talking to the genuine leaders of the people of South Africa. It warned that resort to terrorist action against neighboring states will not bring peace to South Africa.

CAMEROON

President Biya Receives Two French Emissaries

*AB202011 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 20 May 86*

[Text] President Paul Biya this afternoon received in audience at the state house two French emissaries. The envoys, French Minister of Culture and Communications Mr Francois Leotard and Mr Guy Penne, the special technical adviser to French President Francois Mitterrand [title as heard]. [Sentence as heard] Mr Leotard, who took part in today's May 20 celebrations in Yaounde, later told newsmen that he had been invited by President Paul Biya. Mr Guy Penne said he was a bearer of a special message from French President Francois Mitterrand. He declined to reveal the content of the message.

Biya Receives Envoy of Benin President Kerekou

*AB172145 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 16 May 86*

[Excerpts] The head of state, Paul Biya, received a Beninese envoy at the Unity Palace at mid-day today. The envoy was Adolphe Biaou, minister of rural development and cooperatives. In an interview with the press on the aim of his visit to Cameroon, Mr Biaou said he was in Cameroon to deliver a personal message to President Paul Biya from his Beninese counterpart, President Mathieu Kerekou.

CONGO

President Sends Message to USSR, CSSR Leaders

AB201729 Dakar PANA in French 1440 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 20 May (ACI/PANA) — Congolese head of state Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso yesterday sent messages to USSR head of state Andrey Gromyko and to Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Gustav Husak on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Congolese-Soviet friendship treaty and the celebration of the Czechoslovak National Day.

In his message to the Soviet leader President Sassou-Nguesso [words indistinct] convinced that the USSR will spare no effort in giving increased support to (?Congo) in its struggle for total liberation.

The friendship and cooperation treaty, signed 13 March 1981 in Moscow during President Sassou-Nguesso's visit to the Soviet Union, constitutes the "foundation for common action" between the two countries, he added.

Five years after its signing, this treaty enabled to be made "a giant stride in the search for ways and means to strengthen further the lasting ties of friendship between the two countries and to consolidate the struggle of our two countries against imperialism, colonialism and racism," the Congolese head of state pointed out.

In addition, Col Sassou-Nguesso expressed the desire for the strengthening and consolidation of relations between Congo and the CSSR. In his message to President Husak he affirmed the Congolese people's support for the efforts being made by Czechoslovakia to preserve peace and international security. "Congo has always appreciated the victories which the Czechoslovak people have continued to register in the task of building a developed socialist society," the Congolese head of state added.

France's Aurillac Meets Sassou-Nguesso, Ends Visit

AB191526 Paris AFP in French 1636 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 18 May (AFP) — French Cooperation Minister Michel Aurillac, has ended the bilateral part of his visit to Congo with a talk lasting more than 1 hour with the head of state, Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, which took place late this morning at the Presidency of the Republic.

During this "talk which took place in an atmosphere of mutual trust," the minister stated, he assured the president that France will support Congo's position in finding a solution to its major problem, that of the rescheduling of its debt with the IMF as well as with the World Bank and the Club of Paris, "because it has shown its willingness to do its best to overcome its difficulties." The minister said that during his meeting with the members of the government he particularly examined how to free the hinterland of the country from its land-locked situation.

After luncheon with heads of French businesses operating in the country at the Case de Gaulle, the French ambassador's residence, which is situated by the Congo River, Mr Aurillac received representatives of the French community. He expected to return to Paris tonight by a regular Air Afrique flight following a reception hosted in his honor by the ambassador.

CHAD

'Nonrepresentativeness' of Ndjamen Regime Stressed

*AB201557 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio
in French 1800 GMT 19 May 86*

[Summary from poor reception] The group of usurpers in power, which continues to exist in Ndjamen thanks to the armed intervention of France and the military assistance of the United States, has been attending conferences in Africa and in the rest of the world. "In fact, the presence of this group at international meetings in Africa and elsewhere in the world makes no sense because of the present situation of Chad. For months and even years our national territory has been divided at the level of the 16th parallel." Under the protection of French soldiers Hissein Habre — with his well known cynicism — has been ruling a part of the country while the other half is being administered by the GUNT with the material support of its allies, particularly Libya.

"The two political powers, which are engaged in a politico-military struggle, have the ambition of controlling the whole national territory. The Ndjamen group wants to reconquer the positions it lost in the north. For the GUNT the struggle consists

in completing the liberation of Chad. For Ndjamenā the dictatorial order must prevail throughout the national territory. For Bardai, on the other hand, the popular and revolutionary power embodied by the GUNT must be extended to the four corners of the country. Between these two diametrically opposed objectives, there exists the third path — the one leading to national reconciliation. But the realization of this alternative is being delayed despite the active support of the OAU."

"Have the member countries of the Lake Chad Basin Commission — whose delegations have just held a meeting in Ndjamenā — realized that they have had transactions with only a part of Chad? In other words, were these states aware of the non-representativeness of their hosts and of their inability to make decisions on behalf of Chad?"

Moreover, the Ndjamenā group — on the instruction of certain non-African powers — denounced the closure of the border with Nigeria and demanded the conclusion of a military security pact between the states bordering on Lake Chad. "These excessive demands by Ndjamenā, which were turned down, provoked an atmosphere of crisis within the interstate conference. At the same time, Radio France Internationale thought it good to create confusion and embarrass Nigeria by announcing the so-called existence in Nigeria of an organization recruiting mercenaries for Libya." This was a fantastic and tendentious report. Its authors want to transform the mass of Chadian refugees in Nigeria into soliders. In their counterrevolutionary zeal, the same speculators went so far as to transform the Chadian refugees camps in Benin into military camps. "All these false allegations of the Western media are aimed only at making life difficult for the hundreds and even thousands of Chadians who fled from the hell of the FAN to settle in the neighboring states."

ZAIRE

Creditors Meet in Paris, Agree To Reschedule Debt

AB162140 Paris AFP in French 1901 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Paris, 16 May (AFP) — After their meeting in Paris yesterday and today, Zaire's principal creditor countries have agreed to the principle of a major rescheduling of that country's guaranteed debt service [*service de la dette garantie*], according to a communique published today by the French Ministry of Economy and Finance. Zaire's debt is estimated at Fr4.1 billion.

After their meeting with a Zairian delegation, the representatives of the creditor countries agreed to recommend to their respective governments the rescheduling over a period of 10 years with a 4-year grace period of all Zairian debts that have fallen due, the communique said.

The rescheduling applies to "repayments of loans and credits granted by the creditor countries." These countries were appreciative of "the efforts at recovery undertaken" by Zaire and of its economic and financial program which was approved by the IMF, the communique pointed out.

Represented at the meeting were the following governments: FRG, Austria, Belgium, Canada, United States, France, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, United Kingdom, and Sweden. Represented with observers status were Spain, Norway, Switzerland, IMF, World Bank, UNCTAD, and OECD.

BENIN

Cuban Communist Party Group Arrives on 1-Week Visit
AB202209 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
 1930 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] A delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] arrived in Cotonou this morning. The delegation, which is led by Comrade Jorge Valdes, member of the PCC Central Committee will spend 1 week in our country. [passage indistinct]

GHANA

Reaction to S. African Raid Against Frontline States

OAU Participation Encouraged
AB201530 Accra Domestic Service in English
 1300 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] The PNDC member responsible for defense, Alhaji Mahama Idrissu, has called on African governments to participate fully in the ninth session of the OAU Defense Commission conference scheduled to open in Harare, Zimbabwe, next Tuesday [27 May]. Alhaji Idrissu, who is the current chairman of the OAU Defense Commission, made the call when he met African ambassadors in Accra to appeal to them to urge their respective governments to send high-powered delegations to the Harare conference. He also stressed the need for all OAU members to endeavor to attend the Harare session so as to encourage many non-African countries to attend the nonaligned summit scheduled for September in the Zimbabwean capital.

Alhaji Idrissu said Africa's massive participation will send signals to the Pretoria government that Zimbabwe and the Frontline States have the support of the OAU. Issues of vital importance including inter-African cooperation in defense and security matters, peacekeeping operations, and the situation in southern Africa will be considered at the session.

GRAPHIC Condemns Raid
AB200817 Accra Domestic Service in English
 0700 GMT 20 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC* condemns yesterday's South African raid on Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana. The paper notes that in spite of the set-up repression of blacks inside apartheid South Africa, ground and air raids against imaginary bases of the African National Congress and the South-West African People's Organization in the Frontline States, and the support the obnoxious South African regime has from the United States, the fighting spirit of the black nationalists has not in any way been daunted.

When the nationalist and patriotic forces in Angola, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe were fighting the guerrilla war against Portuguese colonialism and against Ian Smith's brand of

apartheid in what was then Rhodesia, the *GRAPHIC* recalls that the United States and some of her allies did not support any of those forces and they generally behaved as though nothing was happening. SWAPO has received no tangible help from the United States. On the contrary, America is busy giving money to Savimbi and Holden Roberto. The *GRAPHIC* urges all decent-minded persons in the United States to question why America is always supporting the anti-African forces. The paper says it urges this because one day, Africa will ask America: Where were you in our hour of need?

'Concerted Action' Urged
AB201551 Accra Domestic Service in English
 1300 GMT 20 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Yesterday forces of the apartheid South African regime attacked Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, ostensibly to destroy what they claimed as ANC and SWAPO bases there. In commentary today Malick Eshun of the *PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC* examines the need for the OAU to halt these unprovoked attacks. The script is read by Vida Koranteng-Asante.

The agents of death have again shocked the civilized world with yet another senseless and criminal act of genocide against the sons and daughters of Africa. Racist South African security forces have raided Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia, killing hundreds of innocent children and women in refugee camps in these countries. These are people who have fled the criminal massacre and torture that has been unleashed on them by the fascist and outlawed regime in South Africa. But perhaps the greatest insult to the people of Africa is the hypocritical statements that have been issued by the reactionary regimes of the United States and Britain. Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan have condemned the South African raids on the three Frontline States. It is interesting to point out the conspiracy that has been hatched against Africa by U.S. imperialist circles using South Africa and Israel and the complicity of the NATO alliance.

The other day it was Zionist Israel which struck deep into Tunisia, destroying innocent lives and property. She claimed to be searching for members of the PLO fighting for their homeland. Then came the master butcher himself, the United States, spilling the blood of Libyan women and children. Today, it is the turn of the minority racist gangsters in Pretoria. In fact, South Africa has actually raided, harassed, and terrorized the people of southern Africa for far too long. Angola, Mozambique, and the people of Namibia have been victims of these wanton acts of murder. In the face of this grave situation the OAU, which should have rallied the people of Africa in defense of the continent, seems to have been grounded. Africa today is in dire need of a vehicle — a pan-African body — to galvanize the people into action and mobilize the material resources of the continent for her development and defense. Imperialist Europe sees Africa as an arena where she must play the part of the referee and winner. As long as the economic interest of the United States and her allies are guaranteed by the fascist forces in Pretoria and Tel Aviv, the African does not exist. But can Africa afford to remain

in this weak position and forever be at the receiving end? For how long shall Africa continue to look on while her sons and daughters are daily massacred?

Though Africa possesses all the necessary resources for full development, the lack of political will on the part of African leaders to put their forces together has left the people vulnerable. Talk of an African high command has become mere rhetoric, but combatants of the ANC and SWAPO continue to stand up gallantly to the racist gangsters. The people of South Africa and Namibia are fighting on. Africa must show concrete support and solidarity with her sons and daughters. Africa needs to strengthen her house now. Africa needs the means to defend herself, because no amount of dialogue and negotiations can persuade the racist intruders and their sponsors at the White House. The time has come for the people of Africa to rise up and urge their leaders on for a concerted action against apartheid.

Arise African masses, arise! Mobilize and organize for the final action against apartheid and Zionism! Africa shall overcome!

LIBERIA

NDPL Headcount Made; Government Purge Feared

AB210812 Paris AFP in English 0738 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Abidjan, May 21 (AFP) — All members of President Samuel Doe's National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL) employed in the public sector have been asked to hand in their cards to their personnel bosses in what is feared to be a move to identify and subsequently get rid of those not in the party.

Liberian radio, monitored in Ivory Coast, reported that the NDPL had recently circulated memoranda in ministries, agencies, and public corporations demanding the headcount. Opposition groups fear employment in the public sector may in future be based on membership of the NDPL, however the Liberian authorities have denied this.

NDPL Secretary-General Oscar Quiah said in a radio interview that the move was to ensure all members paid their 24 dollar membership fee and to compile a comprehensive membership list. However, opponents of the Doe administration say all political parties which ran in the October elections should have a full list of members already.

Some employees of the Liberia Electricity Corporation and the Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation are reported to have been told that unless they joined the NDPL they were likely to lose their jobs.

Further on Trial of 12 Coup Attempt Suspects

Church Urged To Secure Release

*AB200836 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
2000 GMT 19 May 86*

[Text] The relatives of 12 police officers ordered released recently by the Criminal Court A in Monrovia are reported to be seeking

the help of the Liberian Council of Churches to secure their release. It was reported recently by the *DAILY STAR* newspaper that upon the orders of presiding Judge Jesse Banks of the Criminal Court A, the 12 officers have been released. But according to today's edition of the *DAILY STAR* newspaper, quoting a member of the defense counsel representing the 12 men, Counsellor J. Laveli Supuwood, the officers are still being held in detention. Counsellor Supuwood is reported to have said that the relatives of the detainees want the Liberian Council of Churches to consider what they called the cruel and unusual punishment that is being carried out against their relatives. He said he received reports that his clients were to face treason charges and expressed surprise with the action of the prosecution who, he said, waited for 6 months without charging the gentlemen with treason until the Criminal Court A ordered their release.

When contacted by a reporter, a source at the Justice Ministry said the minister was attending a staff meeting and could not be available for a comment.

Officers Charged With Treason

*AB201803 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 20 May 86*

[Text] The 12 police officers recently ordered released by the Criminal Court A are formally being charged with treason in connection with the 12 November abortive invasion. According to today's edition of the *DAILY STAR* newspaper, a copy of the legal (?returns) of the sheriff of the magistrate court of Montserrado County, revealed that the 12 officers had been arrested and copies on the writs served on them. The officers have been in detention since November last year for their alleged involvement in the 12 November incident.

It was reported by the *DAILY STAR* newspaper recently that upon the orders of the presiding Judge Jesse Banks of the Criminal Court A the officers have been released, but the prosecution has now brought charges of treason against the men. According to reports, the relatives of the officers are seeking the help of the Liberian Council of Churches to secure their release.

AFP: Government Condemns South African Raids

AB201839 Paris AFP in French 1038 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpt] Monrovia, 20 May (AFP) — Today Liberia condemned the "unprovoked armed incursions led by the racist South African forces" against Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana, calling them "acts of state terrorism and aggression."

In a communique the Foreign Ministry reaffirms Liberia's "total solidarity" with the black liberation movements in southern Africa and with the countries that shelter them.

MALI

Foreign Minister Beye Returns From Niger
AB201631 Bamako Domestic Service in French
 1500 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Alioune Blondin Beye returned yesterday evening from Niamey, where he delivered a message from President of the Republic General Moussa Traore to President of the Republic of Niger General Seyni Kountche. During his visit Mr Beye held discussions with his Niger counterpart. The discussions focused on bilateral relations between Mali and Niger.

NIGER

Foreign Ministry Calls for Sanctions Against RSA
AB201759 Paris AFP in French 0852 GMT 20 May 86

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Niamey, 19 May (AFP) — Niger has "very strongly" condemned the raids carried out by South Africa against Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe in a communique issued by the Niger Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

Niger, the communique says, condemns "this barbaric act" perpetrated at a time when efforts are being made to find means likely to lead to a negotiated solution for the crisis confronting that subregion.

This aggression against three Frontline States, the text further says, shows once again that imposing global sanctions against South Africa remains the only means likely to achieve a rapid peace solution in southern Africa. In this regard, the communique states in conclusion, Niger reiterates its full support for the convening of an international conference on sanctions against South Africa, and calls on the international community to continue and intensify its pressures on it for the rapid dismantling of the apartheid system, which constitutes a crime against mankind."

NIGERIA

Government, Media Reaction to South African Raids

Aid To Be 'Speeded Up'
AB201958 Lagos Domestic Service in English
 1800 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has directed that aid for the liberation movements and Frontline States be speeded up and completed within the next 48 hours. Aid worth about 10 million naira has been approved for the southern African subregion by the president for 1986. He has also directed the minister of external affairs, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi, to proceed on a tour of the Frontline States and the camps of freedom fighters after the special session of the UN General Assembly next week.

Mandatory Sanctions Urged

AB202159 Lagos Domestic Service in English
 1800 GMT 20 May 86

[News analysis]

[Text] As usual, South Africa claims that its attacks on the capitals of Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana were directed at the bases of the ANC. But the casualties, who happen to be civilians, and the structures damaged prove otherwise. For instance, the target of the South African warplanes in Zambia was a refugee camp at Makeri on the outskirts of Lusaka. The attacks did not come quite as a surprise, for this is not the first time Pretoria would be carrying out military raids on its neighbors. South Africa had attacked Botswana before and had carried out several raids into Angola and Mozambique. But this is the first time the racist regime would be launching simultaneous attacks on three independent and sovereign African states. It is also the first time it would be attacking Zimbabwe, and the reasons and inspiration for the aggression are not far to seek.

In the first place, the racist president, Pieter Botha, has been under (?intensive) pressure from his fellow race bigots who ignorantly mistake his so-called reforms for real. It was therefore partly to stem their growing discontent that the racist regime had to undertake its ill-advised military aggression against the three states. In the second place, it is evident to all that the African National Congress, which has been championing the struggle for majority rule in South Africa, has been scoring success after success in the past year or two in the diplomatic and military fronts. This, as the federal military government remarked in its reaction to last Monday's [19 May] attack, has forced the Pretoria regime into a panic action, the objective of which is to reassure the racist white minority clique that they are not about to lose the unwholesome power they enjoy by virtue of the evil policy of apartheid.

But perhaps more significant is the fact that the assaults on Zambia, Botswana, and Zimbabwe not only take after but were obviously inspired by similar acts by the United States on Libya. Also significant is the circumstance of the raids which were deliberately planned to coincide with the visit to southern Africa of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons' Group. Only last week President Botha stated categorically in seemingly veiled reference to the Commonwealth Group that his regime did not welcome foreign interference in South African affairs. He also boasted that he would use the full force of his fascist machinery to crush any opposition to apartheid.

Against this background it is quite clear that the criminal action of last Monday was meant to spite not just the Eminent Persons' Group, but the Commonwealth organization on whose authority the group was seeking a peace plan in South Africa. Although virtually every country including the United States, Britain, and Nigeria have condemned the South African aggression, the matter must not be allowed to end as a mere rhetoric. The federal government should without delay withdraw from the Commonwealth peace mission and recall its representative, General Olusegun Obasanjo. The Commonwealth should itself disband the Eminent Persons' Group and impose mandatory economic sanctions on South Africa. This, after all, has been the majority

view in the organization, which Britain, for selfish motives, has been frustrating. Where Britain continues to oppose economic sanctions, she should be expelled from the Commonwealth organization.

On the part of the OAU, the attack on three of its members underlines the urgent need for a joint military command. The ease with which the race bigots in South Africa violate the territorial integrity and sovereignty of OAU member-states makes a laughing stock of the organization. The time has come for the OAU as an organization to stand up to South Africa's arrogance and crimes. It should be evident now that Africa will gain nothing by looking up to Britain and the United States to help solve the problems of South Africa and Namibia. We must begin to take the initiatives ourselves.

Government Suggests Negotiations To Halt Arms Race

AB201154 *Lagos Domestic Service in English*
0600 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Nigeria has called for bilateral and multilateral negotiations between nuclear weapon states as a first step in the effort to halt nuclear arms race. Such negotiations, the Federal Government said yesterday, would ensure that decisive measures were taken to substantially reduce or eliminate existing stockpiles and also prohibit the production of more nuclear weapons.

The government's suggestions were contained in a statement read by the director of the First United Nations Department in the Ministry of External Affairs, Mr Ayo Azikiwe, at a ceremony in Lagos to mark the 41st anniversary of the end of the Second World War. The government said that the first important measure toward disarmament was for the superpowers to show a determination to undertake the most basic steps toward nonproliferation of both vertical and horizontal nuclear weapons. It noted that although the catastrophic consequences of the nuclear bomb were vividly demonstrated in Hiroshima and Nagasaki over 4 decades ago, nuclear weapons with even more devastating effects were being produced with no regard for peace and security of mankind. The government stated that with more nuclear weapons now in the arsenals of many countries and military expedition in space, there was a latent danger of a nuclear holocaust.

On the observance of 1986 as the International Year of Peace, the government called on the international community to work toward strengthening the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of peace and security. It noted that peace could not be achieved in an environment of oppression, racial discrimination, and political subjugation and therefore called on countries to assume a more decisive role in the elimination of apartheid in South Africa through the imposition of mandatory economic sanctions.

At the ceremony, representatives of four permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and the United Nations secretary general read statements of commitment to world peace and stability. The countries represented were Britain, the United States, Soviet Union, and China.

HERALD Urges 'Dislodging' of Al-Qadhdhafi Links

AB201231 *Lagos Domestic Service in English*
0600 GMT 20 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The alleged threat of Libyan interference in Nigeria's domestic politics is discussed by the *NIGERIAN HERALD*. The paper observes that the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, has been attacking Nigeria for a long time because of her peace moves in the Chadian conflict in 1978. It contends that the Libyan involvement in the religious riots in Nigeria in 1980 was another open subversive operation in Nigeria because of the low profile posture of past Nigerian leaders. The *HERALD* therefore suggests that Nigerian security authorities should be set to work with a view to dislodging the Al-Qadhdhafi links within the country.

CONCORD: Kenya's Arap Moi 'Turned Into Dictator'

AB201229 *Lagos Domestic Service in English*
0600 GMT 20 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *NATIONAL CONCORD* comments on reports of reign of terror in Kenya. The paper regrets that President Arap Moi has turned into a dictator who now represses the voices of his fellow countrymen. The *CONCORD* advises him to understand that he cannot solve his country's problems by silencing anyone who questions the wisdom of his policies.

TOGO

Lome Reports Government Reshuffle 20 May

AB201257 *Lome Domestic Service in French*
1230 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] According to a decree signed by the president, the Togolese Government is made up of the following:

President and Minister of	
National Defense	Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema
Minister of Interior	Kpotivi T Djidjogbe Lacle
Minister of Equipment, Mines, &	
Posts & Telecommunications	Barry Moussa Barque
Minister of Rural Development	Koffi Walla
Minister of Rural Management	Samon Korto
Minister Delegate to the	
Presidency in Charge of	
Information	Gbegnon Amegboh
Minister of National Education	
and Scientific Research	Komlan Agbetiafa
Minister of Public Health,	
Social Affairs, and	
Womens' Affairs	Ayissah Agbeta
Minister of Commerce and	
Transport	Pali Yao Tchalla
Minister of Youth, Sports	
and Culture	Yao Agbo

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation	Atsou Koffi Amega
Minister of State Corporations	Koffi Djondo
Minister of Technical Education and Professional Training	Koffi Edoh
Minister of Economy and Finance	Komlan Alipui
Minister of Plan and Industry	Yaovi Adodo
Minister of Labor and Civil Service	Yagninim Bitokotipou
Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seal	Anani Mawugbe

National Security, Customs Directors Appointed

AB201321 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] By presidential decree, Major (Seyi Memen) has been appointed director of national security. He replaces Captain Madjid Kodjo Ayassou. Captain Sodoyou Bleza has been appointed director general of customs. He replaces Major (Seyi Memen).

Government Condemns South African Attacks

AB202141 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 20 May 86

[Communique issued by the Togolese Government in Lome on 20 May following the South African attacks on Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe on 19 May]

[Text] It is with consternation and indignation that the Togolese Government has learned of the acts of aggression perpetrated against the sister countries of Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana by the racist South African regime's Air Force. At a time when considerable efforts are being made everywhere by men and goodwill institutions to make South Africa adopt a less inflexible attitude, these fresh attacks on the three countries belie the assertion that the Pretoria government has embarked upon the path of reason, and confirms its fundamentally bellicose policy and its rejection of all efforts to achieve peace.

The Togolese people, their vanguard party, the Rally of the Togolese People, and their government condemn these attacks through which the apartheid regime perpetuates its challenge to Africa and to the whole world. Togo expresses its unshakable faith in the inevitable victory of the black majority in South Africa and reiterates its lasting support to the ANC and to the fraternal peoples of Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana. It presents its sincere condolences to the bereaved families.

ANGOLA

India's Gandhi Invites Dos Santos for Visit*MB191237 Dakar PANA in English 1109 GMT 18 May 86*

[Excerpt] Luanda, 18 May (ANGOP/PANA) — The president of the MPLA-Workers Party and Angolan head of state, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, was invited to visit India by the end of this year. The invitation was extended yesterday in Luanda by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi minutes before his departure to Tanzania, the last stop of his frontline tour. Prime Minister Gandhi said during his visit a memorandum was prepared and it will be signed when an Angolan delegation will visit India in July to define areas of co-operation between the two countries. As a result of his first visit to Angola, an Indian resident embassy is to be opened in Luanda and India will help to build a hospital and a museum. The two countries have decided to improve trade relations, and India will also offer technical experts in many areas to assist Angola in its economic development.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Member Warns of Action If No Elections*MB191514 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1504 GMT 19 May 86*

[Text] Windhoek, May 19, SAPA — SWAPO would take action inside SWA/Namibia unless internationally supervised elections leading to independence were held after August 1, a member of the organization, Mr Anton Lubowski, said in Katutura township at the weekend. He told a public meeting SWAPO had not yet shown where its power lay in SWA/Namibia. "We have held back for years because we believe in the false promises of South Africa ... but the last promise is August 1," Mr Lubowski said.

He was referring to a statement by the South African state president, Mr P.W. Botha, that the republic would implement United Nations Resolution 435 by August 1 on condition that firm and mutually acceptable agreement could be reached on the repatriation of Cuban armed personnel stationed in Angola. "If we don't have free and democratic elections under international supervision, leading to international recognition, you will see a different SWAPO in this country," Mr Lubowski said.

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha Addresses Parliament on Raids**Links ANC to Libya, PLO***MB201600 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1558 GMT 20 May 86*

[Text] House of Assembly, May 20, SAPA — South Africa could not accept the killing and injury of innocent people or tolerate the smuggling of arms into the country, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today. He was speaking during the snap debate on the recent raids into Zimbabwe, Botswana and Zambia.

"I wish to appeal to the country to unite against terrorism and to unite for peace," he said. Mr Botha said he had given a detailed account of the contact and cooperation between the ANC and the PLO as part of the larger Libyan plan of terror. "For years the ANC and the PLO have been sending recruits to the training camps of Colonel al-Qadhafi as well as to Angola, to be trained as terrorists." The ANC's ties with the executor of terrorism whom President Reagan had identified as the "mad dog of the Middle East", were well established. "South Africa will not allow the double standards and hypocrisy of the Western world, even on the application of legal principles, to stand in the way of our responsibility to protect our country." Mr Botha then quoted the American President after the raid on Libya as saying that self-defence was not only the U.S. right, but its duty and that the mission was fully consistent with Article 51 of the United Nations.

Mrs Thatcher had a clear vision of terrorism and those who perpetrated it, Mr Botha said. She had said the growing threat of international terrorism was not directed solely at the United States. Terrorism thrived on appeasement and had to be defeated, she had said.

"In recent times South Africa has provided visible proof that it intends to accommodate the legitimate political aspirations of all South Africans in democratic structures which will be the products of negotiation," President Botha said. "Consequently it must now be patently clear to the international community that the ANC is not engaged in a so-called struggle but that it is hell-bent on the destruction of South African society, that it wants power through the barrel of a gun and that it fully intends to remain in power by means of force." The ANC was guilty of 193 serious acts of terrorism since April last year and South Africans could not tolerate this without taking action. "We will fight international terrorism in precisely the same way as other Western countries, despite the sanctimonious protests of the guardian of the international terrorist movement, the United Nations. The smugglers of terrorist arms into our country and murderers of innocent people must be hunted down."

Mr Botha said the target which was hit in Harare had been used to accommodate the operatives who had been responsible for the mine attacks in the northern Transvaal. They had been accommodated there on their way to South Africa and on their way back. "Like the United States of America and every other civilized government, we reject internationally organized terrorism. We likewise will not tolerate terrorists hiding in other countries with the intent to perpetrate crime against the people in our country."

President Botha said he took full responsibility for the actions of the country's security forces and congratulated them.

Underscores Right To Attack*MB201620 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1618 GMT 20 May 86*

[Text] House of Assembly, May 20, SAPA — South Africa had "repeatedly given fair warning to neighbouring states" that it had a duty to protect its territorial integrity and the lives and

property of its citizens, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today. Speaking in the snap debate on South Africa's military raids on Harare, Lusaka, and Gaborone yesterday, he said the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, had expressed such a warning only last week.

"It is a particularly serious transgression of international law, for states to provide sanctuary to elements which plan, instigate, and execute acts of terror against other states, as is happening in southern Africa. It is an established principle of international law that when this occurs, the state against which such acts are perpetrated has the right to resort to acts of self-defence and to carry out pre-emptive strikes," Mr Botha said. Israel's attacks on the Palestinian Liberation Organization's headquarters in Tunisia and the United States attack on certain Libyan installations were cases in point.

The South African Government had, on numerous occasions, offered to enter into non-aggression pacts with its neighbours, and the Nkomati Accord as well as the security treaty with Swaziland served as visible proof of this. Mr Botha said that in his opening address to parliament this year he had "again extended a hand of friendship to our neighbours ... I proposed a mechanism for this purpose." The government had also stated repeatedly that it did not wish to become involved in the domestic affairs of its neighbours and expected of them to act accordingly. "On the other hand, we have repeatedly given fair warning to neighbouring states that South Africa has a duty to protect its territorial integrity and the lives and property of its citizens. The minister of defence expressed such a warning only last week."

Irrefutable proof of the existence of African National Congress base facilities in some such countries and of ANC activities within and from such countries had been provided to them, Mr Botha said. "In this respect I draw the attention of honourable members to a statement which the State Security Council released on December 20 last year, making it clear terrorist elements continued to operate from within Zimbabwe, Botswana and Zambia. We warned against it and at the same time the warning was brought to the attention of all the governments concerned," he said. "There can be no question about the fact that South Africa has exhausted all peaceful remedies that have been at its disposal and its approach to this matter has been more than reasonable."

The government would continue to prevail upon these neighbouring countries to adhere to international law. "To think that the United Nations actually condones the killing of civilians by means of landmines and that it supports the ANC materially and otherwise is not only a sad indictment of an organisation ostensibly dedicated to the promotion of international peace, but underscores the need for South Africa to look after its own interests," Mr Botha said.

Identifies 193 ANC Actions

MB201848 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1800 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpts] In the wake of South Africa's latest raids on terrorist bases beyond its borders, the state president has said other

countries have had frequent warning that this country will act to protect itself and its citizens. In a special snap debate in the assembly, Mr P.W. Botha was emphatic that the ANC's campaign of violence could not and would not be tolerated.

[Begin Botha recording] The ANC is responsible, Mr Speaker, for the perpetration of no less than 193 serious acts of terrorism since April last year in South Africa. South Africans cannot tolerate this without taking notice and action. We will fight international terrorism in precisely the same way as other Western countries despite the sanctimonious protests of the guardian of international terrorist movements, the United Nations. The smugglers of terrorist arms into our country and murderers of innocent people must be hunted down. Like the United States of America and every other civilized government, we reject internationally organized terrorism. We likewise will not tolerate terrorists hiding in other countries with the intent to perpetrate crime against people in our country who prefer to work and live in peace.

Pik Botha Interviewed, Claims EPG Talks To Continue

MB210634 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0633 GMT
21 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 21, SAPA — Negotiation with Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group [EPG] would "continue with all seriousness," the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today. He was answering questions put to him by the Australian talk show host, Mr John Tingle, during a satellite live telecast this morning. Mr Botha said the South African Government now owed the EPG a response to the latest round of discussions and that goodbyes had been said "in a friendly way" at the group's departure on Monday. He told journalists at a breakfast later that the EPG and the South African Government had the same goals — the cessation of violence and negotiation.

Mr Tingle asked him whether the raids on ANC bases in neighbouring capitals had not upset the EPG, to which Mr Botha replied that it should then have been equally upset by the bombs detonated and violence which continued inside South Africa while the group was here.

Asked about the release of the ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, Mr Botha said: "He is imprisoning himself. He need only do what every Australian citizen would be prepared to do and say: I will not use violence to achieve political ends. The moment he does that he is free." Asked whether the government expected a power struggle to develop between Mr Mandela and the current ANC leader, Mr Oliver Tambo, once the former was released, Mr Botha replied: "We are not bargaining on that." "It is not important. What is important to me is that all South Africans, irrespective of race creed or colour, ought to be able to gather around a conference table — the big issues are behind us, the government has stated we have dismantled or are dismantling apartheid and we are prepared to share power. These are the two basic principles which the Australian Government and every Australian can support."

The South African Government should be judged on what it had done, Mr Botha said. "The South African Government indeed

supports one man, one vote on condition it is done in structures jointly agreed upon. We also naturally know that community life in this country ought to be preserved, minority rights ought to be preserved. There is no clear-cut single majority in this country."

Mr Tingle said the Australian perception was that whites would be overwhelmed by blacks and that this was the reason why the government had been reluctant to give the vote to blacks. Mr Botha said he could give the assurance that if every white, coloured and Asian person were removed from the country, there would still not be a one-man-one-vote system. "You will unleash the greatest conflict ever known on the African Continent." The evidence was available right now in Crossroads, Natal and in various parts of the country.

Mr Botha said he was committed to end apartheid, that he had worked for years within the National Party to remove discrimination based on the colour of a man's skin. Mr Tingle asked him whether he shared the view that apartheid could not be reformed, only abolished. "I say if I cannot reform equitably, then I will not reform at all," the minister said. "Well, no one can argue with that," said Mr Tingle.

Asked about the time available to South Africa for reform, he said there was sufficient time as South Africa had the strength and resources "to fulfill what we set out to achieve." There were enough black, white, coloured and Asian South Africans of goodwill to achieve peace. He also said that there were black nationalists within the ANC who, should they be able to break with the communist cadres, would open the way to "useful discussion and negotiation."

After Mr Tingle's interview, Australian viewers were given a phone-in opportunity for questions, and the issue of the EPG and cross-border raids was raised once more. Mr Botha denied that there was any connection. I do not agree it was a setback. The raids were not aimed at anything the EPG was doing in this country. "When you are dealing with a terrorist threat you cannot predict when it is the right time to hit back, when a further attack might be imminent."

Deputy Minister Offers No Apology for Raids

*MB201626 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1625 GMT
20 May 86*

[Text] House of Assembly, May 20, SAPA — The Government made no apologies for acting against the murders of innocent citizens, Mr Adriaan Vlok, deputy ministers of defence and law and order, said today.

Replying in the snap debate on the SADF raids into three neighbouring states, he said the government stood between people who perpetrated violence and the innocent victims. The SADF did not question the timing of its action because it had acted on orders. The manner in which the raids were performed was evidence of the professionalism of the defence force. The official opposition should not question the timing of the raids but consider why they took place, he said.

The African National Congress and its followers had for years perpetrated violence in South Africa. In the past two years its reign of terror on innocent people had increased in the form of unrest, arson, intimidation and murder. "The facts we must take cognisance of are the irrefutable deaths of hundreds of citizens which the ANC has not denied but rather boasted that they were extending their campaign even more."

Blacks, coloureds, Indians and whites were all "sick and tired" of the acts of terrorism committed against them, and they had repeatedly appealed to the government to take action. "Where does the opposition stand? They describe the raids as appalling; now they must now clearly state to the public and the relatives of the victims where they stand."

PFP's Eglin Terms Raids 'Major Political Blunder'

*MB201547 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1546 GMT
20 May 86*

[Text] House of Assembly — Yesterday's SADF raids on ANC targets were a "major political blunder" for which not only the government but all the people of South Africa would have to pay the price, the leader of the official opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said today. Opening a snap debate on the raids, he said his considered opinion was that whatever the government might think it had achieved, the raids would prove to be "damaging, if not disastrous" to South Africa and its people. "Any short term advantage the government may have achieved in the security field will undoubtedly be offset by the damage it will have done to South Africa in the field of international relationships."

The issue the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] wanted to raise was not that of the ability of the South African forces to hit at selected targets in neighbouring states, nor the legal arguments on the right of the SA Government in terms of international law or convention to launch such raids. It wanted to raise the issue of whether they promoted the interest and well-being of the South African people or not, and whether they would help to resolve the country's rapidly deteriorating internal problems. "These raids, whatever they were intended to achieve, will take South African yet another step down the road of violence and counter-violence along which we have been moving at gathering speed. The government has stated it wants to get the process of negotiation going in South Africa. Does it really think the raids will help to get this process of negotiations going? I fear they will not."

Mr Eglin said that instead of reducing communist influence in southern Africa, the raids would increase dependency on the Soviet Union and extend their influence in the region. Nor would the raids reduce the level of terrorism in South Africa any more than the raids on targets over the past five years had done. "The reason for this is that while there are external factors relevant to terrorism in South Africa, this ugly phenomenon is primarily a manifestation of the conflict situation that exists today inside our country."

He asked whether the government had taken "every possible diplomatic step" to deal with the problem by means other than raids into its neighbour countries. Only a few months ago, following the Messina landmine blasts, the government had

announced that it had reached a new and practical arrangement with the Botswana Government on security matters. Was this machinery used to the full before the raid was decided on? The Zimbabwean foreign minister had said repeatedly that his country was honouring its declared policy of not allowing people to use its territory for attacks on South Africa. "When the South African Government became aware that this policy was being breached in respect of the targets raided, did it take this matter up with the Zimbabwean Government?" Had the state president communicated directly with President Kaunda — as he was able to do — before the raid deep into Zambian territory? Was every alternative step explored and tried before the government decided on the raids?

Considering the "tremendous price" South Africa was bound to be called on to pay for the raids, were the targets in reality of such critical importance to the whole chain of terrorist incursions beyond our borders? Had they warranted:

- wrecking South Africa's relationships with its neighbours, and especially with Dr Kaunda, the chairman of the Frontline States;
- intensifying and accelerating the disinvestment and sanctions campaign;
- pushing President Reagan into a corner over his executive order and jeopardising what was left of the constructive engagement; and
- damaging, if not wrecking, the efforts of the EPG [Eminent Persons Group] to help South Africa find a way of starting meaningful negotiations on the future of the country?

"And here one must bear in mind that the EPG was an initiative taken by Mrs Thatcher in order to try to assist South Africa and that the inevitable consequence of the collapse of the EPG's efforts will be economic sanctions applied by the countries of the Commonwealth."

Mr Eglin also asked whether the time factor was of such critical importance that raids had to be made into three Commonwealth countries at the very time that the seven representatives of the Commonwealth were in South Africa to try to help the country find a way out of its internal dilemma.

Internally, South Africa was moving into a period of "make or break importance." The future of the country as an orderly democratic society would depend largely on whether, in the next few months, its people would succeed in getting negotiations between genuine leaders off the ground. "In this sense our future is balanced on a knife edge," he said.

Did the state president really think the raids would help get negotiation going and encourage black leaders to serve on his proposed national council? "In the absence of a satisfactory explanation I find the timing of the raids appalling," he said. "I ask myself — as do other South Africans — were the raids an act of carefully considered statesmanship or merely a display of old-fashioned kragdadigheid [show of force]." Peace would not be brought about through terrorism, petrol bombs or necklacing, nor through raids, bannings or shootings. It would only come about when the leaders of South Africa came to their senses and negotiated a new deal that all South Africans would want to defend.

Commentary: Country 'Entitled' To Destroy Bases
MB200601 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
 0545 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] It was to be expected that the defence force strikes against ANC centres yesterday would be greeted with the usual indignant furor. If the indignation has been more highly pitched this time it is because some of the centres were in countries in which the ANC has up to now regarded itself as safe from retaliation. Otherwise, the perversions of facts and motives that invariably accompany this kind of reaction were also much the same as usual. For political commentators of a certain stripe, South Africa must always be portrayed, one way or another, as being in the wrong.

Yet both the facts and the motives are straightforward and have been stated many times. By its own admission the ANC is dedicated to a revolutionary campaign in which it perpetrates acts of violence against the people of South Africa. It has often boasted of its responsibility for terrorist acts. At the same time there are some states in southern Africa which, whether from a reluctance or an inability to act, allow the organization to use their territory in conducting terrorist aggression against a sovereign neighbor. In international law — as confirmed periodically in practice, most recently by the American strike against terrorist bases in Libya — South Africa is fully entitled to destroy those ANC bases.

That it resorts to employing that right with great circumspection is demonstrated by the repeated warnings and offers of assistance that government ministers have directed at the countries concerned. It is when all such warnings and offers are ignored that no alternative remains but to take direct action.

There is an additional element that makes action especially necessary at this time. The state president has indicated that he is in earnest about expediting constitutional reform to establish a fully democratic dispensation in the country. The invitation to leaders of all groups to join in the negotiations that must be held to create such a system requires only that participants should reject violence as a political method. That is a self-evident requirement, imposed by the democratic goal that has been set.

It cannot be ignored, however, that there are political interest groups in South Africa that do not support the democratic ideal and therefore do not accept the condition. Not only are they indifferent to democratic methods, they are actively working to prevent others from playing a part in the process of peaceful constitutional reform. The terrorist acts against elected black leaders and those employed in structures that have already been developed through negotiation, are evidence of the motives of those activist groups.

Chief among them is the ANC. It is the most visible in its violence and its outspokenness in threatening democratic leaders. It is also the agency through which the weapons of terrorism, that are used in the campaign against constitutional reform are smuggled into the country. It is therefore also the greatest threat to the success of any process of constitutional advance to full democracy. For a government to allow the ANC to continue unhindered in its terrorist activities would be to neglect the first duty of any

government. In South Africa's present situation it would also amount to an abandonment of the democratic option.

Tambo: Events Characteristic of 'Terrorist' Regime

*MB201853 Lusaka Radio Freedom in English 1700 GMT
20 May 86*

[Interview with ANC President Oliver Tambo by Djakhalani Mpapudo on South African raids on Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Tambo] These events are characteristic of the terrorist nature of the apartheid regime. They are notorious as international terrorists. [Words indistinct] exactly the kind of aggression that was known in this region over the years. Like other attacks, this latest one is wholly unprovoked, it is criminal, it is an act in violation of the territorial integrity of independent sovereign states. It is based, like all the others on [words indistinct] ANC has no bases in Botswana, in Zimbabwe, in Zambia. What we do have in Harare is a diplomatic office as we have everywhere else in the world. (?We have) an office Zimbabwe, there are our offices in India, in Australia. We perform the same functions. It is like our office in New York, in Algeria. It is not an operational center. The regime has ensured that it is our office in Gaborone and [word indistinct] our offices too, because they said it was an operational center.

Now they have found another operational center. It is for our facility. The house attacked in Harare was a house occupied by ANC members, not a facility. [Words indistinct] in Zimbabwe. The Zimbabwean Government [words indistinct]. It has the authority to [words indistinct] that we want them there, but it has also the right to say who should be in Zimbabwe and who should not be. Therefore, South Africa should know that what they attacked was a refugee camp [words indistinct] Zambia. [Words indistinct] one of them killed in Namibia, others injured. Again, it was supposed to be an attack on an operational center — our information center, information.

[Words indistinct] but Pretoria should recognize that all the massacres and the murders and the [word indistinct] that it has perpetrated over the years has not stopped the people's struggle. They will not. [Words indistinct] in this kind of activities during the war against the Ian Smith regime [words indistinct] thousands of people. That did not stop the struggle of the Zimbabwean people. Today, they are independent and liberated. The regime should note that it is a regime that is essentially against peace in this region. It believes in the destabilization of these countries on some pretext or another, and the countries and the peoples of this region have come to know and they have come to believe, as they have always believed, indeed, that the end of this harassment will come only when the Pretoria regime has been overthrown, when apartheid has been destroyed. Everything the Pretoria regime [word indistinct] and does demonstrates the truth of that reality — that as long as apartheid is there, the peoples of southern Africa, the people of South Africa, will know no peace.

[Mpapudo] But now, comrade president, is the ANC going to retaliate against these raids on neighbouring countries?

[Tambo] We will not retaliate against raids. [Words indistinct] all for intensification of the struggle. Our task is to [word indistinct] a burden on [words indistinct] to stop the crime of apartheid. It is against humanity, it is against men, it is against countries — peace-loving countries. The answer that the ANC must seek is in the destruction of the system, (?that is all). That is how to put an end to these raids, and we are going to do that.

[Mpapudo] The attack by the racists to Frontline States comes at a time when, in some circles, Botha and his followers are being portrayed as reformers. What is your attitude to this?

[Tambo] First of all, our people [words indistinct]. Botha is not even a reformer. Apart from this fact, in any case, he could reform the apartheid system, but he is not even a reformer, because a reformer creates conditions that are favorable to forward movement. Botha does not [word indistinct], he lives on [words indistinct]. The (?blind) Botha is in power over the people. Hence, the fact that our people are resisting is vital [words indistinct] that the apartheid system [words indistinct]. It cannot be reformed. [passage indistinct]

That is why we are sure there is no way for us [words indistinct] condemnation has not [words indistinct] in 40 years, since the formation of the United Nations. We cannot fight for another 40 years, but all these developments, all these raids and harassments and aggression and (?conflicts) [words indistinct]. That complements our struggle to overthrow the system, because Botha is not a reformer. He is nothing except a ruthless oppressor. His regime hates the independence of the African people. It believes in domination. [words indistinct] believe in domination [words indistinct] even if [words indistinct] reforms [words indistinct].

[Mpapudo] How do you regard the [words indistinct] of some [words indistinct] as being away from [words indistinct]?

[Tambo] [Words indistinct] is totally unhealthy. Our struggle is not focused on this [words indistinct]. Our struggle is focused on a new order in which the people govern, not an order in which Botha, at his own convenience and at his own good time [words indistinct]. So, we will carry on and mount an offensive in which our [words indistinct] because, even though Botha said something about [words indistinct]. The first thing we found in that it was made very, very little to the life of the black people of our country, very, very little [words indistinct] because apartheid will still be there, apartheid rule will still be there. White minority rule will still be there, and it is simply an operation in the interests of the white regime, of the white minority. What he is saying about us [words indistinct] apartheid remain. [passage indistinct]

[Mpapudo] [Words indistinct] do you think that it is worthwhile for the EPG [Eminent Persons Group] to continue with their mission in view of the recent developments in the region?

[Tambo] It is fair to say that the EPG was formed in a crisis condition [words indistinct]. The rest of the members were convinced that there is no way of dealing with the apartheid regime [words indistinct]. They said: Well, let us try it out, to give Botha 6 months [words indistinct]. It demonstrates that you cannot [words indistinct] anything with that regime except imposing sanctions and it is about 6 months. We are getting to

the time when the 6 months is expiring [words indistinct]. Botha has attacked precisely the countries which took the decision to establish the EPG — Commonwealth countries — Botswana in this region, Zimbabwe [words indistinct]. It demonstrates yet again that Botha is not ready for negotiations. It is pressure that [words indistinct] for negotiations. It is pressure of sanctions [words indistinct]. Now, we don't know of course how the EPG is going to report on its mission [passage indistinct]. (?This is) a serious question but if there are going to be negotiations, then [words indistinct] negotiators only, as a result of severe pressures [words indistinct].

Holds Press Conference

*MB211014 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0937 GMT
21 May 86*

[Text] Lusaka, 21 May (PANA) — The president of the African National Congress, (ANC) Mr Oliver Tambo, has strongly condemned the South African raids on Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe Monday. At a press conference yesterday in Lusaka, Mr Tambo said there was no basis for those acts of aggression. The allegation that the targets attacked were ANC military bases or operational or transit centres were mere excuses in an effort to justify wanton aggression against the sovereignty and independence of African countries. Mr Tambo strongly denied that the targets attacked were ANC military bases or operational or transit centres, in Botswana only houses were attacked, in Zimbabwe offices and residences and in Zambia a UNHCR [United Nations High Commission for Refugees] refugee camp.

Far from past raids stemming the tide of the revolution the struggle has grown in strength within South Africa itself, from such acts of aggression. They cannot stop the revolutionary tide or prevent the resistance within South Africa, he said. Mr Tambo expressed the profound appreciation of the ANC for the support which the leaders, parties, and governments of the region have continued to give to the liberation struggle in the face of such acts of aggression which have done much damage to their economic growth and progress and stability. He was surprised that these raids were committed at the time when the Eminent Persons Group (EPG) appointed by the Commonwealth was trying to find a basis for a negotiated settlement of the conflict in South Africa, although the ANC always doubted whether Botha would be moved by the efforts of the EPG it had given the group its support in its attempt to find the context in which negotiations could take place. Those efforts have now been shot down and the Commonwealth has been given a rebuff.

In the face of such a situation the ANC would continue the struggle with greater vigour and appealed for more support. All our experiences from day to day points to one way, and one way only, of dealing with the South African situation, and it is maximum pressure, he said. He reiterated that only mandatory sanctions can prevent an inevitable bloodbath. Mr Tambo said it would be interesting to see whether the United States and Britain will continue to resist the call for sanctions. Botha had clearly been encouraged by the United States support for Pretoria regime and the American raid on Libya. He was convinced that whatever military might the racist regime would employ, apartheid will fail, not because of the efforts of Botha but because

of the people's resistance and the demands of the international community that apartheid must be dismantled.

Mr Tambo revealed that ANC will tomorrow broadcast to the people of South Africa on what to be done in the present situation.

ANC Says Raids 'Destroyed' Commonwealth Mission

*MB201401 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1358 GMT
20 May 86*

[Text] Harare, May 20, SAPA — The African National Congress said here today that yesterday's attacks by South Africa on three Frontline States had destroyed the mission of the Commonwealth negotiators seeking an end to apartheid. The result of the attacks was that "a chapter has been closed and we are back to square one," said a statement by the organisation.

The statement said the United States, Britain and other Western nations were also responsible for Pretoria's actions against the front line states, ZIANA reports. "These actions emphasise the state terrorism carried out by the South African regime, encouraged and supported by the USA, which is the world gendarme." Confirming that "the South African troops hit our office and the residence of the ANC in Harare at around 1am," the statement thanked Zimbabwe for its pledge, given by Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe at a press conference yesterday, to continue support for the people of South Africa.

ANC Vows 'Massive Offensive' Against Apartheid

*MB210545 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT
21 May 86*

[Text] The ANC has vowed revenge for South Africa's military attacks on three neighboring states. A top official of the outlawed organisation has called for a massive death-defying offensive to crush apartheid, and he predicts a bloodbath if it fails. No details have been given to shed light on what kind of offensive the ANC could be planning. However, the official says, Monday's raids on Zambia, Botswana, and Zimbabwe have underlined the need for Britain and the United States to bring down the Pretoria government. Both London and Washington have been accused of protecting South Africa by refusing to impose strict sanctions. ANC spokesman Tom Sebina says the Pretoria government has lost the political initiative.

Lawyers, ANC Officials Discuss Statutory Changes

*MB201410 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1404 GMT
20 May 86*

[Text] Harare, May 20, SAPA — Members of the African National Congress' department of legal and constitutional affairs held weekend talks with South African lawyers on recently announced statutory changes in the republic, a spokesman for the ANC said here today. Peace talks among all South Africans, the proposed constitutional discussions, which might include a bill of rights, and discriminatory laws featured among the discussions, ZIANA reported today. The ANC expects more direct meetings with South African lawyers follow-

ing the Harare talks, the ANC said. The banned organisation identified the South African lawyers as attorney Mr K. Mlaba and advocate J.L.S. Skweyiya, but did not say whom they represented.

BBC Interviews EPG's Fraser, Boesak for Responses

MR201451 London BBC World Service in English 1309 GMT 20 May 86

["Focus on Africa" program, presented by David Lay]

[Excerpt][Lay] Amid renewed clamor for economic sanctions, the question exercising the minds of many governments around the world is what to do about South Africa. It is an issue raised urgently by the Botha government's 3-pronged aerial strikes against what it claims were ANC targets in Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana. These attacks were mounted just hours before the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group [EPG] wound up its latest mission to the region with talks in Cape Town with a team of South African ministers. The fact that that session took place at all has encouraged speculation, however, slender the prospects may now seem, that the Commonwealth can still keep alive the chance of dialogue between the Pretoria government and its black opponents. The alternative, in line with decisions taken at the last Commonwealth summit, is to embark on a course of economic sanctions against the Republic. The EPG delegation arrived in London this morning and one of its leading figures, the former Australian prime minister, Malcolm Fraser, told John Silverman that he believed that the dialogue they were working toward was by no means dead.

[Begin recording][Fraser] Clearly, what's happened has significantly damaged the prospects of achieving a negotiation, but it has not yet killed it.

[Silverman] That's interesting. You feel that there is still some life yet in this mediation exercise?

[Fraser] Well, the very day ... [changes thought] this is one of the surprising things. Why on the very day when the most important meeting was being scheduled with the South African Government, did these particular raids take place? There were eight senior ministers, all the ministers involved in constitutional change, and it was a most in-depth discussion about our particular concept. The ball was very clearly in the court of the South African Government.

[Silverman] Let me put the point bluntly to you, Mr Fraser. It has been suggested that the timing of the raid was quite deliberate, that it was intended to scatter the negotiations which were being seen to have progressed.

[Fraser] Well, there's an implication on the other hand that if the government had no interest in the proposal, why would a meeting be scheduled with eight of the most senior ministers taking a considerable amount of their time? Well I think one can speculate about reasons, but in the end we are not going to know precisely what was in the minds of the government when they took this action. I'm saying that it's too early to come to a final conclusion that the initiative is dead. [end recording]

[Lay] But this hope that there might after all be light yet in the Commonwealth initiative is not shared by one of South Africa's leading civil rights campaigners, Dr Alan Boesak. He is currently attending a meeting of the World Council of Churches in Geneva, and more in sorrow than in anger he imparted this profoundly pessimistic assessment to (Martin Sixner).

[Begin recording][Boesak] If the constant violence, the terrorism on the side of the state, I think one must call it in all honesty, literally every day for the past 2 and 1/2 years has not been able to stop the people or stop the wave of resistance or to intimidate us into accepting apartheid, then what has happened now will not do so either. I think one must say that every act of violence on the part of the government has tended to create a new spirit of resistance, has made the people even more determined to continue to do what they are doing right now.

[(Sixner)] Do you think we are in a situation then where we are on the point of seeing violent revolution in South Africa? Has that become inevitable now?

[Boesak] I think we are coming very, very close to it. If we are not at that point, I don't know what it is we are moving toward. I think what we will see is certainly not the kind of classic revolutionary situation, as the South African Government does not respond to the legitimate demands of the people. What we will see is a deterioration into some kind of Lebanon situation and I think that yesterday was one most important step in that direction.

[(Sixner)] Is there, in your view, any chance of avoiding such a violent scenario? Have these raids put an end to any chance of a negotiated solution?

[Boesak] I'm one of those people who believe very sincerely and very deeply in the initiative of the Commonwealth that has spent a lot of time and has given a lot of energy to try and help to make this thing work, because I believe sincerely that this is one of the last, last possibilities for us in South Africa. The South African Government has just blown that possibility to bits. I myself am extremely pessimistic. I think that we should prepare in South Africa now for an escalation of the violence and those of us who still talk peace will have to be extraordinarily ingenious now, and I'm not sure that at this moment, the way I feel now, I have either enough hope or enough inclination or enough energy to begin again immediately, but I mean maybe that has something to do with what I feel after what happened yesterday.

[(Sixner)] Do you think then that Mr Botha has signaled by these raids that he is no longer interested in talking, that that was finished now?

[Boesak] Maybe it is a final attack.

[(Sixner)] And what do you think the effect of that move by Mr Botha will be for him and for his government?

[Boesak] I think this was extremely short sighted, it was an unwise move even for the South African Government. I think the effect will be that they will be alienated totally now. Not even people who defended the South African government or people

who wanted to give them diplomatic and political protection — Mrs Thatcher and Mr Ronald Reagan — can now deny that what the South African Government has done is simply inexcusable. So, what you will find now, I think, is that more and more Britain and the United States and West Germany will also be isolated themselves in terms of the worldwide community and I'm hoping that that will lead to a totally different policy toward South Africa from these countries. [end recording]

CP's Treurnicht Proffers Support to Government

MB201647 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT
20 May 86

["Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The outcry, following yesterday's raids by South African security forces on the capitals of Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia has been international. Even in South Africa, the greatest support for President Botha's action has come mainly from groups that are regarded as right wing and the theory is that the major reason for the raids was to appease the right, which has been critical of President Botha's cautious reforms. On the line to Cape Town, Rick Wells asked Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party, if they were pleased by the raids.

[Begin recording] [Treurnicht] Well, nobody will say we are pleased with the violence or something like that, but we support the government and we think it was necessary to retaliate on account of the deeds of terrorism earlier this year and last year. We think it is necessary. On the other hand, we think it's a bit late because in the meantime the people who perpetrated the deeds of violence at the beginning of the year had the opportunity of getting away and the whole feeling against the issue of terrorism subsided and at the moment the retaliation might look like an afterthought or a fresh deed of violence against those states instead of retaliation for the deeds of violence at the beginning of the year.

[Wells] Indeed, it's been reported that only a few people were killed in the raid and actually surprisingly little damage. Do you think it was a failure in that sense?

[Treurnicht] Well, perhaps not. If more people were killed I think the outcry would have been louder, but I think the army demonstrated that we won't allow us to be attacked by terrorists without retaliation.

[Wells] In light of the international condemnation, though, of these raids, don't you think South Africa has more to lose by such actions?

[Treurnicht] Well, it may be that there'll always be an outcry, whether you do something or whether you do nothing. In the long run, I think you'll have to decide what is correct and what is in the interests of the country and in which way can you convince people that terrorism is wrong and it does not pay.

[Wells] Do you think the raids were actually sanctioned by the government to appease internal opinion more than a real need to actually get rid of terrorism?

[Treurnicht] Well, I don't think the government did it without contemplating the implications for the internal situation. It may be that in view of strong rightist opposition, it could have been planned to gain some support from the moderates and more conservatives in the country, because the government is conscious of very strong conservative opposition to its political course.

[Wells] Did you personally feel some kind of a relief when this thing happened, bearing in mind your own constituency?

[Treurnicht] Yes, that's right, my own constituency has been suffering from attacks from the ANC, and I pleaded at the beginning of the year that some action should have been taken if there is greater frequency in the attacks of the ANC, which we consider as the largest black front organization of the Communist Party. If there is a greater frequency in attacks, accordingly we would expect the government to act. [end recording]

Lawyers' Group Condemns SADF Raids as 'Banditry'

MB200623 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0348 GMT
20 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 20, SAPA — The Democratic Lawyers Congress (DLC) last night condemned the SADF's raids into Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia early yesterday. The DLC said in a statement after a meeting in Pretoria that the raids were a "flagrant violation of international law and the United Nations Charter." The statement said: "The SADF's acts of banditry in the neighbouring states are legally and morally indefensible and constitute a gross undermining of the sovereignty of these states. The Democratic Lawyers Congress therefore calls upon the international community to protest against these attacks...." The DLC said it viewed "the actions of the SADF in neighbouring states as an attempt by the regime to eliminate the liberation movement of South Africa, even at the cost of innocent lives of the people of neighbouring states." "This then makes a mockery of the government's attempt to negotiate a peaceful settlement through the Eminent Persons Group and exposes P.W. Botha's political mimicry about commitment to a negotiated peaceful settlement," the statement said.

NUSAS Condemns Raids as 'Acts of Lunacy'

MB200640 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2149 GMT
19 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 19, SAPA — The National Union of South Africa Students [NUSAS] has condemned this morning's SADF raids on Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia as "acts of lunacy." These actions, NUSAS says, follow a long history of "flagrant violation on the sovereignty of neighbouring states" by the South African Government, and months of "sustained SADF action against legitimate resistance to apartheid inside South Africa." "While SADF regional strongarm tactics will boost the conservative white morale in the short-term, in the long-term it will create a massive regional and international backlash against President P.W. Botha's government. No amount of military action against the ANC in the Frontline States will alter the reality of the ANC's firm foundation inside the country, with its massive and increasingly organised following," it said. The

source of conflict and violence in South Africa, the statement said, was apartheid. The real solutions lay with the "total abolition of this system." "The SADF aggression exposes clearly the shallowness of President P.W. Botha's commitment to negotiation of any kind and his total disregard of political reality," it said. These actions were dangerous and must be vehemently opposed by all concerned South Africans, the statement added.

Further on Witwatersrand University Protest

MB201347 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1346 GMT
20 May 86

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, May 20, SAPA — Thirteen students were arrested at the University of the Witwatersrand today shortly before a mass meeting that condemned yesterday's SADF raids into neighbouring states. Mrs Winnie Mandela, who was due to address the students, did not arrive. The 4000-strong indoor meeting — organised by the Black Students Society (BSS) and the Release Mandela Campaign — followed clashes between police and students when police dispersed an earlier outdoor meeting on the campus lawns.

The old Mutual Sports Hall was crammed to capacity as about 4000 students eagerly awaited Mrs Mandela's arrival. Many wore yellow T-shirts sporting slogans like "Hands Off South Africa's Neighbours," "Troops Out of the Townships" and "Release Mandela." They also chanted phrases like "One Man, One Molotov," and "One Man, One AK." A BSS member later told SAPA Mrs Mandela had to leave urgently for Cape Town's Pollsmoor Prison to visit her husband, jailed-for-life ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

Speaker after speaker condemned the SADF raid. Transvaal Indian Congress executive member and veteran of 18 years on Robben Island, Mr Isu Chiba, called the SADF raid a "gross violation of territorial integrity that leaves us with a deep sense of outrage." He said he saw the raid as "preparation for further acts of repression." The state of emergency had failed and had led to unrest "unparalleled in South Africa's history," he said. Repression was aimed at the United Democratic Front (UDF), to nullify the gains the organisation had made since its formation in 1983, he added.

The chairman of the UDF-affiliated Release Mandela Campaign, Mr Aubrey Mokoena, told the students the "movement to liberation" was like a glacier and that "we of the UDF are like snowflakes on the mountain of oppression." "We keep piling up and sedimenting till a glacier is formed. As it flows down the mountain, it becomes eroded into a plateau of justice," he told the cheering students. He criticised the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group that visited South Africa earlier this week as "face-saving for Pretoria," and not doing the "people of South Africa" a favour. "Pretoria, your government is coming down," he said. A spokesman for the BSS earlier said the meeting was the "biggest protest meeting ever" on the Wits campus.

Students returning from the meeting this afternoon surrounded a table where members of the conservative Student Moderate Alliance (SMA) were distributing pamphlets, an SRC [Student Representative Council] spokeswoman told SAPA. "There was

no violence, they just sang freedom songs and danced," she said. "Shortly after this, a large contingent of riot police returned to the campus and escorted the SMA members off campus, and the students then dispersed." She said a picket of about 50 National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) members were presently convening on Jan Smuts Avenue to protest against the SADF raids and calling for the release of all political prisoners.

Police Battle Students at Cape Town University

MB210538 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2344 GMT
20 May 86

[Excerpts] Cape Town, May 20, SAPA — Police were jeered and later forced to take cover at least twice when they were stoned at the University of Cape Town (UCT) today after they had fired teargas onto the campus to break up a student placard demonstration. Two students narrowly escaped injury when a group of students tried to prevent a police truck containing two of their number from driving off. About 300 students demonstrated against the SADF raids into three neighbouring states and at a meeting on the Jameson Steps before the demonstration marshalls were appointed and students were called upon to be peaceful and disciplined. They marched to a nearby sports centre where they displayed placards and sang freedom songs.

At 4.25pm a truckload of policemen arrived and a police captain warned students over a loudhailer that the gathering was illegal and gave them half-a-minute to disperse. A police video team filmed the scene. Two police captains crossed De Waal Drive and again repeated that the gathering was illegal. They were jeered by students, who started chanting "Botha is a terrorist". The police watercannon arrived and sprayed purple dye at the students who retreated. Several rounds of teargas were then fired by police from the opposite side of the road. About 10 policemen surprised students when they suddenly appeared from behind them but the police did not take action. The students scattered.

Students later gathered around a police truck parked on the campus and started clapping rhythmically and shouting abuse at the police. When students stood in front of the truck containing two of their number to prevent it from leaving, it drove off. Two students narrowly escaped injury. A contingent of policemen at the sports centre were forced to take cover when a barrage of stones was thrown in their direction. They retaliated with teargas. Later alongside De Waal Drive police were seen to pick up discarded placards. A policeman was seen to confiscate the film of two photographers.

At 5.15pm students regrouped and went back to De Waal Drive, where a poster in the ANC colours was displayed. Police arrived five minutes later and shot teargas at the students. A group of policemen who charged onto the campus with sjamboks [whips] were stoned by retreating students. Police fired eight rounds of teargas, some of which landed on the rugby field where a rugby practise was in progress.

The students returned to the Jameson Steps from where they dispersed. A student said when students had regrouped the first time, two men were seen pulling on balaclavas and turn on a student wearing ANC colours. When they were confronted and

asked for their student identity cards, they failed to produce them and were asked to leave by SRC [Students Representative Council] members.

About 500 UCT students today attended a meeting called by the National Union of South African Students and the Azanian Students Organisation [AZASO] to protest against South African raids on Harare, Gaborone and Lusaka and to demonstrate support for the people of Crossroads. Mr Crispian Oliver, western Cape secretary-general of the End Conscription Campaign (ECC), said that students felt outraged by the raids because they shared the world's moral opposition to the violation of the territorial integrity of other states. An AZASO speaker called on the meeting not to forget that the SADF was crossing South Africa's borders to kill their comrades. He condemned the raids on ANC bases and called for support for the "comrades" at Crossroads. A statement by the Conscription Action Group, supported by 21 heads of 21 campus organisations, condemning the raid and supporting a call for an end to conscription was read out to loud applause.

Crossroads Toll at 19; 'Sporadic Clashes' Continue

MB211059 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1052 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 21, SAPA — The official death toll in the violence at the Crossroads squatter camp in the Cape Peninsula has risen to 19, after the body of a man was found in Nyanga late last night.

Meanwhile, sporadic clashes are still occurring between the warring conservative and radical factions and several more huts were destroyed by fire in the night and during the morning.

A source inside Crossroads said during the night a group of conservatives went into nearby Nyanga but the Nyanga residents quickly sounded the alarm and repelled them, SABC radio news reports.

The squatter camp appeared generally quiet this morning. Mahobe Drive has been made into a dividing line between the opposing "fathers" and "comrades" and is being patrolled by police. The leader of a roadblock in Crossroads denied that the conservative faction was being assisted by the police. He said a white man would not live long enough in the area, and claimed his faction was gaining the upper hand in the fighting. Police have strongly denied taking sides in the clashes.

Development Board Evacuated

MB201206 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1203 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 20, SAPA — Renewed fighting has broken out in the Crossroads squatter camp, SABC radio news reports. Late this morning staff of the Western Cape Development Board offices were evacuated for their own safety after warring factions engaged in running battles in the area. The security and inspectorate staff are still in the area, the radio said. The atmosphere has been described as "electric" with at least 16

people killed and many more injured. Although police said the situation is under control, all members of the media were ordered out of the trouble spots. Meanwhile, hundreds of homeless squatters sat outside the development board offices waiting for transportation to a site in Khayelitsha. At the other side of Crossroads on an open field in Lansdowne Road, Nyanga, first aid posts, tents and soup kitchens, have been set up for refugees.

Journalists Arrested

MB210533 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2121 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 20, SAPA — Police cracked down on journalists covering the violence in the Crossroads area today, arresting two reporters of the *CAPE TIMES*, banning a television crew from all black townships for two weeks and ordering a number of other journalists from the area. *CAPE TIMES* photographer Obed Zilwa was still in custody tonight after being last week by colleagues in Mahobe Drive, Nyanga East, during a teargassing incident. After hours of searching for him, it was established late tonight that he was being held in the Guguletu police cells and was being "questioned in connection with public violence", according to a police spokesman. There were two wild car chasing involving a yellow police Casspir and journalists. In one incident, the Casspir almost rolled over when, at high speed, it went round a corner on two wheels in a vain attempt to stop three cars occupied by journalists.

CAPE TIMES reporter Tony Weaver was arrested after residents had hid him and four refugee children in a toilet in Nyanga East near Mahobe Drive. Police on foot patrol kicked down the door of the toilet, told him he was under arrest, then took him to the western Cape Development Board offices, where he was held for over an hour before being released and told to leave the area. Another *CAPE TIMES* reporter, Yazeed Fakier, was also ordered out of the area while accompanying a group of clergymen. A BBC soundman, Raschid Lombard, was seen by reporter Yazeed Fakier being taken away in a police casspir at the same time as Zilwa was arrested, but he was released soon afterwards. However, police said that by late tonight they could find no one who could confirm the arrest.

Fakier was ordered out of the area at the same time. A World-wide Television News Cameraman, Craig Matthew, and soundman Vernon Matzopoulos, were issued with the 14-day banning order in terms of Article 98 of the Group Areas Act (Consolidation Act), banning them entering any black township for 14 days. Police said they were not aware of any such notice being issued to anyone.

Commentary: Reform Will Proceed Despite Critics

MB190601 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0545 GMT 19 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] South Africans who have followed the country's reform initiatives with concerned interest in the last few years are well aware that the programme has been achieving dramatic results.

They know that it is introducing fundamental changes in political, social and economic affairs. They know that as a process of democratic change it has proceeded with remarkable rapidity. If, therefore, those South Africans are by now thoroughly fed up with the never-ending chorus of complaints about reform from inside and outside the country, that is not surprising.

It would try the patience of a saint. Every reform measure is greeted with complaints about its inadequacy. At best it is grudgingly admitted to be a positive step, albeit not nearly good enough to resolve the problem it addresses. At worst it is dismissed as a devious attempt by the white establishment to retain power at the expense of other groups. Yet just a few years ago these same critics were solemnly warning that the very reforms which they now decry as meaningless were essential but would never be implemented because of a lack of courage and integrity on the part of the government. If the phenomenon signified no more than an unwillingness among certain kinds of people to accept being proved wrong, it could be ignored as just an irritant in the political debate. Among some of the inveterate complainers it does signify only that. Other are from the ranks of the constitutionally discontented. They neither know what they want nor accept anything presented to them. A third faction in this hotchpotch are simply following the fashion in the circles in which they move. Among them the parrot cry that "it is time for real reform" has achieved momentum of its own.

They are hardly aware of what is being done, they have no idea of what they mean by "real" reform and they reject with indignation any more radical alternative to the present reform programme. These people will no doubt wake up to the reality in due course. But there is another broad group of critics, and their motives are quite different. Many of them are perfectly well informed about political developments. Their objection is to the direction being taken. For one part of this group the goal is a socialist state on the lines envisaged by the ANC-UDF [United Democratic Front] grouping, while for another it is straight-forward majority rule.

The differences between them are irrelevant, since in the South African situation both courses would lead sooner rather than later to authorization rule by a racially and ideologically defined clique. This group automatically rejects any constitutional structure that makes provision for group interests in South Africa. Its ideology has no place for acknowledgement of the existence (obvious even to outsiders) of different groups with identifiable particular interests. It is indifferent to the evidence that democracy and social harmony can be achieved in a plural society only where minority rights are protected. For this group, there all present and projected reforms are by definition cosmetic. Unlike the first group, however, it is never going to be satisfied. South Africans are simply not going to allow their country to be turned into another of the failed experiments with which Marxist and Westminster idealists have littered the Third World. The reform process will go ahead, but there is no point at which its objective and theirs will ever coincide.

Six Alleged Vigilantes Killed in KwaMashu

MB201158 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1155 GMT
20 May 86

[Text] Durban, May 20, SAPA — Six men believed to be members of Amabutho, a vigilante-type group opposed to pupil boycotts and demonstrations, have been killed in KwaMashu. The bodies of three, beaten to death, were found on a school sports ground and the three others — one stabbed and two apparently necklaced — were found behind a shop. It is believed that members of Amabutho clashed with pupils earlier. A police spokesman said the matter was still under investigation.

In Chesterville, police said, Mr Leon Mthembu, 45, died in hospital after being attacked by a group of men believe to be members of the "comrades" gang at the weekend. Two other men are in a serious condition in hospital after they too were allegedly attacked by members of the gang on Sunday night. Police investigations are continuing.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

7 PM, 20 May

MB201745 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1744 GMT
20 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 20, SAPA — The following is the 7pm unrest report from the police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria.

"The following incidents of unrest were reported since 8 o'clock this morning:

"At Katlehong near Germiston this morning, a police sergeant was injured during a stone throwing incident. No arrests were reported.

"At Guguletu in the western province, this morning, a group of intimidators was dispersed by the police using sjamboks. No arrests were reported.

"At Resedale, near Uitenhage, this morning a mob of blacks set fire to a delivery vehicle causing damage. No arrests were made.

"At Nyanga, in the western province, this morning a large mob of black youths stoned squatter huts in the area. The railway police dispersed a mob using shotgun fire. They arrested one black youth. No injuries were reported.

"In another incident this afternoon a large group of blacks comprising of 'comrades' and 'ou manne' [old men] formed a crowd and they were dispersed with tearsmoke.

"At Soweto, Witwatersrand, a mob of blacks stoned a police vehicle, injuring a policeman. He defended himself with his service pistol. No arrests or injuries were reported.

"At Jouberton, near Klerksdorp, during this afternoon a mob of blacks stoned a Development Board vehicle, injuring the driver. No arrests were reported.

"At KwaMashu, near Durban, this morning at the John Dube High School, three bodies were found beaten to death with sticks and stones.

"And at the OK Bazaars shopping centre a further three bodies were found who had been axed to death and thereafter set alight. Police are investigating.

"At Katlehong near Germiston this morning, a black man was

seriously injured when a bomb attempted to set him alight.

"At Goodwood in the Cape this afternoon at the University of the Western Cape, the police dispersed an unruly crowd of students using sjamboks. No injuries were reported.

"At Mhluzi near Middelburg, Transvaal, various incidents of arson occurred during the day causing extensive damage. No arrests were made.

"At Steenbal near Tanga in the eastern Transvaal, during this afternoon a mob of blacks attempted to set a black woman alight, causing serious injuries.

"At Zwellentemba, near Worcester during this morning a mob of blacks stoned municipal workers in the area. One white male sustained injuries.

"In another incident a mob of stonethrowing blacks stoned a police patrol. One black male was arrested in the incident.

"At Tanga near Nelspruit early this morning, a mob of arsonists set fire to a delivery vehicle in the area causing extensive damage.

"At Grootville, near Stanger in Natal this afternoon, a mob of blacks stoned private vehicles. They were dispersed by the police using tearsmoke. Two black males were arrested in this incident.

"At Nyanga in the western province during this afternoon, several incidents of stone throwing and barricading occurred. The rioters were dispersed by the police using tearsmoke and birdshot. The barricades were also removed. Two coloured males were arrested. No injuries were reported.

"At Numbi Gate in the Kruger National Park black youths stoned a white school bus, injuring an 11-year-old girl. No arrests were made.

"At Ikageng near Potchefstroom, a mob of blacks stoned two buses in the area injuring two passengers. No arrests were made."

Ends report.

21 May

MB210638 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0630 GMT
21 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 21, SAPA — Follows overnight police unrest report:

At Elandsfontein Trust, near Pilgrims Rest, a black man and a black woman were stoned and set alight. They both died as a result of their injuries.

At Old Crossroads, a number of illegal gatherings were dispersed with tearsmoke. A man was arrested for erecting barricades in a road.

At Bonteheuwel near Cape Town, a bus was stoned. Two were arrested in connection with this incident.

At the University of Cape Town approximately 500 students gathered illegally and stoned police vehicles. Police used a water cannon and quirts to disperse them. Three men were arrested.

In the same area, a private vehicle was petrol bombed and extensively damaged.

At Kanyamazane in the eastern Transvaal, a number of buses and private vehicles were extensively damaged in petrol bomb attacks.

At Tantie, near Grahamstown, a private home was damaged when it was petrol bombed.

At Lynville, near Witbank, the Development Board offices were

damaged by arsonists. In the same area, a number of shots were fired at an SAP vehicle by an unknown person. No-one was injured.

At Tumahole near Parys, the Development Board offices were stoned. Two men were arrested in connection with this incident.

At Thembeke, near White River, a school was extensively damaged when a petrol bomb set it alight.

At Mbekweni near Paarl, a petrol bomb caused extensive damage to a private home.

At Langa, near Uitenhage, a shop was damaged by arsonists.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Whites Lay Wreaths in Alexandra

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English for 19 May reports on page 2 that "about 500 white men, women and children yesterday laid wreaths on the graves of unrest victims in Alexandra townships despite a police order not to enter the township." The supporters of the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee (JODAC) attended the service by invitation of the Alexandra Youth Congress. The group was stopped outside the township by police and warned that entering the township was prohibited by a 41-year-old law enabling the police to prevent any whites entering a black township if public order and safety were at risk. The JODAC group decided to enter the township anyway.

Editorial on Afrikaner Disunity

"Emotions are running high these days," *THE CITIZEN* says in an editorial on page 6. The violence on the part of the blacks is of "such a savage nature that even liberals are beginning to wonder what kind of country this would be if the 'comrades' took over." "Seeing all this terrible violence, there has been a White backlash." "Sad to say, the Afrikaners are at each other's throats" and the broedertwis [fraternal discord] that is developing "is going to weaken the Whites at a time when a Black insurrection is building up." "Oliver Tambo and his township allies must be laughing their heads off at the spectacle, but we take a more sober view and ask: When will the Afrikaner learn that only in unity and not in broedertwis can they survive?"

Reduction in Net Reserves

A report on page 23 says "Barclays National Bank says it seems that South African net reserves are falling as the country begins to repay foreign debt which it froze last year." The annualized first quarter current account surplus was R2 billion while R2.5 billion of debt was repaid between January and mid-April. It appears as if a reduction in net reserves is the process of occurring, Barclays said.

Editorial Views Gandhi Visit

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English for 17 May in an editorial on page 8 comments on Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's visit to the Frontline States and says "Mr Gandhi suggested that South Africa should follow the example of Zimbabwe, which 'is showing the road to building a multiracial society.' Heaven forbid we should follow the example of Zimbabwe, which is on the road to becoming a one-party State and a Marxist one at that. We note that Mr Gandhi is not asking

us to follow India's example." "His country has millions of poor people who live in abject poverty on a scale that we have never seen in this country. The Untouchables still cannot walk in the shadow of people of caste. In addition to the bloody clashes with the Sikhs, there is violence between Moslems and Hindus. No, Mr Gandhi wouldn't dare suggest that South Africa follows India's example. Our advice to him: Keep your nose out of the affairs of this subcontinent, Mr Gandhi, and sweep your own backyard. Heaven knows, it is dirty enough without your scrabbling in our backyard."

Editorial on Botha Speech

The Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 16 May says in an editorial on page 6 that President Botha's speech on Thursday "was designed to reassure those of his supporters who have been alarmed by ultra-right suggestions that the government is abdicating in the face of internal and external pressures." His secondary purpose, "in conflict with the first," seems to have been to restore flagging confidence in his reformist intentions. "President Botha should ignore the reactionaries on his right. In a referendum which includes coloured and Indian South Africans as well as whites he is assured of a majority for reform. His urgent task is to convince blacks that he really means business in his offer to negotiate a compromise. Not until the confidence of blacks has been won will business confidence be restored."

CAPE TIMES on Provincial Proposals

Commenting on the government's new proposals for provincial administration, another editorial says "however much the government may talk of a devolution of power, and of extending powers to coloured and black people currently excluded from provincial and regional authorities, it is limiting democratic accountability, not extending it. The hallmark of the new system is a centralization of control in the Nationalist government and in the ever-extending empire of the Minister of Constitutional Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis." A huge gap in essential responsibility and accountability is being opened between the municipalities at the bottom and parliament at the top. In between are the provincial and regional services authorities, "disposing of large amounts of money and patronage without their having to account for their actions to any electorate. To expect town councils or community councils to keep a proper watch, or an already overburdened Parliament to exert proper control, is unrealistic."

Criticism on Administration of Namibia

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English for 19 May carries a front-page report from London quoting the British relief agency Oxfam as saying "South Africa's rule over Namibia has caused widespread poverty and deprivation even though the territory is among the richest in Africa." Namibia's GNP of R2,518 a head in 1983 made it one of the wealthiest areas on the continent. But only 22 percent was left for black people who formed 94.5 percent of the population. Oxfam said in a report which "urged Britain and other European community countries to press ahead with negotiations on independence for Namibia." "The principal way in which South African authorities had controlled blacks was by dividing them into 'ethnic groups' and forcing them off their land into labour reserves, the report said." In northern Namibia, 99 percent of black wage-earners lived below a subsistence level calculated by independent experts. In the black and coloured townships around the capital, Windhoek, 50 percent of adults

were alcoholics because "they are anxious and there's nothing for them to hope for."

RSCs for Transvaal

Another front page report says "Regional Services Councils [RSC] are likely to be established in the Transvaal next year. The Government is pushing ahead with the controversial councils despite resistance from many quarters." The Transvaal Provincial Administration is planning the division of the province into RSC regions but Reef municipalities are at odds about how the Witwatersrand should be divided. The province is likely to finalize its recommendations for an RSC on the Witwatersrand within the next month and a demarcation board hearing could take place before September.

Economic Boost Needed

South Africa badly needs to boost the confidence of its people, *THE STAR* says in an editorial on page 12. The highest-powered committee in the country, the state president's Economic Advisory Council, met last week and "one can only hope that its firm recommendation was that the Government should reduce the heavy burden of personal tax and look for ways of reducing the huge public sector infringement into the private sector." "It is obvious to all in business that day-to-day State spending has got out of hand. If all those powerful businessmen on the Advisory Council can make no impact on Government thinking, then they should resign." "We are over-taxed, over-governed and now over-theorised."

Changes Considered

Another editorial says if the government's consideration of joint debates for the three houses of parliament on general affairs matters "is a sign of pragmatism and political evolution, then there is reason to hope joint debates will be just another step in a longer journey." Perhaps joint debates will lead to joint voting which could then be extended to blacks, who might even join the cabinet and could become eligible to become state president. "Yesterday's taboos may not last forever. But the changes come so slowly...."

Optimism Over EPG Unjustified

Writing on the editorial page, Gerald l'Ange says "there is no discernible reason" for optimism over reports that the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG) might help solve South Africa's problems. Dr Tom Lodge, Witwatersrand University authority on the ANC, is quoted as saying that that position for negotiation between the ANC and the government is no more favorable than it was previously. "The ANC is interested only in a transfer of authority. I don't see that there is any common ground between them." "It is not known," the article says, "whether the EPG had put any pressure on the ANC to make concessions to help promote agreement with Pretoria. But there is not much leverage it can exert against the ANC since none of its policies is condemned internationally — except the use of violence, and the condemnation of that is not universal."

ASSCOM Opposes RSCs

A report on page 13 of *THE STAR* says the Associated Chambers of Commerce [ASSCOM] has urged the government to reconsider the introduction of regional services councils. The statement said "the system would not succeed because black

councils were collapsing and most lacked popular township support. The statement said it was also opposed to the new taxes to be collected by the RSCs because the economy was in difficulty and business confidence fragile. In saying that the system will fail without mass black support, "the private sector has aligned itself closely with the views of many black community leaders. Perceptions in the business community have been strongly shaped by consumer boycotts and growing economic pressure."

Pros, Cons of RSCs

In an article on RSCs on the same page, Durban city councillor Peter Mansfield is cited as saying that "black local authorities are collapsing all across the country. Even in Natal, where the situation is more stable, there are serious doubts about their participation in the proposed RSCs." He said "it is highly unlikely that the RSC system will attract the support of more than a small proportion of the Indian and coloured communities," but more important is black participation. "The Government seems set to introduce a system in which the majority of Africans will not participate; at best the system will accommodate a few very unrepresentative Africans." Transvaal Provincial Council Executive Committee member John Griffiths says the RSCs should provide an "excellent forum for co-operation, joint decision-making and developing goodwill" among all the races. He said RSC funds would be used "to ease the burden of property tax and rentals paid by blacks," and if they were successful the RSCs "could eliminate many grievances and enhance the credibility of black, Indian and coloured local authorities."

Banks' Affirmative Action Plan

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English for 19 May reports on the front page that "major SA banks have embarked on a bold affirmative action to substantially boost their black staff ratios and hasten the process of equal opportunity." Barclays Bank has confirmed the "bank's commitment to ensure that by 1990, blacks, coloureds and Indians will account for between 30 percent and 50 percent of the entire 26,000 staff complement." Other major banks are undertaking similar programs, but details are not available. Barclays said the overall objective is to increase the ratio of black management, clerical and supervisory staff — which is presently 25 percent of total staff — over a 4-year period. The bank is expected to reduce its intake of white staff though the bank's managing director said affirmative action does not suggest that white staff will be retrenched to make way for a bigger black complement.

Government Tax Package

Another front page report says "a package containing cuts in indirect taxes, as well as accelerated government spending on black housing development, is on the cards and is expected to be announced shortly by government." The authorities seem intent on obtaining their target growth rate of 3 percent for the year and are focusing on ways to do it. While the final package has not been finalized a short list has been drawn up. Possible measures are to reduce the 10 percent surcharge on imports, adjust indirect taxes to aid the ailing motor industry, go slow on phasing in fringe benefits tax on vehicles, reduce the surcharge on tax payable by mines, income tax revisions, and early repayment of the 1979-80 loan levy.

Poll Shows Approval of Pik Botha, Du Plessis

A page 2 reports says a Cape Town-based Research Surveys' poll of 1,306 whites found 70 percent believe Foreign Minister Pik Botha is doing a good job, 11 percent voted "no," and 10 percent answered "don't know." The same poll showed 52 percent thought Finance Minister Barend du Plessis was doing a good job, 28 percent said "no," and 20 percent didn't know. Botha's "good job" was acknowledged virtually across-the-board in all age, income, and language groups, across a spread of urban areas and among males and females. Du Plessis got a 63 percent "yes" from the Afrikaans-speaking urbanites and 43 percent from English-speaking whites.

African Bank Prospers

"An increased share of U.S. multinational business has helped boost pre-tax profits of the fast-growing African Bank group for the six months to March," *BUSINESS DAY* reports on page 2. The interim profits of the bank and its insurance broking subsidiary shot up to R5 963 million, compared with R196,000 in the 12 months to September 1985.

Concern Over CCAWUSA

An article on the same page says "the militant stance of the country's second-largest emergent union, the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union of SA (CCAWUSA), has been highlighted recently as a result of high-profile strike actions. There is also growing concern among employers in the retail industry who fear an increasing number of confrontations with CCAWUSA as annual wage talks continue over the next few months." CCAWUSA negotiator Jerney Daphne said "workers in CCAWUSA have reached saturation point in terms of unfair treatment, low wages and poor working conditions. If management is not prepared to improve these conditions through negotiation it should expect strike action."

Indian Standard of Living

A report on page 4 quotes a University of South Africa Bureau of Market Research survey as showing that "significant increases in the average income of Indian households between 1980 and 1985 did not improve living standards across the board." About 40 percent of Indian workers are in the manufacturing sector and, despite the slump, average household income rose by 9.1 percent — or about 1.8 percent a year — in real terms from 1980 to 1985, reaching R13,992 in 1985. The average per capita annual income of Indians in Durban was R3,043 in 1985 and employees earned R9,641. Despite increased incomes, a section of the Indian community became poorer. The percentage of Indian households in the lower-income group — below R5,500 — increased from 11 percent in 1980 to 17 percent in 1985.

P.W. Botha as Reformer

"The impression created is that the reforms we have seen are blood forced from a stone; changes not from the heart but wrung unwillingly from government," *BUSINESS DAY* says in an editorial on page 6. If President P.W. Botha, in his televised address last week, intended to bring hope to reformists, he failed. Instead, "he thundered words of comfort to the right wing," he dashed carefully nurtured hopes of an imminent breakthrough involving the EPG, and thinly veiled an attack on "riodding" groups visiting the country. "And there lies the rub: P.W. Botha is at best a reluctant reformer. As such, he appears unclear in his

own mind as to which master he serves — the cause of change or the clamour of the past." On the one hand he faces a "full-frontal attack" on his party from the right. On the other, he must come to terms with legitimate black political and social aspirations. "By his own choice, Botha is both leader of the National Party and State President. There is great danger for SA should he confuse the two roles."

Editorial on Fiscal Package

Another editorial says "industry and consumers had better not expect too much from government's proposed fiscal package." The double bind of keeping government borrowing at acceptable levels and the need to keep foreign creditors happy does not allow much room to maneuver. Something must be done, "but caution must be the watchword."

Four Youths Die

"Four Soweto youths died in a hail of bullets in a house in Orlando East after they were kidnapped by Kabasa gangsters in the township on Friday night," Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English reports on its front page on 19 May. "According to information reaching the *SOWETAN* as many as eight may have been slain but this could not be confirmed." An eyewitness said the gang pumped bullets into the captives. The paper also reports that "the body of a 25-year-old man, who is said to have been taken from his home at night by two men who identified themselves as police, has been found at a State mortuary about 75 km from his home."

End Bus Boycott

"The Mhlakeng Crisis Committee has called on Greyhound Bus Lines to persuade the chief magistrate of Randfontein, Mr P.W. McLeod, to allow a meeting of Mhlakeng residents to take place in order to seek ways to ending the bus boycott in the township," the paper reports on page 2.

Councillor To Resign

"Another Vosloorus Town Council member is to resign from his post today," a report on page 3 says. He is Ntsane Churchill Mokoena, who had been a councillor since the introduction of local authorities. He told the paper he would submit his resignation "because of family pressure and other demanding commitments. He could not say if some of his colleagues were thinking of following him."

SOWETAN on Priest's Arrest

In its editorial on page 4, the *SOWETAN* notes the arrest of Father Smangalis Mkhathshwa, secretary general of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference, the second recent arrest of a clergyman. This is not his first arrest; "he has spent countless time under one detention order or another." He is a respected member of the Catholic Church and surely he could have "been asked to report to court on his own. We are sure that by doing this the police would have accorded the man his due respect and in the process earned themselves some respect. Unfortunately, the police do not think that way."

Lutherans in Politics

"The Northern Diocese of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of South Africa is the latest grouping of churchmen to jump into the political arena to help find a solution to the current crisis,"

Mathatha Tsedu says in a "Focus" article on page 4. At a convention at the Lobethal Church center, Nebo, they decided to ask the international community to apply sanctions against the country, to stage marches to "places of imprisonment" during 16-26 June, to ask all members of the police and army to resign, and to make available to church members the Freedom Charter and the Azanian People's Manifesto. The church has 150,000 members from Hamanskraal to the Zimbabwe border. The convention was attended by 150 church officials and workers.

Tutu Defended

Aggrey Klaaste in his "On the Line" column on page 5 defends Bishop Desmond Tutu's criticism of the South African media. He notes several instances in which recent sports events have been reported totally different from what they really were and says it would be better if reporters were taking bribes. "No. We lie because we are serving certain political sections in our midst. We lie constantly, brazenly." Young reporters write stories to please "certain people" and "those they believe are serving their personal causes. They do this in politics. They do this in sports. Some of the poor bastards do not even know they are being led up the garden path by forces in their society torn apart by duplicity." He says that the biggest lie is that the press in South Africa is better than in African countries where it is controlled by the state. "In the meantime every time you turn on the radio or TV and listen to some of the biased reporting there you get literally sick." He says the attacks on Tutu also make him sick.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Says 'Peaceful Solution' 'Now Over'

MB210609 Lusaka Domestic Service in English (1500 GMT)
21 May 86

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda has said the question of finding a peaceful solution to the problems in southern Africa is now over. What now remains is complete isolation of the Pretoria regime. Speaking in two different interviews on the telephone with Radio France International journalist (Nora Apolo), and in a live television satellite interview with the Independent Television Network, ITN, of London, Dr Kaunda said the present signals from South Africa were that they were not ready for any meaningful solution.

The president, who was being interviewed on the South African raids into Zambia, Botswana, and Zimbabwe, said the international community should impose mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa. He described the raids as a cowardly and dastardly act which was completely uncalled for and wondered how South Africa could raid the Frontline States at a time when the Commonwealth was trying to help find a solution to the problem of apartheid. In the interview with ITN, Dr Kaunda warned British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher that whether she likes it or not, the jobs she was protecting in South Africa would go with hundreds of thousands of lives. [sentence as heard]

Two Children Among Wounded

MB201230 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT
20 May 86

[Text] A Zambian Government official has revealed that two of the ten wounded in the raid on Lusaka are children. A government spokesman says the two children are girls aged between five and two. He says two of those injured have been released from hospital and some of the others are in the intensive care unit of the Lusaka hospital. The Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has described the raid on ANC bases near Lusaka as a dastardly cowardly action inspired by the bombing of Libya last month.

Further on Visit of Iraqi Foreign Minister

MB121216 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT
19 May 86

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda said that Zambia will open diplomatic relations with Israel only when that country withdraws from occupied Arab territory. Speaking when he received the Iraqi deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Tariq 'Aziz, at State House, Dr Kaunda said the handing back of the occupied territories would remain a precondition for any diplomatic relations that Zambia might establish with that country. The president said the question of Israeli occupation of Palestinian land is very [word indistinct].

In reference to the superpowers, Dr Kaunda urged those seeking to establish peace in the Middle East to focus their efforts on the root causes and not merely the (?) effects on the region on the whole. He said the current efforts to bring stability to the region tend to focus only on the effects of the problem. President Kaunda hailed the Zambia and Iraqi bilateral relations, saying they could hardly be improved upon. Mr 'Aziz also hailed Zambia's consistent efforts for the promotion of international justice. Mr 'Aziz, who is in the country to consult the Zambian Government on a number of issues including the Iran-Iraq war, said his country placed a high value on its special relationship with Zambia. He leaves for Harare, Zimbabwe, today where he will hold talks with the Zimbabwean Government. The visiting foreign minister also had earlier on held talks with his Zambian counterpart, Mr Luke Mwanashiku, in which the two sides called for a strengthening of the Nonaligned Movement. The two sides expressed the need to strengthen the unity and international standing of the Nonaligned Movement in which they are active members. Mr 'Aziz, who is heading a 5-man delegation for an official visit, spoke of the common values shared by the two states for the benefit of their countries and regions.

ZIMBABWE

Frontline Ministers Deny Governments 'Impotent'

MB210458 Johannesburg SABA in English 2208 GMT
20 May 86

[Text] Harare, May 20, SABA — Foreign ministers of the Frontline States today lashed out at reports that their governments were impotent in the face of South African military incursions. Addressing a press conference after an all-day meet-

ing in Harare, the Zimbabwean foreign minister, Dr Witness Mangwende, said the main thing the Frontline States could do following yesterday's SADF raids into Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana was to call upon the world community to "face up to the situation" caused by South African aggression, and impose mandatory economic sanctions on South Africa.

The Tanzanian foreign minister, Mr Ben Mkapa, commented: "Nothing would please the South Africans more than if we were to mount a joint military operation against them, because it would underline the point that they are always trying to make, that conflict is inflicted on them by us."

Said Dr Mangwende: "If we have not defeated the enemy it is not because we lack the will to defend our territorial integrity." However, there have been persistent reports in Zimbabwe that the Zimbabwean intelligence organisation had warned African National Congress members in Harare to take cover two hours before the SADF struck. The fact that Zimbabwean security forces, with their prior knowledge, made no preparations themselves to ambush the attackers has been widely interpreted as evidence that Zimbabwe wanted to prevent bloodshed and the escalation of tensions certain to result from this. According to security sources in Harare the Zimbabweans may have been alerted by a government-to-government tipoff, resulting from a leak in SADF security within South Africa.

The raiding party — consisting of about half-dozen SADF personnel — appear to have entered Zimbabwe on a commercial flight to the Hwange-Victoria Falls area of northern Matabeleland, where they hired vehicles, posing as tourists. These they drove to Harare where they struck shortly after midnight yesterday morning at the ANC's offices in Angwa Street. The offices were deserted except for a security guard who was injured when the raiders blasted the building with high explosive. He was the only casualty of the entire operation. A simultaneous SADF attack was made on a house in Ashdown Park, which was also unoccupied. The group is believed to have made its getaway in a light coloured Peugeot 404 station wagon down the main Bulawayo road, scattering iron spokes on the roadway in order to prevent pursuit. Zimbabwean security men are understood to be working on the theory that the raiders were airlifted back to safety in South Africa either by helicopter or light aircraft, using a landing zone in the bush.

The four suspected accomplices whom the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, yesterday announced had been detained, are reported to include a former white Rhodesian army officer. His name has not been released. The identity of the other three has not yet been established. A white woman motorist whose car ran out of petrol near Angwa Street shortly after the explosions was detained for questioning but released late yesterday.

The raid has triggered fears of a renewed blitz by government loyalists on suspected political opponents, with a call today from the main national daily, the *HERALD*, for national vigilance. An editorial alleged the presence of a "fifth column" within Zimbabwe, but so far no incidents of an anti-South African or anti-white nature have been reported. The white community has been swept with rumours during the past 36 hours that the Zimbabwe-South Africa border has been closed. These are

believed to stem from the temporary suspension of flights yesterday morning between Harare and Johannesburg. Today they were operating normally.

Diplomatic circles in Harare are convinced that the raid was prompted more by political than military considerations, particularly tomorrow's start of a 10-day meeting in the city of African strategists and defence experts. The minister of state for defence, Mr Ernest Kadungure, is due to open a seminar on African military problems in advance of next week's assembly of the OAU defence commission.

Even before the raids, both gatherings were expected to provide massive publicity to anti-South African statements by representatives of SWAPO, the ANC, the PAC, [Pan Africanist Congress] and radical African governments, possibly including the Libyans. The formation of a "pan-African Army" was the major topic on the agenda.

The ANC officials in Harare, who took refuge with friends on Sunday night after being warned, were back in business today with a statement condemning the raid and an announcement that they had received a visit at the weekend from two black South African lawyers. One statement issued by the ANC Harare bureau chief, Mr Reddy Mazimba, said the raid had completely destroyed the work of the Commonwealth "Group of Eminent Persons" to establish dialogue between the South African Government and its opponents. "A chapter has been closed and we are back to square one" said Mr Mazimba, blaming the United States, Britain and other Western nations for encouraging the South African action. Another ANC announcement said its representatives held talks in Harare at the weekend with an attorney, Mr K. Mlaba, and advocate J.L.S. Skweyiya, who briefed them on the latest constitutional developments in South Africa. The ANC thanked the Zimbabwean Government for "laying on the meeting at such short notice."

In the communique released after their meeting today, the Frontline States foreign ministers also referred to the mission of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group. It said that the timing of the raids "demonstrated the insensitivity, the duplicity, and the blind stupidity of those authorities who continue to pursue a suicidal path of destruction, violence and death." They reaffirmed their "total commitment" and "unwavering support" for South Africa's banned black nationalist movements.

Minister Nkala Accuses ZAPU of Intimidation
MB191307 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1225 GMT
 19 May 86

[Text] Bulawayo, May 19, SAPA — A new row has broken out between Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling ZANU(PF) party and Mr Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU, widening the existing rift. At a rally here yesterday Mr Mugabe's home affairs minister, Mr Enos Nkala, accused ZAPU of trying to intimidate one of its MPs, Mr David Kwidini, who last month defected to ZANU(PF), accusing Mr Nkomo of dragging his heels over establishing national unity. There is absolutely no basis for ZAPU to assume that Comrade Kwidini is under obligation to resign. ZAPU can only request that he resign and not demand," said Mr Nkala, who is the only Ndebele in Mr Mugabe's politburo. "If the implication is to intimidate Comrade Kwidini I will not hesitate to hit back at ZAPU," warned Mr Nkala, who has ordered the detention of hundreds of ZAPU supporters since taking control of the police last July. "Should Cde Kwidini report to us that he is being intimidated, our response to ZAPU and its leadership will be swift and decisive," said Mr Nkala.

A meeting of the ZAPU central committee at the weekend demanded that Mr Kwidini should vacate his northern Matabeleland constituency, in which he had a large majority over a ZANU(PF) candidate at the July 1985 general election. Last month the ZANU(PF) Central Committee ordered one of its leading MPs, Mr Byron Hove, to quit his seat after a public quarrel between him and the minister of transport, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze. Mr Hove complied, though protesting that he was not constitutionally obliged to do so. ZAPU announced that it is to contest the vacancy caused by Mr Hove's resignation, in what had been considered a safe ZANU(PF) seat. It will be the first test of the comparative popularity of the two major black parties since last year's general election, which was marred by widespread victimisation of suspected opposition supporters after results were announced.

The weekend exchanges are the latest in an increasingly angry war of words between ZAPU and ZANU(PF) following the breakdown earlier this year of protracted talks on unity, which were meant to inaugurate a one party state by consensus.

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

22 MAY 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iraq was "forced" to "withdraw" from "hundreds" of square km of territory in the Faqqeh operational sector captured by Iran during a "violent" clash late 21 May, according to Tehran radio's Arabic service citing a military report, which also claimed that Iraq sustained over 1,500 casualties in the fighting. A later radio report citing a military announcement asserted that Iran launched an attack early 22 May on Iraqi positions inside Iraq at the "other end" of the Faqqeh region, and liberated "scores" of square km of Iraqi territory in that area. A Tehran radio report said Iran is in full control of the strategic axes in that region and surrounding areas, according to another military report. For Iraq's part, a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio asserted that Iraq thwarted an Iranian counterattack in that area during which Iran sustained a "large number" of casualties and lost three tanks.

Further north, in the Hajj 'Umran area, a military statement cited by IRNA claimed that Iran is in "full control" there, and reported the downing of two more Iraqi helicopters. On the other hand, the Iraqi communique contended that an Iranian counter-attack in that area was repulsed and that the Iranians suffered "massive" losses.

In continuing fighting in the Mehran area, a 22 May Tehran radio report claimed that 300 Iraqis were killed or wounded when Iran opened "heavy" fire on Iraqi positions there which, it asserted, brings the number of Iraqi casualties in 5 days of fighting in that area to 2,300. The radio alleged that two Iranian offensives into the "heart" of Iraqi positions late 20 May and early 21 May resulted in the destruction of 15 Iraqi tanks and personnel carriers and heavy Iraqi casualties. The radio added that three subsequent Iraqi counterattacks early 21 May were repulsed during which the Iraqis "retreated" and lost eight tanks, two of which were captured. The radio and IRNA reported Iranian air raids on Iraqi positions in that sector 21-22 May. In contrast, the Iraqi communique contended that at least 520 Iranians were killed in fighting there and claimed that an Iranian F-4 plane was downed as it attempted to bomb Iraqi positions, an allegation denied by an Iranian military spokesman cited by IRNA who asserted that no Iranian planes were lost over the Mehran area.

Israel-Egypt

Jerusalem radio noted Egypt's "inflexible and uncompromising" position at the Tabah talks, while a later radio report announced Egypt's rejection of the compromise proposals put forward by the United States. Cairo radio reported that the Egyptian delegation was expected to depart for Cairo 22 May.

Egypt-Jordan

In his recent talks with Jordan's King Husayn, Egyptian Presi-

dent Husni Mubarak proposed a plan for "Egyptian-backed Palestinian self-rule" in the Gaza Strip, according to "informed sources" cited by *THE JERUSALEM POST*. "Well-informed sources" asserted that the idea "angered" Husayn, while "other sources" cited by the paper speculated that the plan was "initiated" by "key" PLO officials as a means of pressuring Jordan in light of that country's recent "harassment" of PLO activists in Jordan and the West Bank.

Lebanon

Twenty-eight persons were killed and 101 were injured in "indiscriminate" shelling in the Beirut area, according to Beirut radio reports. Meanwhile, Voice of Lebanon radio reported that Hizballah centers in the Al-Biq' were subjected to "intensive" Syrian shelling.

In other fighting, Beirut radio announced that "violent" clashes erupted during Israeli attacks on two villages in southern Lebanon. An Amal Movement statement on the fighting cited in a subsequent radio report claimed Israel suffered 10 casualties while Lebanese "resistance groups" sustained a "number" of dead and wounded. Meanwhile, Jerusalem radio reported that an IDF soldier was wounded and two terrorists were killed in a clash north of the security zone.

Syria

Israeli Energy and Infrastructure Minister Moshe Shahal disclosed that Syria is building a nuclear power plant similar to the one at Chernobyl, according to Jerusalem radio.

Saudi Arabia

The Jeddah paper *UKAZ* cited by Riyadh radio explained the reasons behind Saudi Arabia's decision to rescind its request to acquire U.S. Stinger missiles, including the Kingdom's desire not to "burden" any party, such as the "friendly" United States, with a project that may bring about a "gain" for other parties who employ all means to "exploit circumstances" for their own good, which the paper asserted is the method used by the "Zionist lobby" inside that country.

PLO

"Informed Palestinian sources" cited by the Abu Dhabi paper *AL-ITTihad* reported by QNA asserted that the Palestinian "National Unity Conference" planned to be held in Algiers in late May has been postponed. The sources attributed the postponement to the PFLP's failure to inform Algeria of that group's agreement to attend the talks, but nevertheless speculated that the meeting would be held in July.

Iran-France

French President Francois Mitterrand was given a message from his Iranian counterpart by Iranian Deputy Prime Minister 'Ali Reza Mo'ayeri during a meeting in Paris, IRNA reported. Although the talk noted the existing differences between the two countries, the agency disclosed Mitterrand's desire for an improvement in bilateral relations.

Iraq-USSR

Soviet official Konstantin Katushev departed for Moscow following talks with Iraqi officials and the signing of four agreements and a protocol, Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio reported.

Qatar-Bahrain

AL-ITTIHAD carried a report 22 May cited by WAKH in which "informed Gulf sources" asserted that the Qatari-Bahraini dispute over Fasht al-Dibal Island has entered its "final stages" and divulged that Gulf "observers" are to arrive in the two countries within the next 2 days to "supervise" the resolution of the dispute. According to a report in the same paper 21 May and cited by Abu Dhabi radio, an "informed Gulf source" revealed that the "first clause" of the agreement reached to resolve the dispute was to be implemented that same day.

DRA-Pakistan

The DRA severely condemned "baseless" Pakistani allegations that the latter shot down an Afghan Air Force plane and hit another 17 May, according to a BAKHTAR statement. The agency claimed that the two aircraft "suffered damage" during "mopping operations" against "sold-out elements" inside the DRA, and denied that the damage resulted from any encounter between Afghan and Pakistani aircraft.

Pakistan lodged a "strong" protest with Afghanistan over a shooting incident north of Chaman during the night of 14-15 May in which an Afghan refugee was killed; a 17 May shelling incident near Parachinar in which a soldier was wounded; and the 19 May shelling of two villages in Khurram Agency during which four Pakistanis were killed and two others wounded.

Sudan

The clandestine SPLA radio announced that the SPLA attacked and subsequently occupied Tali District near Mundri in Equatoria administrative area.

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Algiers VOP Reports Attack on PLO Brussels Office

LD211948 Algiers Voice of Palestine In Arabic
1602 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The PLO's Information Office in Brussels was today exposed to a terrorist attack causing some material losses. Our radio correspondent reports:

Unknown persons carried out a criminal terrorist attack on the PLO's Information Office in Brussels this morning causing only material losses. The police rushed to the office to investigate the attack and determine the losses caused by this criminal act.

The PLO representative in Brussels, Brother Shawqi Armalah has contacted officials at the Belgian Foreign Ministry to acquaint them with the attack and to ask for permanent protection around the PLO offices.

The PLO office in Brussels has issued a statement declaring that the terrorist attack falls within the framework of campaign waged by Israel and the Zionist movements against PLO offices in Europe. The statement added that these criminal acts will not prevent the office from continuing with its activities and mission.

PLO Condemns South Africa's Attack on Neighbors

JN211834 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1718 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The PLO has vigorously condemned the brutal aggression launched by the forces of the racist South African regime against three African countries. In a statement published by WAFA yesterday, an official Palestinian spokesman said that the PLO vigorously condemns this brutal aggression, as well as the ugly crimes committed by Pretoria's racist regime.

The Palestinian spokesman stressed the PLO's full solidarity with and support for the African National Congress and the countries exposed to the aggression.

Qaddumi Confers With Jordanian Envoy in Tunis

JN211738 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1720 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], chief of the PLO Political Department, received Talal al-Hasan, Jordan's ambassador to Tunis, in Tunisia yesterday evening. They reviewed the most important political developments in the region, in addition to the activities of Arab envoys at the United Nations with regard to the Middle East issue and its crux, the Palestine cause.

Groups Attack Israeli Targets in West Bank

JN211825 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1718 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command has stated the following:

In accordance with the revolution command's instructions, our revolutionary heroes operating inside the occupied homeland are continuing to escalate their military operations against enemy personnel and vital and military targets throughout our occupied Palestinian land, inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment. The following are details of these operations:

1. At dawn today, our revolutionary heroes attacked with incendiary bombs a Zionist military patrol in occupied Jerusalem. Two vehicles were burned and their occupants sustained various wounds.
2. One of our combat groups has placed timed explosive charges inside an enemy center in a coastal township in the southern part of occupied Palestine. The explosive charges went off this morning, severely damaging the center and either killing or wounding many enemy personnel.
3. Today, one of our combat groups attacked with incendiary bombs an enemy police station in the City of Nablus in the occupied West Bank, starting a fire in the station and wounding a number of Zionist policemen.
4. Today, one of our combat groups detonated explosive charges in an enemy military position in the City of Ashqelon, severely damaging the position and either killing or wounding a number of enemy personnel.

Immediately after the operations, Zionist security forces rushed to the scenes, besieged them, conducted large-scale search campaigns, and arrested many Palestinian citizens on the pretext of connection with the operations. Despite these Zionist repressive measures, our combat groups returned safely to their bases. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Joint Forces Attack

JN211916 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1718 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The men of the Palestinian-Nationalist Lebanese Joint Forces yesterday attacked with rockets and machineguns two military positions of militias of the so-called Army of Southern Lebanon in the townships of Al-'Ayshiyah and Yatar in southern Lebanon. The two positions sustained heavy damage and many agent soldiers were either killed or wounded. The joint forces also attacked with machineguns and RPG's a Zionist patrol in the 'Alman and (Dayr Mraiyan) are of southern Lebanon yesterday. Enemy losses were not known because of the Zionist forces' siege of the scene of the operation after the safe withdrawal of the joint forces.

BAHRAIN

Further on Fasht al-Dibal Dispute With Qatar

GCC Should Assist

GF211952 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1725 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 21 May (WAM) — The newspaper *AL-KHALIJ* expresses optimism concerning the announcement that mediation efforts between Qatar and Bahrain to settle the border dispute over Fasht al-Dibal Island have progressed. It states that the announcement will be welcomed by everyone in the region.

The paper says: The delay in containing the border dispute was as worrying as the outbreak of the dispute. If efforts to prevent the escalation of the dispute took nearly a month, how long will the efforts to settle it take? What are the guarantees that the dispute will not recur as suddenly as it broke out, not only between Qatar and Bahrain but possibly among other states who have deferred border problems. In its editorial, the paper says that what has been accomplished to date is a step toward resolving the issue. It wonders about the role of the GCC bodies in this issue, which represents the first real test for the GCC regarding bilateral relations between its member states.

AL-KHALIJ adds: All the GCC states have exerted efforts to settle the issue and they all participated to various degrees in containing the dispute. This is praiseworthy. However, what is required 6 years after formation of the GCC and the completion of its sessions at the levels of all its sub-bodies is to prove the presence of the GCC in effectively dealing with regional affairs. The paper concludes: Pursuing the efforts to resolve the Qatari-Bahraini dispute by the GCC bodies alongside other exerted efforts signals a trend to strengthen the GCC. Any solutions at the GCC level will naturally be more binding to the two parties of the dispute and will ensure that a resumption or repetition of the dispute does not occur.

Resolution of Dispute Near

GF220859 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0758 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 22 May (WAKH) — Informed Gulf sources have asserted that the Fasht al-Dibal crisis between Qatar and Bahrain has reached its final stages. The sources told the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, published in Abu Dhabi today, that Gulf observers would arrive in Qatar and Bahrain during the next 2 days to supervise the end of the dispute between the two countries. The sources said: "The military presence in the marine regions between Qatar and Bahrain has actually begun to decrease over the past 2 days which has lessened the possibility of a confrontation between the two countries". The sources attributed the success in containing the crisis to the goodwill efforts of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia and his constant efforts to settle the conflict, together with his brothers the leaders of the GCC countries.

AL-ITTIHAD quotes informed sources as saying: "GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah and a number of GCC officials will leave for Bahrain and Qatar next Saturday as

part of the final settlement of the crisis between the two countries." *AL-ITTIHAD* quotes an informed source as saying: "Self-control and refraining from escalating the situation have greatly contributed to achieving this positive outcome and sparing the Gulf region the negative effects resulting from any differences that befall relations among the brothers and affect the entity of the GCC which everyone desires to support."

Kuwaiti Minister to Assist

LD221043 Kuwait KUNA in English 0940 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, May 22 (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Defence Minister Shaykh Salim Al-Sabah said Kuwait will participate in supervising the implementation of the settlement agreement between Qatar and Bahrain over the Fasht al-Dibal island, by sending three Kuwait military men as observers. In a statement to daily *AL-QABAS* published today, Shaykh salim expressed hope that the two countries will overcome the problem, affirming that Kuwait will provide all its potentials to contain and solve the crisis. Meanwhile, well informed sources told *AL-ITTIHAD* daily, published in Abu Dhabi today, that the solution to the Fasht al-Dibal problem is passing through its last stages. The sources said gulf observers will arrive in Qatar and Bahrain in the next two days to supervise the operation of ending the differences between the two countries over the disputed island in the Arabian Gulf.

They added that Secretary General of the Gulf Cooperation Council countries 'Abdallah Bishara' and several GCC officials will go to Bahrain and Qatar next Saturday to observe the final settlement of the problem. The sources noted that the military presence in the area of conflict started to decline during the past two days, pointing out that due to the efforts of the Saudi monarch King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and other GCC leaders, the crisis between Qatar and Bahrain was contained. On April 26, Qatar launched an air-borne attack on the disputed island. The incident triggered tension between the two countries, which are members in the GCC along with Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman and the United Arab Emirates. Immediately, following the attack Doha declared Fasht al-Dibal, which is 12 miles northeast of mainland Qatar, a restricted zone.

Minister Discusses Oil Price, Chernobyl Disaster

GF220520 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 22-23 May 86 p 1

[Text] Development and Industry Minister and Acting State Minister for Cabinet Affairs Yusuf al-Shirawi left yesterday for Al-Ta'if on a three-day visit to Saudi Arabia at the invitation of the Saudi Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Shaykh Yamani. Mr al-Shirawi said they would discuss oil cooperation and prices. He will also meet Saudi Industry and Electricity Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Zamil to discuss joint projects.

Asked if oil prices could increase to \$20 a barrel, Mr al-Shirawi said: "That is possible, but it will not reach \$35 or \$40 a barrel." He also ruled out its decrease to \$9 or \$10. "The reasonable price will be between \$22 and \$25 if it is stable. Oil

prices should be amended due to the decrease in the dollar," he said.

On the effect of the Soviet Chernobyl nuclear disaster on the increase of oil prices, Mr al-Shirawi said it had been one of the affecting factors. "The Soviet Union closed the station and may also close others then decrease its exports of natural gas to Europe to compensate for the loss of nuclear energy," he said.

1985 Exports to Britain 60 Percent Rise Over 1984

GF220511 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English
22-23 May 86 p 13

[Text] Manama: Bahrain's exports to Britain jumped in value by 60 per cent in 1985 compared with the previous year.

Figures released by Britain's Department of Trade and Industry put Bahrain's exports at 45.2 million pounds compared with 28.2 million pounds in 1984.

But while exports grew imports also rose with British sales worth 161.5 million pounds in 1985 compared with 138.6 million pounds the previous year.

These figures reflected the overall trend in British trade with Arab countries, which showed Britain continues to enjoy a huge surplus.

In 1985 this surplus amounted to 3,040 million pounds, only marginally smaller than the record 3,085 million pounds achieved in 1984.

British exports to Arab countries in 1985 totalled 5,038 million pounds, 2.9 per cent more than in 1984.

Saudi Arabia was by far Britain's largest Arab market, even though it declined slightly in 1985 to 1,256 million pounds from 1,387 million pounds the year before.

Development Minister Leaves for Saudi Arabia

GF211508 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1212 GMT 21 May 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 21 May (WAKH) — Yusuf Ahmad al-Shirawi, Bahraini minister of development and industry and acting minister of state for cabinet affairs, this afternoon left Manama for Al-Ta'if on a 3-day visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia at the invitation of Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral affairs. In a statement before his departure, Al-Shirawi said that during the visit, he would meet with the Saudi petroleum minister to discuss several issues relating to cooperation between the two countries regarding oil, especially regarding prices of oil and oil products. He said that coordination and consultation are necessary between the two countries in oil issues as Bahrain refines great quantities of Saudi oil for marketing.

Al-Shirawi stated that during his visit he will seek to obtain information on the upcoming conference of some OPEC oil ministers, particularly regarding production and pricing. The

Bahraini development and industry minister noted that he will also meet with 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abdallah al-Zamil, Saudi minister of industry and electricity, to discuss joint projects including petrochemical and aluminum rolling plants. He said that there is continuous coordination between the two countries concerning the future and development of these industries. He added that Bahrain has several industrial projects at the Gulf level and that consultations concerning them are currently underway.

KUWAIT

Oil Minister: Oil Price Decline Has 'Good Impact'

GF211724 Manama WAKH in English 1645 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, 21 May (WAKH) — Kuwaiti Oil and Industry Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah was quoted here as saying Wednesday that the decline of oil prices has been of good impact on supply and demand in the international oil market. Shaykh 'Ali told Kuwaiti daily *AL-ANBA* newspaper that the impact has been more than had been expected, adding that exploration and output in non-OPEC oil producers have been substantially cut back.

Those factors, the minister explained, have participated in increasing the OPEC's share of the oil market. He expected a gradual increase (in OPEC's share), in the future but said the OPEC is still suffering from failure to agree on quotas of output. As for oil prices, the minister said they are governed by demand and competition and emphasized that the real price hike will be determined early next July. Shaykh 'Ali lauded the cooperation of non-OPEC oil producers with the organization for the stability of oil market but said the lack of cooperation from Britain has psychological effect on prices, adding that this has led to a postponement of many projects in the North Sea and Britain was the main loser at the end for failure to cooperate.

SAUDI ARABIA

Reasons for Withdrawal of Missile Request Outlined

GF220807 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
0645 GMT 22 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper *UKAZ* comments on the Kingdom's decision to withdraw its request to acquire Stinger missiles. Under the title "The Decision of the National Will", it says: When the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia decides to withdraw its request to acquire missiles within an arms deal with the United States, it affirms, by this stand and at this time, the following important points:

1. It can procure its arms and equipment requirements from any place and under the best circumstances.
2. It does not want to be a burden to any party because of a project that might achieve a gain for other parties who use all methods and means to exploit circumstances for their own good and to

achieve their own interests, exactly as the Zionist lobby does inside the friendly United States.

3. Weapons to use in this country are linked to the national will and total freedom of choice, which we cannot under any circumstances allow to be diminished or subjected to blackmail by any party of whatever identification and motives.

4. As we have always emphasized and frequently affirm, weapons of any type, effectiveness, and range, remain under the control of national Saudi hands that take care to use them to defend this homeland and its gains, to bolster its independent will, and to perpetuate its positive Arab and Islamic role in defending the security and stability which always provide better opportunities for life and coexistence.

'UKAZ goes on: The freedom of decision and choice, alongside the national will and our well-known good stands and roles to perpetuate security and stability in the region, give us wide scope for permanent movement toward acquiring weapons and equipment in accordance with our actual needs from friendly countries, and as part of studied plans to develop our defense capabilities in a manner that will secure the best abilities for our

forces to defend this homeland and preserve its security, peace, and stability, and defend its sanctities, gains, and achievements

IDB Loan Granted to Pakistan for Oil Purchase

GF212033 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic

2000 GMT 21 May 86

[Excerpt] An agreement was signed at the headquarters of the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) in Jeddah this morning under which the IDB will finance a \$15 million foreign trade deal for the purchase of crude oil from the Kingdom by Pakistan.

UAE

President Orders Release of Prisoners for Ramadan

GF201738 Manama WAKH in English 1640 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, May 20 (WAKH) — United Arab Emirates President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan today issued an order in his capacity as ruler of Abu Dhabi releasing 147 prisoners on the occasion of Ramadan.

Further Reportage on Tabah Talks With Israel

Compromise Proposals Rejected

NC212127 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2100 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The final session of the Tabah talks was held in the Israeli town of Herzliyya tonight. Israeli radio said that the Egyptian delegation had rejected all the compromise proposals submitted by the head of the U.S. delegation regarding the question to be put to the arbitrators. The Egyptian delegation is scheduled to return to Cairo tomorrow morning.

Delegation Returns From Israel

NC221007 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1000 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 22 May (MENA) — The Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks, led by Ambassador Nabil al-'Arabi, head of the Foreign Ministry's Legal Department, returned to Cairo from Israel today.

Jordan's Husayn Phones Mubarak on Regional Issues

NC220450 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2215 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 21 May (MENA) — His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan telephoned President Husni Mubarak this evening. They exchanged views on a number of regional issues.

Cabinet Views Domestic Stability, Religious Extremism

NC211600 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 21 May 86

[Excerpt] The cabinet met today under Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi to hear a report from Interior Minister Zaki Badr on the internal situation. The report explained that Egypt's domestic situation is stable and that the security authorities continue to be vigilant and are on the alert to defeat any attempt to undermine Egyptian national security either at home or abroad, within the framework of both the constitution and the law. The report also detailed the security authorities' efforts to combat narcotics traffic. This was declared by Minister of Information Safwat al-Sharif, who added that the cabinet discussed the Ministry of Awqaf's efforts to promote Islam, referring to its plan to bring private mosques under the ministry's control and to the funds that are necessary to accomplish this. The cabinet also discussed the role of both preachers and the media in confronting religious extremism.

Lutfi Discusses Budget, Subsidies, Debts

NC220811 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] In an interview on Egyptian television last night, Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi said that the Egyptian economy is in good shape. He also stated that international organizations have confidence in our economy due to our serious approach to economic reform in the country. Dr Lutfi said that the government is

determined to pursue a policy of openness with the people and that it will not conceal the facts from them. The government will also take care not to institute measures designed to operate retroactively. This will restore confidence to the Egyptian market and help stabilize the economy.

Despite Egypt's economic difficulties, the prime minister said, the 1986-87 budget deficit is 120 million Egyptian pounds less than that of last fiscal year. Allocations for regular and meritorious step increases, the employment of new graduates, and pensions have been maintained. At the same time, the government is trying to reduce its own expenditures. On the subject of subsidies, and how to ensure that they reach their intended beneficiaries, the prime minister said that subsidies are indispensable because so many people in our society are on low incomes. One of the ideas that have been discussed, he noted, is to switch from subsidizing commodities to a monetary form of subsidy, but further studies are necessary before a decision can be made as to which groups of the population need such subsidies. Dr Lutfi stressed that the current system of subsidization will not be altered without a full explanation being given to the people beforehand.

Dr Lutfi declared that the government is paying a good deal of attention to investment policy. In next year's budget, he said, total investment will amount to 7.7 billion Egyptian pounds. Dr Lutfi said that the government intends to repay its debts in time. The cost of servicing its internal and external debts, he pointed out, totals about 2.7 billion Egyptian pounds every year. The prime minister said that Egypt is eager to maintain stability. No taxes will be imposed on expatriates and they will not be forced to remit a certain proportion of their salaries. Rents on their homes will not be increased either. Any press reports to this effect, the prime minister said, are nothing more than tendentious rumours.

Muslim Brotherhood Leader Dies 22 May

NC220740 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0730 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 22 May (MENA) — The great proponent of Islam, 'Umar al-Talmasani [leader of the Muslim Brotherhood], has died at the age of 84.

'Umar al-Talmasani was admitted to Cleopatra Hospital more than a month ago for treatment of cirrhosis of the liver. He was born in November 1904 [as received], and obtained his law degree in 1931. His funeral will begin at the 'Umar Makram Mosque tomorrow morning, Friday. Al-Talmasani had been active in the Egyptian national movement since adolescence. A contemporary of numerous Egyptian leaders, he met and exchanged views with such figures as [former Prime Minister] Sa'd Zaghlul and President Husni Mubarak.

In 1976, Al-Talmasani began issuing the magazine *AL-DA'WAH* in a new form. He served as chairman of this magazine, which propagates Islamic thought and devotes itself largely to the ideas and concepts of the brotherhood's leaders. 'Umar al-Talmasani was known as the spiritual leader of the Muslim Brotherhood, a group he joined in 1933. He spent 20 years of his life in prison.

USSR's Katushev, Delegation Leave Baghdad 21 May
JN211551 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
 1500 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Iraq and the USSR last night signed four agreements for cooperation in industry, oil, irrigation, agriculture, dam building, and scientific research. At the conclusion of the 16th Iraqi-USSR standing committee for economic, scientific, trade, and technical cooperation, the two sides signed a protocol on cooperation for the next 5 years in the fields of economy, science, and technology. The protocol is renewable for another 5 years.

The agreements were signed for Iraq by Subhi Yasin, minister of industry and minerals, and for the USSR by Konstantin Katushev, State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations chairman. The heads of the two sides expressed the two countries' desire to bolster and promote bilateral cooperation in all fields in the service of common interests and in implementation of their leaderships' ambitions.

The Soviet official and his delegation left Baghdad this morning at the end of an official visit which lasted several days. Subhi Yasin and members of the Iraqi side to the committee saw them off.

Kuwaiti Paper Comments on 'New Strategy'
GF211131 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English
 20 May 86 p 5

[By Sa'd al-Bazzaz in Baghdad]

[Text] There is no need for Iraq to defend the boundaries of its land and cities.

The security and safety of Al-Faw is in Abadan and that of Basra in Khorramshahr, while the safety of Al-Umara is in Al-Shoush and Susangerd and that of the northern cities in the Marivan mountains.

With the continuation of defensive positions in this very long war, there is no reason why Iraq should fight for its land or its territories just to prove that it has no territorial ambitions on Iranian land.

The national security of Iraq is now based on a new strategy that makes it possible at any time to reach any Iranian city and thus get rid of the troubles faced by Iraq in the past.

This strategy, besides changing the face of the war, puts the Iraqi forces from a stationary defensive position to a mobile one.

It is also a legal action, and to prove this we have to go back four years when Iraq, for well-known reasons and considerations, pulled its forces out of Iranian territories. This was done to prove to Iranian decision makers that Iraq had no territorial ambitions and also to reply to calls by the Iranian opposition.

But it seems that the Iranian military leaders saw the Iraqi withdrawal as an easy way to launch their military invasion of Iraq.

Since July 1982, they have launched 20 big offensives, and Iraq had to fight on its territories to defend its cities and villages. This was accompanied by many difficulties for the Iraqi forces. This continued until the battle for Al-Faw which revealed all Iran's intentions.

Then there was no reason to prevent Iraqi forces from entering Iranian territories.

The day before yesterday, the world was reminded of Sept 22, 1980, when Iraqi forces swept inside the Iranian territories in retaliation for Iranian attacks, and dominated six major cities. This was repeated when the Iraqi forces returned to Mehran the day before yesterday. Tomorrow, the Iraqi forces will return to other places.

This has proved once again that Iraq can get into Iranian territory whenever it wants.

Now the Iranians are in Al-Faw and the Iraqi forces are dominating Iranian territory four times bigger than Al-Faw.

Iraq openly announced that it occupied Al-Faw in order to occupy the whole southern area of Iraq and pave the way to the Gulf. But Iraq, when entering Mehran, affirmed that its policy was against annexation and occupation and considered the presence of its forces there as temporary and one that would end when the Iranian forces withdrew from Al-Faw.

Iraq dreamt of making Al-Faw a stage to crown a new ruler in Iraq, while Baghdad has no intention of introducing a new Iranian Government because it considers this up to the Iranian people. The price for Al-Faw is very expensive, and so far Iran has paid only a small part.

Communique No 2,234 Details Latest Combat Action
JN211727 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
 1612 GMT 21 May 86

[Communique No 2,234 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 21 May 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Iraq's triumphant forces are daily recording new feats in the annals of defending Iraq and its pride and dignity. In both offensive and defensive battles our valiant men demonstrate their overwhelming superiority over the criminal enemy, displaying valor and skill confirming the true nature of this great people. The men's efforts on these immortal days will continue to be an object of pride for this nation and its generations throughout time.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Every fighter of the heroic II Army Corps is a splendid example of the new Iraqi human being and his unlimited capabilities. Our men in the operational sector of this valiant corps continue to entrench their great victory and to inflict further object defeats on the Khomeyniite aggressors. Our men are

inflicting death on Iraq's enemies and wiping out more of their remnants while imposing their absolute control over the operational theaters. With the help of God and the determination of men the following has been achieved:

a) Two units from one of our valiant formations carried out two bold raids on enemy positions and managed to storm them, killing several soldiers. They also searched the area and seized a quantity of weaponry and equipment before returning safely to base, praised be God.

b) At 1920 [1520 GMT] yesterday, an enemy F-4 plane tried to raid our units in the Mehran area. Our air defensemen intercepted it in the heroic II Army Corps operational sector and shot it down.

c) The defeated enemy sustained massive losses in men, equipment, and weapons yesterday evening and today. The confirmed enemy losses opposite one of our heroic formations amounted to 450 dead, while amounting to 70 dead opposite another unit. Corpses of many enemy soldiers are still littering no-man's-land opposite other formations.

Glory to you, O men of the heroic II Army Corps — commanders, officers, and other ranks. Be blessed for your great accomplishments. Move ahead so that the banner of victory will continue to flutter in your strong hands. Your victory comes only from God.

2. In the heroic V Army Corps operational sector, our good soldiers continue to inflict further losses on the enemy and to send more of its remnants to hell and a miserable fate. An enemy force estimated at an infantry brigade attempted to attack our forward units in the operational sector of this heroic corps. Our men confronted it with all types of weapons and, strongly supported by artillery fire, succeeded in destroying the enemy attempt and inflicting massive losses on enemy troops, forcing the rest to flee. God bless you, O brave men of the V Army Corps and honest guards of your land and your people's dignity. May God grant you success. It is from God that we seek help.

3. The brave cavaliers today continued to direct their rockets at the knaves, scoring accurate hits and inflicting large losses in men and equipment in 25 combat missions. After carrying out their duty, the brave cavaliers returned safely to base, praised be God.

4. Our valiant forces on the VII Army Corps front continued to deal blows to the Khomeyniite knaves in their positions opposite our units, inflicting the following losses: two shovels, one bulldozer, one vehicle carrying personnel, four infantry positions, two vehicles, one DShK machinegun, and four ammunition dumps were destroyed and five enemy soldiers were killed in addition to those manning the DShK machinegun. God bless the brave soldiers of the heroic VII Army Corps.

5. An enemy force, supported by tanks, attempted to approach our forward positions in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. Our brave men confronted it with all types of weapons and, effectively supported by our efficient artillery, forced the enemy to flee after sustaining the following losses: three tanks destroyed, four soldiers killed, a large number of soldiers wounded, and two 40-mm launchers and two Kalashnikov rifles seized. God bless the loyal soldiers of the heroic IV Army Corps.

6. In the I Army Corps northern sector, the enemy sustained the following losses: 6 shelters destroyed and their occupants killed or wounded, 15 enemy soldiers wounded, a machinegun destroyed and its crew killed, and a mortar emplacement destroyed.

7. Groups of Iranian soldiers defected to our forward units and were safely evacuated to the rear.

8. The forces of the despotic Tehran rulers shelled the suburbs of Khanaqin and the villages of Khormal and Shandri with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 21 May 1986

King Husayn Receives Lebanon's Walid Junblatt*JN212025 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
2015 GMT 21 May 86*

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] King Husayn this evening received Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, who arrived in Jordan on a short official visit. Junblatt said that he informed the Jordanian monarch of developments in Lebanon and discussed with King Husayn the need to reinforce Arab solidarity to confront various plots aimed at (?dividing) the Arab World and Lebanon.

SAWT AL-SHA'B on Syria's Role in Lebanon*JN220853 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
22 May 86 p 1*

[Editorial: "Bargaining on the Solution"]

[Text] Despite the traffic jam on the Beirut-Damascus highway in both directions, and despite the all-night meetings between those coming from Beirut and the Syrian decisionmakers, the Syrians know very well that they do not have the power to impose a solution in the Lebanese arena even if they sharpen their lances and wreck the pillars of the Lebanese economy, as is currently taking place.

The Lebanese, including abstainer Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who are shuttling between Beirut and Damascus also know very well that all the regional and international circumstances have, as yet, not given Damascus permission to impose a solution. Had it been otherwise, the tripartite agreement, though it has many shortcomings and many of its signatories are not convinced with it despite the fact that they supported it in public, would have passed, the events since 15 January would not have occurred, and it would not have been so costly in political and economic terms.

If the Lebanese solution is unrealistic and the proposed Arab solution is a target of conspiracies on the international and Israeli levels, and if what is not permissible has been foiled time and again, then any unilateral attempt to seek an international solution appears to be one of the most impossible things to achieve, particularly in light of past experience. It will be liable to collapse, particularly at this stage where the Arabs are divided and Washington and its allies apparently are not ready to plunge into the process of finding a solution in Lebanon as the results of the NATO intervention continue to be vivid in one's memory.

Is Damascus still the suitable Arab party with which an understanding can be reached for extricating Lebanon from the crisis, the war, and from regional and international polarization? Does this talk remain valid following the Tokyo summit and its results; the beginning of the expulsion of diplomats between London and Damascus?

We and many others would like to believe that the war of terrorism will stop at a certain point. Otherwise, a solution in Lebanon will become completely hopeless and will enter the framework of regional and international polarization. This is especially so since Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, in his address to the Arab lawyers, has admitted the impossibility of a unilateral Syrian solution and expressed his readiness to hold dialogue on the tripartite agreement because he said, Damascus supports the spirit and not the text of the agreement and Damascus is ready to discuss any amendments.

We like to receive good news from Damascus and Beirut but we are more afraid of what is coming!

AL-RA'Y Views Peres Proposal as 'Maneuver'*JN220802 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 22 May 86 p 1*

[Editorial: "Peres' Proposal"] [Text] In an exposed attempt to bypass the call for convening an international conference to reach a just, comprehensive peace in the region -- a call which was made by Jordan and which was supported by Arabs and the majority of the international community -- Shim'on Peres has proposed holding an Israeli-Egyptian-Jordanian meeting on the pretext of extricating the peace process from its present dilemma. It is clear that this proposal is aimed at aborting the call for an international conference before it is implemented and at dragging Jordan into the whirlpool of separate negotiations that Jordan has firmly rejected and still rejects because they are not the right way to achieve the desired just, comprehensive peace. Jordan, which has defined the international conference as the way to peace, cannot be deceived by any attempt or maneuver designed to make Jordan relinquish the principled stand to which it is committed. This fact is realized by all Arabs, the international community, and Israel as well. Moreover, the repeated Israeli rejection of an international conference and the failure to recognize the Palestinian people's rights are the core of the dilemma the peace process is facing, and as long as Israel continues its intransigence, the dilemma will remain unchanged and the peace process will not be promoted. Hence, Israel cannot but accept an international conference and recognize the Palestinian people's rights if it is serious about activating the peace process in the region because this, rather than a tripartite meeting among Israel, Egypt, and Jordan, is the true way to overcome the dilemma.

Nobody has yet forgotten the obstruction of the Egyptian-Israeli meetings on the Tabah issue -- an issue which is not a subject for discussion. This in itself discloses Peres' intentions harbored in his proposal for convening this tripartite meeting, intentions that are neither positive nor good in all cases. Peres' proposal is a maneuver designed to make the international community believe that Israel is proceeding toward peace, whereas the truth is that this proposal is not an attempt to extricate the peace process from its dilemma but is an attempt to push Jordan toward a dilemma. Certainly, this attempt will not succeed in achieving its objective. Moreover, Jordan will continue to adhere to its clear, principled stand that calls for convening an international conference. This is a pan-Arab stand that is above separate negotiations and solutions.

Al-Jumayyil Welcomes Al-Asad's 'Positive Initiative'

NC211546 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil paid a visit to the Directorate of Public Security at noon today. He was welcomed by Minister Joseph al-Hashim, in his capacity as acting interior minister; Dr Jamil Ni'mah, Public Security Director General; General Michel 'Awn, army commander; Colonel Simon Qassis, chief of intelligence; Brigadier General Antoine Nasr, gendarme commander; Major General 'Uthman 'Uthman, internal security forces director general; and senior internal security and public security officers.

President Al-Jumayyil delivered a long speech in which he dealt with the role of Public Security Forces in the pursuit of unity and steadfastness. He said that it is to the Public Security Forces' great credit that they have continued to carry out their duties. They have shouldered their responsibilities and ensured service to the citizens throughout the historic situation now affecting Lebanon. This stand, the president added, effectively destroys the myth that statelets have been established in Al-Shuf, Al-Biq'a, Kasrawan, the south, and the north. He affirmed that all who placed their wagers on forces other than the legitimate forces have lost their bets. There is no way to save Lebanon, to secure the freedom, security and dignity of the citizen except through the actions of the legitimate Lebanese forces: The army, the Internal Security Forces, and the Public Security Forces.

President Al-Jumayyil then reviewed developments in the country and assessed both regional and international factors that influence the situation and crisis in Lebanon. He maintained that conflicts in the region reflect negatively on Lebanon, rather than conferring any benefit. Referring to the positive initiative undertaken by President Al-Asad, he said: We will match that initiative with many initiatives of our own. Whenever anyone takes a step toward us, we will take several steps toward him. Were we to reach understandings with all of the world's forces but were to remain in conflict with Syria, then the interests of neither Lebanon nor Syria would be served.

The president stressed the need for a special, excellent relationship with the country's closest sister, Syria. He expressed the hope that recent positive initiatives will produce good for both Lebanon and Syria, while protecting the interests, independence, and sovereignty of each. He added: We proceed on the basis of fraternal and reciprocal treatment in our relations with the fraternal Arab states. In conclusion, he again stressed his determination to continue his efforts to secure Lebanon's salvation, achieving peace, security, and sovereignty for the country. He also reaffirmed the pledge he made when taking his constitutional oath. Public Security Director General Dr Jamil Ni'mah replied to the president with a welcoming speech.

AUB Professors Decide To Resume Classes 22 May

NC211048 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1015 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The general meeting of professors at the American University of Beirut [AUB] has decided that classes at the university

will resume tomorrow morning. The general meeting also resolved to continue efforts to discover the whereabouts of Dr Nabil Matar and the other kidnapped members of the university. The decision to resume classes came in response to the AUB president's appeal.

Syrian Checkpoints Allegedly Seek 'Protection Money'

NC211648 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] According to security reports from Al-Biq'a, Syrian intelligence checkpoints in western Al-Biq'a are demanding protection money from trucks that are loaded with goods and travelling to the border area in south Lebanon.

Syrians Shell Hizballah Centers in Al-Biq'a

NC220737 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0720 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] We have just received an urgent report from the Al-Biq'a stating that Syrian forces subjected Hizballah centers in Al-Nabi Shit, Shmistar, and Brital to intensive 130-mm artillery fire last night.

Resistance Attacks on Israeli-Lahd Forces Continue**Lahd TV Station Attacked**

NC211248 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Lebanese national resistance fighters attacked the Lahd militia's Middle East Television station in Marun al-Ra's today. They clashed with the station guards for 30 minutes, but the results of the assault are still unclear. According to local security sources, the occupation forces have evacuated their post in Al-Qantarah, leaving behind only 13 men and 1 tank belonging to Lahd's militia.

Israeli Patrol Attacked

NC211736 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] A statement issued by the national resistance front has said that the martyr Brigadier General Muhammad Salim group attacked a patrol mounted by the Israeli occupation forces on the Bayt Lif road, using automatic weapons and rockets. A vehicle was seen on fire, its occupants still within it. Afterward, reinforcements from the occupation forces arrived in the area and began to search for the resistance fighters, who then withdrew safely to their bases.

Israelis Clash With Amal Militia in South

NC211721 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] According to reports received from the resisting south this evening, three vehicles belonging to the Israeli occupation forces entered Yuhmur at noon today via Al-Shaqif and took a position between Yuhmur and Mazra'at Al-Hamra'. They were later reinforced by other vehicles. At 1700 today, this force attacked Mazra'at Al-Hamra' under the cover of intensive artillery fire. Helicopters raked the area, providing support for the attacking force. Violent clashes took place between the resistance fighters and citizens on the one side and the attackers on the other, after which the attacking force managed to enter the village. It then continued its advance toward Zawtar al-Sharqiyah, where clashes involving automatic weapons and rockets took place. The Amal Movement's central operations room reported shortly after 1815 that an enemy vehicle was destroyed in the fighting, and its occupants killed.

Amal Reports Casualties

NC211955 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The Amal Movement has issued a statement about the military operations in the south; it says: Israeli forces advanced from Qul'at al-Shaqif toward Yuhmur at 1100 today. They searched the fields and then went through the village. At 1500, supported by mechanized units, they moved toward Mazra'at al-Hamra' where they met with Lebanese resistance groups. Fierce battles ensued involving the use of light weapons and rockets. An Israeli vehicle was seen exploding as it was hit. The enemy suffered more than 10 casualties. Four helicopters intervened to support the enemy forces, break the siege, and evacuate the dead and wounded. The enemy's field artillery also shelled the area from its positions and those of its agents. The Amal Movement statement adds: We suffered a number of martyrs and wounded, including the military official in Zawtar al-Gharbiyah. The enemy is still coming under artillery fire. 'Ali Turkiya, Shaykh Akram Faqih, Ahmad 'Abd al-Karim Isma'il, and Husayn Salamah were later reported to have been martyred.

Sniper, Artillery Fire Reported in Beirut**'Limited Exchanges' Occur**

NC211500 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Shukri Zakariyah was killed and Ghassan Musalli was wounded by sniper fire directed at Al-Hazimiyah at 1600 today. Despite a cease-fire declared by the security committee, complete calm was not restored on the 'Aytat-Suq al-Gharb line until just recently. Artillery fire and rockets were exchanged in the area between 1630 and 1645 today.

Hayy al-Amirikan and Galerie Sim'an also came under artillery and rocket fire, originating in Al-Shiyah, which continued intermittently until 1630. Clashes broke out at 1530 when snipers fired on army positions in Hayy al-Amirikan, Galerie Sim'an,

and near the Hayat Hospital. The gunfire encompassed the Al-Sayyad circle, and then escalated into intermittent artillery and rocket fire, which struck the outskirts of 'Ayn al-Rummanah. Intensified shooting on the old Sidon road was accompanied by bursts of automatic weapons' fire, directed at Bsaba from Al-Ma'rufiyah. Limited exchanges of heavy-caliber automatic weapons' fire and rockets are taking place on Beirut's combat lines, particularly near the old commercial center.

'Concentrated Shelling' Noted

NC211743 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1720 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The security situation has again deteriorated along all of Beirut's combat lines from the port to Galerie Sim'an. The current concentrated shelling of military positions is being accompanied by sporadic but indiscriminate shelling of the areas of Jisr al-Basha and Sinn al-Fil.

Casualties, Fires Result

NC211825 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 21 May 86

[Excerpt] Despite the declaration of a cease-fire at 1945 today, fighting has continued on all of the combat lines in Beirut's southern suburb, from the Science College to Al-Tayyounah. Shells fell on populated areas in Bi'r al-'Abd and Al-Shiyah at 2010, as a result of which many people were hurt and several fires broke out. Agreement has been reached on a third cease-fire, but the situation on the contact lines remains explosive. The shelling of residential areas abated at 2045.

Shelling on Residential Areas Resumes

NC211851 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1845 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The indiscriminate shelling of residential areas in 'Ayn al-Rummanah resumed at 2130 this evening. In the meantime, violent clashes are raging along the traditional combat lines between Galerie Sim'an and the southern suburb.

'Factional Army' Attacks Noted

NC211916 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The factional army has continued to direct tank and mortar fire at Al-Shiyah and Ra's al-Nab', while sporadic machinegun fire is being exchanged along the other combat lines. On the mountain, the Dahr al-Wahsh area is the target of mortar fire originating in 'Arayya and of heavy machinegun fire from Qusur al-Kahhalah. The army's attacks on Al-Shiyah, Ra's al-Nab', Al-Khandaq al-Ghamiq, the commercial area, 'Aytat, Al-Ma'rufiyah, and Ra's al-Jabal have persisted for the last several hours, violating five cease-fire agreements, the latest of which was agreed upon at 2030.

Six Killed in Heavy Shelling

NC211928 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 21 May 86

[Excerpts] The intensity of the indiscriminate shelling of residential neighborhoods in the southern suburb has eased since 2045 today, following the declaration of a fourth cease-fire at 2030. Security sources said that more than 500 artillery shells of various calibers fell in the Al-Shiyah area. A 155-mm shell set fire to a building in Hayy al-Masbaghah, burning six citizens to death. According to preliminary reports, a large number of innocent citizens were killed or wounded and a number of vehicles and houses were burned as a result of this unanticipated artillery barrage, the worst since 6 February 1984. We have just received a report that the fighting on the southern suburb lines have resumed. Various neighborhoods in the southern suburb are again coming under concentrated and indiscriminate shelling.

New Cease-Fire Agreement Reached

NC211944 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1934 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] A cease-fire agreement has been reached and will go into effect at 2245, in about 10 minutes. In the meantime, the areas of Al-Hazimiyah, B'abda, and Al-Hadath are being subjected to indiscriminate rocket and artillery fire. The areas of Al-Dikwanah, Nahr al-Mawt, Al-Zalqa, and Jall al-Dib came under concentrated shelling at 2225 this evening. Violent clashes involving the use of rockets and artillery are also raging along the combat lines in Beirut and the southern suburb.

Shelling Continues

NC212134 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2115 GMT 21 May 86

[Excerpts] Despite the fact that a cease-fire agreement was supposed to go into effect at midnight tonight, the artillery and rocket bombardment of the eastern areas of Beirut, particularly of the Al-Matn and Kasrawan coastlines, is continuing. The shelling is being concentrated on the outskirts of the patriarchate seat at Bkirki, averaging a rate of six shells per minute. The background to this indiscriminate shelling is apparent, as it comes on the eve of the Christian-Islamic summit between Patriarch Mar Nasrallah Buirus Sfayr and Mufti of Lebanon Shaykh Hasan Khalid. The shelling is obviously intended to obstruct any meeting that might create a rapprochement among the Lebanese. In the meantime, clashes involving the use of rockets and artillery have been going on since 2130 in the Sabra and Shatila camps between the Amal Movement and Palestinian gunmen.

Shelling Kills 15, Wounds 50

NC220443 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0300 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] The indiscriminate shelling of residential areas in the southern suburb has led to the death of more than 15 people, and has wounded 50 others. A number of buildings and cars suffered serious damage. The security situation began to deteriorate at 1700 yesterday. The Security Committee issued seven cease-fire agreements, the last of which was announced at 2315. However, shells continued to fall on populated areas, places of worship, and medical and other humanitarian centers. According to security sources, more than 500 shells landed on the Hayy al-Masbaghah section of Al-Shiyah. A 155-mm shell set a building alight, and a family of eight was burned to death. Shells also struck neighborhoods in Al-Awza'i and Ra's al-Nab'. Several villages in the mountain area were hit as well.

Shelling Stops; Crossings Closed

NC220452 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0415 GMT 22 May 86

[Excerpts] The brutal 15-hour artillery and rocket barrage has left 6 dead and 15 others wounded. The indiscriminate shelling came to a halt at 0500 today, and the fighting became less intense along the various combat lines, with the exception of the Museum-al-Barbir-Sodeco line, which is still the scene of medium- and heavy-caliber machinegun fire. Meanwhile, according to Security Committee sources, traffic at the various crossing points is completely paralyzed.

Renewed Fighting, Casualties Noted

NC220522 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 22 May 86

[Excerpts] Fighting has been going on along the traditional combat lines since 0400 today. According to preliminary reports, yesterday's shelling led to the death of 22 people and the wounding of 86 others in the southern suburb. Six persons were killed and 15 others were wounded in the eastern areas.

Two Palestinian 'Saboteurs' Killed in Clash

JN220647 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic
0500 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] An Army of Southern Lebanon [ASL] patrol clashed yesterday with a group of Palestinian saboteurs who tried to infiltrate into the border zone between the townships of Shwayya and Shab'a. Two Palestinian saboteurs were killed in the clash. Our correspondent has learned from informed sources that the ASL and UNIFIL commands had received information about the possibility of Palestinian sabotage groups intensifying their infiltration attempts and consequently took special precautions to confront these attempts and prevent the saboteurs from entering the border zone.

Failure of Anti-Syrian Campaign Explained*JN220823 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0720 GMT 22 May 86*

[Text] Damascus, 22 May (SANA) — The newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* has said that the current events and developments in the region affirm Syria cannot be addressed by the language of threats. This fact is based on firmness of stand, commitment to principles, and solid defense of the Arab nation's rights, causes, and dignity.

In its editorial today, the paper adds that events in previous years proved that Syria does not accept humiliation nor does it fear danger no matter how great, particularly when the issue is related to its dignity and the dignity of its nation. The paper points out that this fact evokes the hatred of imperialists and Zionists against Syria. Hence, they escalate threats against Syria and use all methods of psychological warfare to terrorize Syria despite the fact that this campaign has failed to achieve any of its objectives.

Concluding, *AL-THAWRAH* asserts Syria has its own resources, regional and world assets, and prominent international status, which makes it difficult to harm Syria regardless of the weapons and methods used by those behind the spiteful campaigns.

U.S., Israel Awaiting Opportunity To Strike Syria*JN220917 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0735 GMT 22 May 86*

[Text] Damascus, 22 May (SANA) — In its comment today, the newspaper *TISHRIN* affirms the United States and Israel completely agree on delivering a military strike to Syria but that this joint decision awaits an appropriate opportunity for implementation.

The paper explains that the Israeli, U.S., and Atlantic intelligence services are not pleased with the Syrian logic based on adherence to rights and just peace. Therefore, Syria's name is brought up and implicated in terrorist incidents.

The paper says the decision to launch an aggression on Syria is still under scrutiny and undergoing thorough consideration. There is an attempt to link the aggression to political developments in the region, particularly in view of the effective positive aspects in the conflict arena and because the U.S. aggression attitude does not want to lose the available opportunity.

TISHRIN concludes by warning that the political and military statements about Syria are saturated with intentional arrogance. The paper hopes Washington will not make wrong calculations based on current events in the region and the world.

No Agreement on Tabah Question; Egyptians To Depart

TA220438 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] The Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks is to return to Cairo this morning without a resolution of the dispute over the question to be submitted to the arbiter. General agreement was reached on all the other matters connected to the arbitral compromise. Our Arab affairs correspondent Aharon Barne'a reports that the Egyptian delegation explained that it does not have the power of attorney to accept the compromise proposals put forward by the head of the U.S. delegation on the question to be presented to the arbiter. The head of the U.S. delegation Abraham Sofaer, will continue to hold contacts in Israel today in order to clarify how talks on the matter can continue. A senior source in the Israeli delegation said that the government will now have to examine the Tabah dispute within the framework of all the pending problems between the two countries.

Syria Reported Building Chernobyl-Type Reactor

TA211315 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Energy and Infrastructure Minister Moshe Shahal has revealed that Syria is currently in the midst of a process of establishing a nuclear power station similar to the one in Chernobyl. He said Egypt plans to establish five nuclear reactors of different types.

Minister Shahal made these remarks during a discussion in the Knesset's Economic Committee on the issue of the desirability of purchasing reactors for Israel. Mr Shahal noted that from the security point of view any accident in a neighboring country will endanger us just as much as a reactor in Israel.

Foreign Ministry Cautions EEC Ambassadors on 'Arafat

TA211048 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The ambassadors of the 12 EEC countries were summoned to the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem this morning in anticipation of the meeting between the Netherlands foreign minister and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat. Yesha'yahu 'Anug, assistant director general of the Foreign Ministry, pointed out to the ambassadors the double danger that the meeting entails: The PLO, rather than contributing to peace, sabotages it; and it is the foremost representative of international terrorism. Nothing can cause greater harm to peace and provide greater encouragement to terrorism than such a meeting.

Peres: Settlements Possible Under Arab Sovereignty

TA220609 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
22 May 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by Knesset affairs correspondent Arye Rubinstein]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres yesterday assured the Knesset that while he would not agree to the dismantling of

settlements as part of any peace negotiations, not all settlements need necessarily remain under Israeli sovereignty.

Replying to the political debate that he had opened on Monday, Peres said that peace talks did not mean that we were ready to "fold," or to give in on this and that. "We must seek a solution that does not entail the dismantling of settlements. Just as there can be Arab settlements in a Jewish state, there can be Jewish settlements under Arab sovereignty. I am not drawing maps now."

Peres stressed that the government's peace-seeking policy would continue even after the rotation. Rotation applied to individuals, not to policy, he said, and that policy would be in force until the end of the government's term.

Defending his persistent peace efforts, the prime minister said that Israel could not be responsible for Jordan's or Egypt's policy; but it must not leave itself open to the charge that it had not done all in its power to reach a settlement.

"Our efforts in this direction have won appreciation and praise —perhaps more outside the Knesset than within it," he said.

Referring to the forecast that there would be a million Arabs in the Gaza District by the end of the century, Peres said he had no wish to rule over them, not any more than he wanted Israel to rule over a million Arabs in Jordan or in Syria.

In Gaza, the problem was not Arab rule or an Arab police force, but Israel's security. If our overall security was ensured, he said, Arab police who prevented terrorism were just as conceivable there as in Nazareth.

West Bank Figures Reject Peres Joint Rule Proposals

GF181016 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0810 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 18 May (WAKH) — Three prominent Palestinian figures in the occupied West Bank have rejected a proposal by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to "share power" or to establish a joint government to administer the occupied Arab territories. They stressed that there can be no solution to the Palestinian question without PLO participation.

Hanna Sanyurah, member of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and chief editor of the Jerusalem-based newspaper *AL-FAJR*, told the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, published in Abu Dhabi today: "I am surprised at what Peres said. What is strange is that we do not know which party he wants to share power with or wants it to participate with him in a joint government." He pointed out that the stand of the Palestinian people inside the occupied territories is known, noting that every Palestinian insists that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people everywhere.

Fayiz Abu Rahmah, member of the joint delegation and former leader of the Lawyers' Union in the Gaza Strip, said that the proposal is an old one presented anew and will not meet with unanimous approval or even the approval of the majority in the Israeli Government. He added: "If we were to accept such a

proposal, it would have been better to have accepted better proposals made to us in the past. However, everyone knows that any solution must pass through the PLO."

Ziyad Abu Zayyad, well-known lawyer and journalist, who recently established a research center in Jerusalem called the Arab Center for Israeli Studies and who publishes a Hebrew-language newspaper, said that what Peres speaks is proof of political bankruptcy and is aimed at giving the impression that he and his party are capable of presenting initiatives. However, he said, the new proposal completely disregards the basic truth that Israeli officials are supposed to know, namely the Palestinian people's adherence to the PLO. He said that Jordan likewise cannot possibly be caught in such pitfalls or participate in them as some Israeli officials attempt to suggest.

POST Reports Egyptian Plan for Gaza Self-Rule

TA220503 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
22 May 86 p 1

[Report by Yehuda Litani]

[Text] A proposal for Egyptian-backed Palestinian self-rule in the Gaza Strip was raised last week by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in a meeting with King Husayn at Aqaba, informed sources said yesterday.

The proposal was made recently to Egyptian officials in Israel by a group of pro-PLO Palestinians from East Jerusalem and the territories, the sources said. The idea was also raised by former Gaza mayor Rashad al-Shawwa in a recent meeting with Mubarak in Cairo.

The proposal reportedly calls for the establishment of Egyptian consular services in East Jerusalem, the re-establishment of the Palestinian Legislative Council that existed in the Gaza Strip under Egyptian rule and the opening of an Egyptian bank in the area.

The proposals are apparently a response to the recent Jordanian harassment of PLO activists in Jordan and the West Bank, following the suspension of political cooperation between Jordan and the PLO. PLO supporters in the territories have in recent weeks avoided going abroad through Jordan, preferring to leave through Ben-Gurion Airport.

The proposal is reportedly supported by members of the PLO's political branch. Other sources indicated that the proposal might have been initiated by key PLO officials as a means of exerting pressure on Jordan.

According to well-informed sources Husayn reacted "politely but negatively" to the proposal in his meeting with Mubarak but was in fact angered by the idea. Though Egypt had been non-committal about the idea, it had considered it important enough to raise with Jordan, the sources noted.

The Kuwaiti *AL-ITTIHAD* newspaper reported last week that Mubarak has raised Al-Shawwa's proposals with Husayn. Mubarak, the paper wrote, said Egypt was prepared to support

Palestinian self-rule in the Gaza Strip under Egyptian rule. The paper said that Al-Shawwa had been told by Mubarak that Egypt would agree to the plan on condition it was approved by the PLO.

Prime Minister Peres recently indicated that Jordan would like to play the dominant role in any political arrangement in the West Bank and, even more so, in the Gaza Strip.

Israel has not yet discussed the proposal and will not do so unless the plan has Jordanian blessing.

Rabin: Syrian Missiles May Threaten Civilians

TA220608 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0405 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has cautioned that the medium-range missiles stationed in Syria might pose a threat to Israel's rearguard. According to him, it would be a mistake not to take this factor into consideration. The defense minister was speaking in Tel Aviv at a symposium held in memory of David Ben-Gurion. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports:

[Begin recording] [Tal] The defense minister spoke about the limitations of using military power and noted that there is no limit to Israel's military strength when it comes to attaining defensive objectives, such as safeguarding our existence and providing security. On the other hand, in the current circumstances there is no chance of attaining political objectives through military means and every time we have tried to do this we have failed. The defense minister added that if there is no military reason or territorial need to initiate a war, we should strive to avert one. He spoke about the danger posed to Israel and noted that this threat might increase in the future. We should take into account the fact that surface-to-surface missiles might be used against the civilian rearguard.

[Rabin] I do not rule out the possibility that the pattern of wars might change in the future to include massive attacks against population centers in Israel in addition to a limited occupation of territory. This is due to the way the Arab world perceives our sensitivities, not necessarily to territory but to the loss of human life and the way we perceive the army's mission to protect our rearguard, our homes.

At this point, let me tell you: This will not happen today or tomorrow, but the medium- and long-range missiles have the potential to change the pattern of wars from what we have known so far and it would be a mistake not to take this factor into consideration. [end recording]

Security Strip Development on 'Upswing'

TA211720 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Israel has recently decreased its financial expenditures in the security strip of southern Lebanon, despite the fact that its activity there has not gone down. Security sources told our correspondent Hayim Hecht this stems from General Lahd's growing ability to obtain money from taxes and contributions.

The Lebanese Government is also investing a lot of money in the south in order to demonstrate its sovereignty in the region. Construction work in the security strip is also on the upswing. The Army of Southern Lebanon [ASL] headquarters reported today about the establishment of a new village north of Marj 'Uyun, on the ruins of the village of Jarmaq. The new village will be populated by ASL soldiers and their families. A large casino will be opened within a short time in the village of Hula, north of Metulla. The IDF has clarified that Israelis will not be permitted entrance to this casino.

Anti-Husayn Demonstration at Bi'r Zayt University

TA220610 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
22 May 86 p 2

[Report by Joel Greenberg]

[Text] In one of the sharpest outbursts of anti-Jordanian sentiment in years in the territories, students at Bi'r Zayt University yesterday burned pictures of Jordan's King Husayn at a mock funeral for three Palestinian students killed in last week's clashes at Jordan's Yarmuk University.

Palestinian sources said that scores of students had marched behind three mock coffins draped with Palestinian flags, in a procession organized by the Bi'r Zayt student council. The march was followed by a rally in which speakers sharply attacked Husayn for his "repressive actions." The slain students were all from the West Bank.

A similar demonstration was held earlier this week at Al-Najah University in Nabulus, organized by the "Islamic Bloc" at the campus.

Informed sources confirmed yesterday that Jordan had prevented the transfer to the West Bank of the body of a student killed in the clashes, fearing that the funeral would become an anti-Jordanian protest. Family members waited in vain at the border with an Israeli-supplied ambulance on Monday [19 May], but finally held the funeral in Amman.

W. Bank Concerned Over Yarmuk Events

TA210543 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 17 May 86 p 1

[Report by special correspondent]

[Text] The West Bank — Residents of the occupied territories have suffered severe shock and are very concerned over contradictory reports about events at Yarmuk University in Irbid. This concern increased after it became clear that the three martyrs who fell on the university campus — Ibrahim Muhammad Hamdan, Maha Muhammad Wasim, and Marwah Tahir al-Shaykh — were Palestinian students. The residents questioned whether racism had emerged in Jordan, where Palestinians form a decisive majority of the population.

People arriving from Amman yesterday said that the number of wounded students is in the hundreds. They contravened the statement by the Jordanian spokesman who tried to attribute the

events to a limited group of students, and they affirmed that all the students took part in the confrontation with the Jordanian police and that a large number of the wounded were female students. They added that a climate of tension prevailed at the Jordanian university the day before yesterday, and that the security forces and police were patrolling the area.

The residents of Nabulus and Jenin expressed great concern over the continued ban instituted 2 days ago on travel by citizens of these two towns; this prevents them from traveling to Amman and assuring themselves of their children's safety. Prayers were held yesterday in a number of West Bank mosques for the souls of the three martyrs.

AL-FAJR on Jordanian W. Bank Economic Plans

TA202005 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in English 16 May 86 p 4

[Report by Bahir Ashhab]

[Text] Following Jordan's recent failure to solicit West Bank support for its political maneuvers, which included the break with Yasir 'Arafat, King Husayn is reported to be planning to flex his monetary muscles to accomplish what his emotional appeals could not.

A Palestinian member of the Jordanian Parliament was reported last week to have revealed a Jordanian "five-year plan for the development of the West Bank." Hebron's Wahid Ja'abari, son of the late mayor of Hebron Shaykh Muhammad 'Ali Ja'abari, spent last week in the West Bank during which he held talks with Palestinian and Israeli individuals and introduced the plan to them. A few days earlier, Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin called on Jordan to increase its influence in the occupied territories to help advance the "peace process."

The plan which Ja'abari reportedly said would create a "better foundation for the West Bank's economic future" would allegedly provide employment for residents who have recently lost their jobs in the oil-rich Gulf states, and to civil servants who lost their jobs after the 1967 occupation by Israel of the West Bank.

Following Husayn's break with 'Arafat and his call for West Bank residents to show their support, a few delegations of primarily those on the Jordanian payroll, went to Amman and declared their allegiance. Putting more West Bank residents on the payroll may be King Husayn's way of soliciting further support. Ja'abari was reported to have said that "a lot of money is involved" in the scheme, though he did not specify the amount.

The news of incoming revenue first hit the press after Ja'abari had held meetings with the Palestinian and Israeli individuals. By that time Ja'abari was already back in Amman and unavailable for comment. The most prominent participant in the meeting, Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj, also traveled to Amman and is reported to be currently holding talks with Jordanian officials on the issue.

Frayj agreed to attend the meeting despite the presence of Hebron Village Leaguer, Jamil al-'Amlah, and ex-Knesset member from the Likud, Jabir Dahish Mu'addi, from the Druze

village of Isfiya. In addition, Amir Heshen, an Israeli employee at Jerusalem's Israeli-run municipality was also present. Frayj's participation might have been related to a clause in the proposed development plan that calls for increased financial support for West Bank municipalities.

In related news, Palestinian sources in Amman reported that Jordanian authorities have arrested two more Palestinian personalities known for their close contact with the PLO. According to the sources, the authorities arrested Mahmud al-'Alul, an aide to Fatah Central Committee member Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad) and Yahya Rabah, an employee at a PLO office in the Jordanian capital. No further information is known.

A few weeks ago the Jordanian authorities arrested Tabd-al-'Aziz Shahin who was deported by the Israeli authorities after he spent many years in Israeli jails. He is still in detention and no specific charges have been filed against him. An unconfirmed report received here recently indicated that the PLO leadership instructed its top officials to stay away from Jordan for fear of repressive measures by the king.

Officials Summon Palestinians Released in 1985

TA202015 Jerusalem AL-MITHAQ in Arabic 20 May 86 p 1

[Text] Jerusalem — The Israeli authorities, by means of the Interior Ministry in Jerusalem, yesterday summoned a number of those released in the prisoner exchange operation on 20 May of last year and whose first release anniversary coincides with today. The questions by the authorities to those liberated centered on their places of residence and sources of livelihood.

Jordan Said Taking Passports of Deported Palestinians

TA202010 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 18 May 86 p 1

[Text] Bethlehem — Arrivals from the Jordanian capital, Amman, have reported that recently the Jordanian authorities confiscated the passports of some of those deported by the Israeli authorities from the West Bank during the past few months.

Reports indicate that the Jordanian authorities insisted on adopting these measures within the context of practices that they have begun to implement to increase the pressure on PLO supporters.

It is to be noted that 35 Palestinians, among them a number of those released in the last prisoner exchange operation that took place in May 1985, have been residing in Jordan since their deportation by the Israeli authorities.

HADASHOT Summarizes Wald Report on IDF Problems

TA191057 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 19 May 86 p 5

[Report by Hayim Ravva]

[Text] Following are the main points of the report on the IDF by Colonel (Res.) Dr 'Imanu'el Wald:

A. Since 1967 the IDF's military power has been eroded. This is reflected in the results of the wars: In the 6-Day War the IDF defeated more than three Arab armies on three fronts with an investment of only 6 percent of the GNP; in the Yom Kippur War it barely achieved a tie against two armies on two fronts with twice as much an investment of the GNP; in the Peace for Galilee war it failed to defeat less than a single army on a single front under optimal circumstances and with an investment of 18 percent of the GNP.

B. Comprehensive lessons have not been drawn from the wars. The military results which were achieved were not compared with the original objectives and, as a result, the IDF did not delve into the root of the faults discovered in its operation. The reasons for the faults are:

1. Deficient professionalism on the command level: The commanders in the Peace for Galilee war did not demonstrate leadership. One manifestation of this was the sacrifice of major combat goals in favor of marginal ones. The IDF divisions were unable to cope with small enemy forces. Erosion has been noted on the company and battalion commander level, which had proved itself in the 6-Day War.
2. Naive war doctrines: In Lebanon the IDF did not have a comprehensive war doctrine for all the ground forces. "At best," Wald claimed, "armored and infantry forces fought alongside each other without hurting one another."
3. Incorrect training method: The IDF is mainly based on divisions but mostly trains on the battalion level.
4. Structure and organization of the force: The divisions are too large; their maneuvering bodies, the battalions, are few and the armored units are given too much weight. The auxiliary bodies, the engineering and artillery units, suffer from relative weakness. The logistic system is clumsy. The division commands are too big and unprofessional. Since 1973 the IDF has swelled in number to a size which is out of all proportion to the size of the fighting force.

IDF Commander on Forces 'Decline'

TA162021 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ (Supplement) in Hebrew 16 May 86 pp 7,8,9

[Report on interview with Major General Amir Drori, commander of the IDF Ground Forces, by Ze'ev Schiff: "The Ground Forces as an Example", date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Anyone who wants to paint a picture of the IDF does not have to go to the Air Force. The Air Force is the most impressive and is also considered Israel's sharpest deterrent tool, but it does not provide the full picture. The full picture must be drawn by taking a long look at the ground forces, not only because ground forces are the decisive factor in wars, but also because the main problems currently faced by the IDF are connected with the ground forces.

The main question we tried to clarify with Drori was whether it is true that for some years now there has been a continuing decline in the IDF ground forces. Drori did not deny this. His description was very cautious, but it revealed that the past few years have not been kind to the ground forces: "Since 1980 there

has been a decline. It is not a drastic one, but it is continuing. It is not a collapse, but there is a long-term process. The Army used to always be in the process of becoming stronger and larger, but over the past few years this has been stopped. There is even a decrease in the number of forces. At first we thought it was temporary. The assumption was that it would pass, and we sought momentary solutions and ate up reserves. In 1984-1985 the IDF came to understand that this was a continuing process. The 1985 cuts have already affected the IDF's structure. Not only its activity, and there have been changes in equipment plans."

Schiff: Are the ground forces currently capable of dealing with new threats as successfully as in the past?

Drori: Currently we can provide an answer to problems that face us, but we may have to do so differently than in the past.

Schiff: By paying a higher price?

Drori: Of course. It will be more difficult. It will be harder to carry out missions that were once easy to implement.

Regarding the level of the standing units, Maj Gen Drori said that this level is reasonable but should be improved. The standing force enables the IDF to maintain its defensive program in the event of a preemptive strike.

The situation with the reservists is more serious. Here there has been not only a decrease in the number of units, but the investment in equipment is less than it is with the standing units. It is lucky that several procurement deals, which were decided on long ago and have not yet been implemented, are still in the pipeline.

This is the result of cuts in the defense budget caused by the serious economic situation. The disturbing question is whether, in dividing up resources among the different IDF components, industries, and various branches of the defense establishment, the ground forces have not been discriminated against. This is a painful question that is preoccupying the commanders of the ground forces. The "greens" feel discriminated against compared with the "blues." Maj Gen Drori claims that of the foreign currency included in the U.S. defense aid to Israel, the Air Force is getting more than 75 percent (to be precise, 82 percent), including the funds intended for the development of the Lavi. What remains is divided between the ground forces and the Navy.

This is an enormous sum that indicates a lack of balance between the ground forces and the Air Force. Apart from the aid (which amounts to \$1.8 billion), there is a large budget in shekels, amounting to \$2.6 billion. This sum is divided differently than the U.S. aid: The ground forces and Stores Branch (which mainly serves the ground forces) receive more than the Air Force, but not much more. A report by the U.S. accountant general shows that in the previous fiscal year the ground forces received 51 percent of the shekel budget, the Air Force 38 percent, and the Navy 6 percent.

Most of the criticism concerning this problem is, as expected, aimed at the Lavi aircraft project. Drori's stand on this matter is no different from that of other senior officers, such as Deputy Chief of Staff Dan Shomron or the head of the Planning Branch, Major General Avi Hu Ben-Nun (himself an Air Force man),

except that his criticism is much better said. "If the Lavi ever takes off, the rest of the Army will be left on the ground, far behind," Drori said. "And it would be a mistake to think that only the ground forces will suffer. In the end the Air Force will also suffer."

The difficulty originates in the fact that a considerable part of the funds intended for security are earmarked in advance for projects and deals signed long ago. The available funds are few and competition for them is fierce. For instance, the Navy is vigorously demanding the implementation of two large projects: the production of the new missile boat "Sa'ar-5," and several submarines.

The claim by the commander of the ground forces is that in contrast to the Air Force and Navy, many of the development projects for the ground forces do not require the enormous sums of many hundreds of millions of dollars in order to raise the IDF much higher on the qualitative-technological scale — even two steps higher — and thus improve the ground forces' fighting capabilities.

Drori is demanding that the allocations to the ground forces from U.S. military aid be at least doubled. "In the final analysis there will be no choice but to do this," he explained. "And the sooner the better, so as not to miss out on the coming years' work programs."

Rabin: Report Distorts IDF's Image

TA201141 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1129 GMT
20 May 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin has commented on the Wald Report. At the end of a Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee discussion on this matter, Rabin told correspondents that following the publication of parts of the report in the press, a distorted, unjustified picture of the IDF's ability and development directions and the level of its commanders has emerged. However, Minister Rabin did say that the report was presented to those who prepared the IDF's working plans, but he admitted that he might have been wrong not to have initiated a discussion of the report in the IDF General Headquarters. Rabin said all this without discrediting the author of the report in any way. This has been reported by our Knesset correspondent Gil Ronen.

IDF Soldier Wounded, 2 Terrorists Killed in Clash

TA212005 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] An IDF soldier was wounded and two terrorists were killed in a clash between an IDF squad and terrorists north of the security zone in southern Lebanon. Our military correspondent reports that the squad was searching after a terrorist cell which fired katyushas toward the Galilee Panhandle last week. The terrorists were found to be in possession of many arms. The vehicles in which the terrorists were traveling were destroyed.

IDF Seals Off Suspected Terrorist's Home
TA211047 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
 1000 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] IDF security forces last night sealed off the house of a suspected terrorist in the town of Baytuniya. The terrorist is thought to be involved in the placing of a car bomb in Me'a She'arim [Jerusalem religious quarter].

AL-QUDS Views Upcoming Reagan-Peres Meeting
TA211400 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 16 May 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Reagan, Peres, and Terrorism"]

[Text] According to news reports U.S. President Ronald Reagan will meet Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres within the next two weeks. The Israeli-U.S. meetings are an affair that occurs daily. The special relations between Israel and the United States have reached the stage of Israel's participation in Reagan's program known as "star wars," in addition to the strategic alliance between the two countries, the free trade market, and the immense financial and military aid that Israel receives annually from the United States.

Nevertheless, the expected meeting between Peres and Reagan comes at a time of hysterical attacks being waged against Syria and a campaign to prepare the climate for launching an aggression against Syria and its people under the cover of "fighting terrorism." President Reagan is still feeling intoxicated by his adventure and muscle flexing against Libya and its people. It was he who decided to grant movements opposed to the legal governments in Angola and Nicaragua "Stinger" missiles, which he refused to supply to Jordan and Kuwait last year. This, too, under the cover of "fighting terrorism." Today many fingers are being pointed at Syria accusing it of practicing and supporting terrorism without presenting any credible proof for all these accusations, which clearly means that President Reagan now believes that any country opposing his policy is "a terrorist country that should be taught a lesson it won't forget." Perhaps the day has arrived when most of the world's countries will be accused of supporting and practicing terrorism, since surely they will stand up to Reagan's insane adventures, which if continued will be tantamount to pushing the entire world to the brink of the abyss.

In our opinion, combating and fighting terrorism begins, first and last, by fighting the way that Reagan and his ilk think; these thoughts that view the world, the nations, justice, and right through muscle flexing and committing aggression against civilians, imposing economic sanctions, and limiting the freedom of nations and reducing their sovereignty.

Al-Asad Motives for Conciliatory Remarks Viewed
TA191226 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 19 May 86 p 10

[Commentary by Hosef Harif: "Al-Asad's 'Alibi'"]

[Text] The study NATO recently completed on international terrorism and Syria's role in it reveals nothing new. Yet this study is important because it evidently made it clear to Syrian Presi-

dent Hafiz al-Asad that he has gone too far and is on the brink of danger.

This might be one reason why the Syrian leader is suddenly trying to portray himself, as he did in his *WASHINGTON POST* interview, as a peacemaker who would never dare want to harm Israeli civilian aircraft.

It makes no difference whether this portrayal is a result of Al-Asad's own conviction that pursuing the verbal escalation in the context of the missile relocation and the digging of tank ditches might lead to a war with Israel, or whether it results from the influence of the Soviets, with whom, according to Arab reports, he has met secretly in Moscow. Either way the impression is that the sober Syrian ruler, who has to date been acclaimed as a cool and logical man who never succumbs to emotions, has reached the conclusion that he is embroiled in an embarrassing situation. The attempt to plant a bomb on the El Al plane, the planning of which was done with the help of Syrian intelligence — as the terrorist who was caught red-handed testified (and as Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin saw fit to publicize) — is not an easy burden for Damascus to bear. London would probably also have refrained from expelling the Syrian diplomats if it had insufficient evidence to link them to the attempt to blow up the Israeli aircraft with its 390 passengers and crewmembers.

This affair put Al-Asad in a difficult situation. Syria is unlikely to be the target of another retaliatory act like the U.S. raid on Libya, but behind-the-scenes diplomatic activity has made it clear to Damascus that if its involvement in terrorist activity is proved, it will not get off scot-free. Syria is also aware of the pressure Washington has been exerting recently on Western governments to force Syria to abandon terrorism. "In what way is Damascus different from Tripoli?" has been the question raised in talks in the West. The response to Damascus does not have to be military and probably will not be.

Moscow, which fears for Syria, has taken pains to issue threats by pointing out its commitment to Syria's well-being, noting that Article 6 of the two countries' friendship treaty stipulates that in times of emergency or threat to the overall security of one of the parties to the treaty, immediate consultations will be held to coordinate activity regarding the threat. The West has no desire to test Moscow's sincerity on the matter, but it can still take myriads of other courses to strike against Syria, the chief one being an economic boycott. This is not to say that the disparate West can unite in one day and take a firm stand, but in order not to push the West on the matter, Damascus has been informed that it **must** help reduce tension by giving up international terrorism. Al-Asad got the message and has begun to sweet-talk Washington: On the one hand he promised to increase his efforts to obtain the release of the Americans held by Hizballah, and on the other hand he declared to *THE WASHINGTON POST* that "I object to retaliatory acts against U.S. civilians," and "We do not want a confrontation with the United States."

Commenting on this interview, U.S. Administration sources assessed that Al-Asad must be wary of a U.S. or Israeli military operation following the exposure of Syria's involvement in international terrorism and the attempt to attack the El Al plane in London. This is indeed what is happening.

Let us make no mistake. Al-Asad has not changed his ways, and one must not believe him when he says he objects to such acts, even if directed against Israel, because he renounces them as "cowardly deeds." If he had truly reached the conclusion that it does not pay for Syria to be a terror-supporting country like Libya and Iran, he would not have added in the same breath that although Syria will not permit terrorist attacks to be launched from its soil, it will nevertheless not limit terrorists' "cultural and political" activity. This is in the country that hosts arch-terrorist Abu Nidal, who enjoys the same hospitality in Damascus that he does in Tripoli. What an eloquent way to phrase cold-blooded murders — "cultural and political" activity....

Certain parts of the NATO (not Israel's...) study are worthy of special attention: Syria's role in international terrorism is far more complex than Libya's. Syrian Ba'th members in Europe are involved in, among other things, recruiting students for terrorist acts.

Indeed, Syria's role in this sphere of international terrorism has long been known: Supported by Moscow, Damascus has been pulling the strings of terrorism not only in the Middle East, but also in the Caribbean, the Far East, the Horn of Africa, and of course Western Europe.

Syria is behind the Palestine Salvation Front as well as the organizations of Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], Ahmad

Jibril, George Habash, and Nayif Hawatimah. All of them, not only Abu Nidal, enjoy Damascus' protection and the freedom it provides them to carry out... "cultural and political activity."

The devious Al-Asad may have felt compelled to demonstrate this conciliatory attitude toward the United States, and even more toward Israel, for another reason as well: The theory has been raised that the terrorists whose attempt to blow up the El Al plane failed will continue with their efforts and try to carry out an attack at another time in another place. Thus Al-Asad's declarations may be aimed at providing an alibi of sorts, should such an attempt actually be made.

Briefs

Latest Emigration Figures — The number of people who emigrated from Israel last year was 15,300. This has been stated by the Central Bureau of Statistics. Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melek notes that this in fact refers to the number of Israelis who have spent more than 1 year abroad. Over the past 10 years the annual average has been 12,000 and last year, as stated, it was 15,000. [Excerpt] *Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew* 1300 GMT 18 May 86 TA]

MAURITANIA

Bilateral Cooperation With Iraq To Be Strengthened

AB211117 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French
0730 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Bilateral cooperation between Mauritania and Iraq will be strengthened. This is the conclusion drawn from the visit to our country by 'Izzat Ibrahim, the vice chairman of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council, who left Nouakchott yesterday [as heard] evening.

In a statement to the press before his departure, he expressed his gratitude for the attention given him and his delegation. He said there was a complete identity of viewpoints on matters of bilateral cooperation and other issues discussed.

SUDAN

SPLA Explains Downing of Military Helicopter

EA211639 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Here now is a press release by the SPLM/SPLA political-military high command on the downing of a Sudanese military helicopter and the death of two civilians in the incident on 18 May 1986.

Omduraman radio, the voice of the Government of Sudan, broadcast on 18 May 1986 news of the downing of a Sudanese military helicopter by an SPLA missile. This resulted in the death of Brigadier Martin (Makur de Chegai), the military commander of Rumbek and its commissioner, three officers, three NCO's, a bishop, and a relief official. This is the first time that the Khartoum government makes an announcement of such an incident although they have been many similar ones before. The implication of this is quite obvious. The movement would, therefore, like to make the following absolutely clear:

1. The Sudan People's Liberation Army, the SPLA, has already declared Lakes Province a liberated zone together with other areas which are under control of the SPLM-SPLA. Because of the war situation the movement has already made known, and in unequivocal terms, that no plane can be allowed to fly in the liberated zones without the prior permission of the SPLM-SPLA. The said military aircraft did not obtain such a permission.

2. It is an open secret that since the fall of Rumbek town into the hands of the SPLA on 4 March 1986, SPLA forces and, indeed, the entire population in the area have been under bombardment

by planes supplies and manned by pilots from some Arab countries. The SPLM-SPLA has already warned those concerned against racialisation of the war. In these circumstances and given the movement's entitlement to the rule of self-defense, it had no other alternative but to shoot down the aircraft, which was a military one.

3. It is significant to note that this incident took place a few days after the regime in Khartoum shamelessly claimed that it is in control of the Rumbek area, thus misleading humanitarian organizations into believing that the area is safe. The de facto government in Khartoum is, therefore, responsible for the loss of innocent lives.

4. The incident further reveals the true intentions of the new minister of defense, who has arrogated to himself the messianic mission of wiping out the SPLM-SPLA. While the de facto government in Khartoum is making a lot of fuss about peace, it is already engaged in a full-scale war against the movement. The movement will not stand idly by.

5. While the SPLM-SPLA regrets the loss of civilian lives in this incident, it hereby once more appeals to all civilians to avoid being caught in the cross-fire which has been imposed upon it.

Denies Involvement in Mundri Deaths

EA212346 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The official SPLM-SPLA spokesman has dismissed as a shameless lie the news broadcast over Radio Juba recently by the military government in Equatoria, alleging that SPLA forces had killed two doctors and an X-ray technician in Mundri. The spokesman who categorically denied the presence of SPLA units in or around Mundri said that the dead men could only have been the victims of government Army brutalities at Mundri Army garrison.

The spokesman went on to remark that the fact that only the doctors and the X-ray technician died and that no mention was made of the Army's attempt to intervene to save their lives suggested that there was something fishy about the whole affair. Since SPLA forces have not carried out any operations on Mundri garrison, the spokesman said, there was no reason to suppose that the dead medical personnel could have died in cross-fire, let alone that they could have been killed by the SPLA. Relatives of the victims should vigorously (?pursue) the case with judicial authorities in order to establish the facts of the incident clearly, the spokesman concluded.

ETHIOPIA

Government Reportedly Sends 75,000 Troops to Eritrea
NC211724 Paris AFP in English 1722 GMT 21 May 86

[By Eric Sauve]

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa, May 21, (AFP) — The Ethiopian Government has poured some 75,000 heavily-armed soldiers into the country's northernmost province of Eritrea, anticipating a new flare-up in fighting with separatist guerrillas, according to reports reaching here.

It was not clear, however, whether the government forces were planning a new offensive against the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), the main secessionist group, or whether they were expecting the rebels themselves to take the offensive.

The rebels may be tempted to launch an offensive to coincide with the coming rainy season, which will restrict the activities of the Army's MIG fighters and helicopters, observers said.

A Western businessman who arrived here from Asmara, the main Eritrean city, said he had seen a large number of top-ranking Soviet military advisors there in the past few days.

The troops are said to be deployed in the central Eritrean region around Keren, a town northwest of Asmara.

Last November, government forces launched a major offensive against the EPLF, driving it back into a small strip of territory near the Sudanese border, in the far north of the province.

Since then, according to observers here, the rebels have been reduced to brief guerrilla operations, mainly intended to show that they still exist.

In an attack on May 12 however, EPLF forces blew up a major kerosene depot owned by the Italian oil firm AGIP in the Red Sea port of Massawa.

The government rapidly reported the attack, as well as another claimed by the EPLF in which 11 tanker lorries were destroyed on the main road between Asmara and Massawa.

However, those attacks have not caused any fuel shortages in the region, which disposes of considerable reserve stocks.

Dawit Wolde Giorgis Denies Misappropriation of Funds
MB211854 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Ethiopia's former commissioner for relief and rehabilitation, Major Dawit Wolde Giorgis, who was responsible for handling and distributing millions in Western aid to victims of Ethiopia's drought and famine, has broken his silence. At the end of last year, he failed to return to Ethiopia from a fund raising trip in Europe and America. Well, at the beginning of this month, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu's government confirmed that Maj

Dawit had defected and launched a searing attack on him, in particular accusing him of misappropriating hundreds of thousands of dollars in aid money. On the line to the United States, Julian Marshall asked Maj Dawit Wolde Giorgis how he responded to the allegations.

[Begin recording] [Giorgis] The allegations are not true at all. They are intended to destroy my credibility and my image both inside and outside. I did not simply disappear from Ethiopia and for the last 6 months, there has been some contact between the Ethiopian mission here in New York and me. So, all these things that they have talked about could have, in all honesty, been cleared if there was sincerity, but I don't handle myself financial matters. There are departments that deal with this situation. So, it was just, I think, a revenge for fundamental political differences I had with the political leadership.

[Marshall] So, you deny categorically that you ever misappropriated for your own use any of the funds destined for the relief and rehabilitation commission.

[Giorgis] Absolutely correct.

[Marshall] So, why do you think, the, the Ethiopian Government should make these allegations against you?

[Giorgis] In the last 6 months, close to 7 months, since I left the country and since I submitted my resignation, I have been writing letters to the government, to the leadership, to the head of state, severely criticizing the policies of the government on main issues. So, before taking any other measure, before going to public denunciation, I thought it would be proper to really, for my own conscience, for my history, and for my colleagues' sake who are in Ethiopia, to tell the truth about the realities inside Ethiopia because the leadership in Ethiopia lives in a fantasy world created by its own policies and imaginations. So, I thought it would be proper to do that. I have been doing that for the last 6 months and my last letter was the last one — very strong and crude, but very polite in tone. It was written a month ago and I believe this has provoked the leadership to come up with this answer.

[Marshall] What did you actually say in this letter which you describe as crude but politely phrased.

[Giorgis] I referred to the leadership itself, I criticized foreign policy, I criticized the domestic policy, I criticized how the famine has been handled. I talked about human rights and injustice in Ethiopia.

[Marshall] Were these the reasons that made you leave Ethiopia, in the first place?

[Giorgis] Yes.

[Marshall] But why, as such a senior member of the government, did you not choose to make these criticisms known to Col Mengistu while you were in Ethiopia?

[Giorgis] Nobody would be able to do that in the last 2 years. There is fear and there is ... [changes thought] people are really afraid of telling the truth. So that is what is happening in

Ethiopia. People just don't tell the truth and political differences are not tolerated and if you air your views, your political differences, it is handled in a different manner. So, people are really afraid and that includes me. People live in absolute fear and terror.

[Marshall] But it could be said that you kept your counsel in order to buy yourself time, to go on misappropriating more money and then speak your mind when you left?

[Giorgis] No, I have been in this job for quite a while. There is nothing more important for me and for my conscience, much better than to work inside Ethiopia. I will never be at peace with myself outside Ethiopia. There is no... [changes thought] I would have liked to continue working in Ethiopia under even more adverse and complicated circumstances. It is just that life came to a dead end and you are obliged to leave the country. Otherwise, there is nothing like home, there is nothing like living and working at home even under most difficult situation.

[Marshall] Are there other members of the government who feel as you do but cannot speak their mind?

[Giorgis] I will say the entire, the entire officialdom, that the entire cabinet, without exception, except a very few hardline elements within the political system, are very much dissatisfied with the situation inside Ethiopia.

[Marshall] So, you would imagine then that Col Mengistu's grasp on the country is extremely shaky?

[Giorgis] Very shaky, but again, like many other countries, the most important factor is the military. So, we cannot really technically say that it is shaky.

[Marshall] So, you would imagine that Col Mengistu is thoroughly in control through the Army.

[Giorgis] That is absolutely correct.

[Marshall] What about your own plans? Are you intending to apply for political asylum in the United States?

[Giorgis] I have already applied for a political asylum. I intend in any way possible to continue to influence the internal situation inside Ethiopia.

[Marshall] Are you intending to align yourself to one of the exiled opposition groupings such as the Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement?

[Giorgis] No, I have no intention of doing that, I have no intention of doing that. [end recording]

SEYCHELLES

AFP: President Albert Rene Receives Libyan Envoy
AB220842 Paris AFP in French 0714 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Victoria, 22 May (AFP) — Moubarak al-Chamekh, the special envoy of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, on Wednesday handed over a message from the Libyan leader to President Albert Rene, the Seychelles head of state, it was learned today in the Seychelles capital.

Mr Al-Chamekh, secretary (minister) of the Libyan People's Committee for Communications and Maritime Transports, is presently in the Seychelles where he is leading a 5-member delegation. Al-Qadhafi's message is related to the American raid on Tripoli and Benghazi last month and to the recent developments in Libya, it was said in Victoria.

TANZANIA

Mwinyi Receives Chadian President's Message
EA212154 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam — Chad has called upon Libya to withdraw its forces, which are supporting Chad rebels in the north of the country, as a step toward ending the civil war. The Chadian planning minister, [title as received] Soumaila Mahamat, who arrived in the country yesterday to deliver a special message from President Hissein Habre of Chad to President Mwinyi, said in an interview that Libya and other African countries should adhere to the OAU Charter that prohibits member states from crossing borders and occupying the territory of other countries. He said that African countries should pressure Libya to withdraw its forces from Chadian soil. Mr Mahamat said talks between his government and the rebels led by Goukouni Oueddei will not be possible as long as the Libyan forces are still in Chad. He added that French troops would remain in Chad until the civil war ends.

GHANA

Tema Civil Defense Organization Secretariat Closed

AB212204 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Brigadier Tehn Addy, commander of the Civil Defense Organization, CDO, has ordered the immediate closure of the CDO Secretariat at the White House, Tema, pending a comprehensive reorganization and screening of all personnel who recently enlisted into the militia at Tema. An official statement this evening said monitoring of the activities of all units of the militia has revealed that the CDO outfit in Tema has been indulging in activities that are clearly against the revolution and the CDO in general. It directed that all the operational responsibilities of the militia in Tema are entrusted to W.O.I. Nkwantabisa, who is expected to restore discipline among the cadres. Finally, Brigadier Tehn Addy has ordered the immediate dismissal of all new recruits of the CDO at Tema. They are to return all their uniforms and other government properties in their possession.

Reportage on Joint Cooperation Commission With Guinea

uf subheadRawlings Receives Delegation
AB211530 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The Guinean delegation to the sixth Ghana-Guinea permanent commission for cooperation today paid a courtesy call on the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings at the Castle Osu. The leader of the delegation, Edouard Benjamin, who is also minister of international cooperation for his country, also delivered a special message from President Lansana Conte of Guinea to Chairman Rawlings.

Chairman Rawlings said it is his hope that this year's meeting of the joint commission for cooperation has achieved fruitful results since so many of such meetings have been held without the expected progress in cooperation.

Speaking to newsmen later, Mr Benjamin said his country would like to establish stronger relations with Ghana, and this should be on a more solid base to enable the two countries to identify specific areas for cooperation. Mr Benjamin stated that Guinea which has also launched an economic recovery program would like to exchange ideas on the implementation of the program with Ghana. He said his country looks forward to individual Ghanaian participation in certain sectors of the Guinean economy. He mentioned trade, agriculture, and industry as areas his country needs private investment.

Commenting on the joint permanent commission for cooperation meeting, Mr Benjamin said it has allowed the two countries to take steps aimed at reviewing past agreements, with the view to making them more appropriate to the times.

Present with the delegation at the Castle were the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, and the Guinean ambassador to Ghana, (Dirus Dore Dialé).

Session Ends; Communique Issued

AB212217 Accra Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The sixth session of the Ghana-Guinea joint permanent commission for cooperation ended in Accra today. The session reviewed the various agreements signed under the joint commission to reflect current realities in both countries.

In a communique, the two delegations, among other things, noted with satisfaction the existing relations between their national airlines. They discussed ways and means of strengthening these relations. In this connection, they agreed that the aeronautical authorities of the two countries should meet to study critically the proposals submitted in the course of the session.

On maritime transport, the two delegations said recent developments in the field of shipping particularly the coming into force of the UNCTAD code of conduct offered vast opportunities for an active cooperation between the two countries. The two sides also suggested the review and updating of the existing trade agreements between them taking into consideration changes which have taken place in both countries since 1976.

Speaking at the function, the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, said the meeting opened up the channels of communications between Ghana and Guinea. He announced that a meeting of experts from both countries will meet in Conakry to review a number of subjects discussed at the meeting.

On his part, the Guinean minister of planning and international cooperation, Edouard Benjamin, who led his country's delegation, said the meeting has broadened their knowledge of events happening in Ghana. He gave the assurance that his delegation will pursue every issue discussed at the meeting when back home.

PNDC Member Returns From Moscow AAPSO Meeting

AB211335 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] A member of the PNDC, Mr Ebo Tawiah, has returned home after attending the 14th council session of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, AAPSO, in Moscow. The 4-day conference was attended by 86 countries and 34 international organizations. Mr Ebo Tawiah told newsmen that the conference reviewed, among other matters, the global nuclear threat, imperialist aggression in the world, Africa's debt burden, and the situation in South Africa, including the Namibian independence issue. The problems in the Middle East and in the Far East, Central, and Latin America were also discussed. He said various commissions have been set up by the conference to deal with specific areas, like the new international economic and information orders. Mr Ebo Tawiah said among the resolutions passed at the session were a vehement condemnation of the continued attempts by imperialist forces to destabilize countries that have chosen a progressive path of development to affirm their independence. He said a lasting program has also been planned to bring into realization the various resolutions passed.

For instance, he said, the program will cover Angola where various agents, including racist South Africa, the Reagan administration, and the UNITA rebel forces are at work to destabilize the popular government there. The PNDC member stressed the need for the coordination of efforts by the various national committees of AAPSO in dealing with forces that seek to create international tension.

He described the conference as fruitful and said it afforded the Ghana delegation the opportunity to share ideas with other participants on burning world issues. Mr Ebo Tawiah disclosed that Ghana chaired the first plenary session. The other member of the delegation was Dr V K. Agadzi, president of the Ghana Peace and Solidarity Council.

Delegation Leaves for Moscow Film Festival

AB211213 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] A 2-man delegation, led by the director of the information services, Mr Joshua Amartey, has flown to the Soviet Union to represent Ghana at the ninth International Film Festival of Asian, African, and Latin American countries. Mr Amartey told newsmen that the delegation would hold discussions with the Soviet film authorities on searching for assistance for the Ghana Film Industry Corporation. The other member of the delegation is the deputy managing director of the Ghana Film Industry Corporation, Mr Tom Ribero. They will be away for 2 weeks.

Press Discusses RSA Raids, African Mobilization

AB211034 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 21 May 86

[Press review]

[Text] The *GHANAIAN TIMES* joins the OAU in calling for international pressure to prevent the apartheid South African regime from carrying further military attacks against neighboring southern African states. From Lusaka, President Kaunda has called for an emergency summit of the Frontline States to review Monday's early morning South African raids on refugees camps and civilian facilities in Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana.

In Accra, the PNDC member responsible for defense, Alhaji Mahama Idrissu, who is chairman of the OAU Defense Commission, yesterday urged African governments to ensure full high-powered participation in the forthcoming ninth session of the commission from the 27th to the 31st of this month. According to Alhaji Idrissu, a massive participation in the session in Harare will make it clear to all that Zimbabwe and the other Frontline States are not alone but have the resolute support of Africa in the military confrontation into which the apartheid regime is trying to draw them.

The *TIMES* says these calls (?search) to draw greater attention to the current main factor which encourages Pretoria to extend its destabilization policy into open military aggressions against the neighboring states. The paper maintains that there is no

doubt in anyone's mind that without the support which it has from its supporters, especially the Reagan administration, Pretoria could not have been emboldened to maintain its destabilization policy, much less, now extending it into direct military attacks against the neighbors. The *TIMES* says it is necessary to press home to South Africa's supporters the great responsibilities they bear for the consequences of pushing the racist regime to the explosive extent to which it is trying to fulfil her policies in southern Africa. Most of all, the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement, the Frontline States should make it very clear that the South African aggression cannot continue with impunity.

The *PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC* says Alhaji Idrissu was stating a disturbing but an obvious fact when he said that the OAU Defense Commission sessions have never recorded a good attendance. The paper writes that because the whole continent of Africa is disturbed with [word indistinct] economic situation, not much thought is given to the need for a strong concerted — a unifying defense strategy for Africa. All over the continent evil designs are being hatched day and night to turn the continent into a boiling pot of confusion. And yet, we look on unconcerned in the posture of sitting ducks ready to be taken hands-down by those who wish us every ill. The *GRAPHIC* is of the opinion that our self-induced defenseless situation, which has allowed Libya to be bombarded, Chad to be dismembered, Angola and Mozambique to be constantly pressured through the destabilizing acts, in a sense, is not the fault of detractors... because as long as we remain cheaply and unguardedly vulnerable the exploitative military powers will keep hounding us out of the knowledge that we cannot as little as even hit back with our feet. [sentence as heard] We must draw inspiration from Cuba and Nicaragua, countries which have proved that to be able to live demands the creation of a defense strategy and armor which cannot be easily taken apart.

In Harare, the *GRAPHIC* hopes that Africa's defense issue will go beyond the usual shoptalking scenario and transform into a process that will eventually put in place a defense mechanism for the continent.

GUINEA

President Receives Libyan, Cape Verdian Envoys

AB202230 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1945 GMT 20 May 86

[Excerpts] Head of state General Lansana Conte received in turn this afternoon His Eminence Cardinal Bernadin Gantin, and special envoys of Presidents Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi and Aristides Pereira.

After the legate of Pope John-Paul II, the head of state received the special envoy of President al-Qadhafi, 'Abd al-'Aziz, assistant secretary general of the African Arab Union, who was accompanied by Dr (Salem Salahiddin), president of the Al-Nasir University in Tripoli, as well as (Abul Kasem Abdul Sarak), secretary of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah in Conakry. Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz, who delivered a message and presented a photo album on the effects of the U.S. raid on Tripoli and Benghazi, expressed sincere

gratitude to President Lansana Conte, the CMRN, the government and the people of Guinea for the support given to the Libyan people and the authorities. He spoke of the determination of the Libyan people to foil imperialist designs aimed at retarding the development of Third World countries. The special envoy of President al-Qadhafi stressed the need for friendship and understanding among developing countries to help promote their progress. President Lansana Conte, who welcomed Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz, pointed out that conflict between nations should be solved through negotiations, and that it is imperative for all nations to work for detente, understanding, friendship and peace among peoples.

The head of state then received the special envoy of President Aristides Pereira, Jorge Daniel Spencer Lima, charge d'affaires at the Cape Verdian Embassy in Dakar. The Cape Verdian envoy informed President Lansana Conte of the measures taken at the recent summit of heads of state of Portuguese-speaking African countries in light of the situation in southern Africa. In this regard, the head of state said that African states through their bilateral relations within the OAU and within subregional bodies must strive to strengthen the unity of African action so that our continent will be able to eradicate apartheid. To this end, President Lansana Conte stressed, the people and Government of Guinea will spare no effort.

General Conte Receives PLO, Bulgarian Envoys

*AB212209 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1945 GMT 21 May 86*

[Excerpt] The head of state General Lansana Conte this morning at the palace of nations received successively Dr Samir (al-Youb), special envoy of Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, and Vladimir Atanasov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Bulgaria to Guinea, who came to bid farewell.

Accompanied by Abu Muhammad, PLO ambassador to Conakry, and (Otah Marako), director general of a [word indistinct] company, Samir (al-Youb), deputy director general of the [words indistinct], on behalf of Chairman 'Arafat, expressed the sincere gratitude of the Palestinian people to President Lansana Conte, the CMRN, and the government for the support the Guinean people give to the Palestinian cause. Before stressing that his mission to Conakry was aimed at deepening and further strengthening the active solidarity which unites the Palestinian and Guinean peoples, the envoy of Chairman 'Arafat briefly reported on the struggle engaged by the Palestinian fighters. Speaking about the efforts made by the government of the Second Republic, Dr Samir (al-Youb) paid tribute to the head of state for implementing the economic recovery program.

President Lansana Conte, in his reply, spoke about the purpose of the struggle of the Palestinian people, while renewing his friendship with Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and reaffirming the desire of the Guinean Government to develop relations of fraternal and friendly cooperation with the PLO in all sectors.

His Excellency Vladimir Atanasov, Bulgarian ambassador to Conakry, who came to bid farewell, underscored the excellent relations existing between his country and ours.

LIBERIA

Blamo Receives Democratic Kampuchean Vice President

*AB211957 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 21 May 86*

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Dr J. Bernard Blamo has assured visiting vice president of Democratic Kampuchea, Khieu Sampham, of Liberia's strong support for the people of Kampuchea in their struggle to liberate themselves from Vietnamese occupation. Minister Blamo gave the assurance today when the Kampuchean vice president paid a courtesy call on him at the Foreign Ministry. Liberia's support for the people of Kampuchea, Minister Blamo said, stems from its firm belief in the principles of self-determination, the rights of men and non-interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, as well as its subscription to the Charters of the United Nations, the OAU, and the Nonaligned Movement. The Liberian foreign minister also called for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea and urged a peaceful resolution of the conflict in consonance with pertinent UN resolutions, some of which called for an immediate cease-fire and the holding of elections.

For his part, Vice President Sampham expressed profound gratitude for Liberia's support and appraised Dr Blamo of his government's 8-point peace plan that it is willing to negotiate with Vietnam to bring about a political settlement of the conflict.

Counsel Requests Dismissal of Sirleaf Indictment

*AB212114 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
0655 GMT 21 May 86*

[Text] The defense counsel in the Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf treason trial has filed a motion requesting the Criminal Court A to dismiss the indictment against defendant Johnson-Sirleaf because, he said, there was inconsistency between the studies upon which the defendant is charged and the new Constitution with regard to the crime of treason. The defense said the indictment charging her with treason is plagued with uncertainties and vagueness, and the allegations stated therein do not constitute and [words indistinct] treasonable offense.

The defense further contends that none of the acts as alleged in the indictment shows an attempt by the defendant to overthrow the Liberian Government as defined by the new Constitution. The defense therefore requested the court to dismiss and quash the indictment and order defendant Johnson-Sirleaf released from further detention. The court is expected to hand down ruling on the defense motion following the resistance by prosecution on 23 May as to why the court should not dismiss the indictment against defendant Johnson-Sirleaf.

The Criminal Court A in Monrovia has meanwhile denied the prosecution's motion for a change of venue.

NIGERIA

Reportage on Visit of Indonesian Foreign Minister

Arrives 20 May

*AB202216 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 20 May 86*

[Text] The Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mokhtar, arrived in Lagos this evening to begin a 3-day official visit to the country. He is expected to begin talks tomorrow with the minister of external affairs, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi. He is also scheduled to call on the minister of agriculture, retired Lieutenant General Alani Akinrinade; the minister of trade, Major General M.G. Nasko, as well as pay a visit to the national museum.

Talks With Akinyemi

*AB211509 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 21 May 86*

[Text] Nigerian and Indonesian officials today held discussions aimed at strengthening their economic and political relations.

The minister of external affairs, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi, who led the Nigerian delegation, spoke of Indonesia's strategic role in world affairs and her support for Nigeria at many international forums. He recalled last Monday's raids by apartheid South Africa on three independent African states, and called for Indonesia's support to ensure that African countries were not intimidated by Pretoria's aggression.

The Indonesian foreign minister, Prof Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, agreed with Prof Akinyemi that there was a need for concerted efforts to eradicate apartheid and ensure Namibia's independence. He also stressed the need for the two countries to examine ways of strengthening their economic relations.

BOTSWANA

Masire Discusses RSA Raid, Security Act

MB211219 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has given a warning that the government will prosecute those who supply the enemies of Botswana with classified information. Dr Masire, who was speaking during a pitso meeting in Kanye yesterday for the first time about the National Security Act, explained that the law was intended to protect the security of the country. He said it would guard against incidents of attack and killings of people and damage to their property. Dr Masire said that the future of the country was endangered. Some countries, he said, were torn with civil war because their citizens instigated confrontations with government. Speaking about the raids on Monday, Dr Masire said there was no reason for peace accords with South Africa because the white government does not respect dialogue. South Africa prefers to solve internal problems by murderous raids, he said.

On development efforts, Dr Masire said the government would strive to improve transport in rural areas and to provide housing for the people. The president said an amount of 15 million pula had been allocated to building houses in rural areas. Dr Masire encouraged farmers to plow at the Okavango farms where the soils are fertile. He said large-scale food production in rural areas would provide employment.

Responding to the president's address, Kgosi [Chief] Seeipapitso IV of Bangwaketse appealed to the president to send all South African refugees to the Dukwee refugee camp.

Security Talks With South Africa Canceled

MB211645 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1611 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The Botswana Government has called off the security talks that were to be held on Friday between officials of Botswana and South Africa. An official of the Department of External Affairs confirmed today that the cancellation of the meeting was communicated to Pretoria on Monday following the raid on Mogaditane which resulted in the death of a citizen and injury to three others, including a soldier. Although officials could not go into details it is reliably learned that the cancellation of the meeting, which would have been held at the request of South Africa, was in protest at the unprovoked invasion of Botswana by South African commandos.

LESOTHO

Opposition Calls for Return to Constitution

MB210737 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] The leaders of the five opposition parties in Lesotho have called on King Moshoeshoe II and the chairman of the country's

Military Council and Council of Ministers, Major General Met-sing Lekhanya, to return Lesotho to constitutional rule. At a joint news conference in Maseru, the five opposition leaders called for the restoration of the constitution that was suspended by Lesotho's former prime minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, in 1970.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Criticizes Constructive Engagement Policy

MB201721 Dakar PANA in English 1615 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] Luanda, 20 May (ANGOP/PANA) — The South-West Africa Peoples Organization (SWAPO) has called upon the American and European public opinion to exert pressure on the U.S. administration to abandon its so-called constructive engagement and linkage policies and to cease assisting the South African backed terrorist groupings of UNITA and other armed bandits in Southern Africa.

In a press release issued in Luanda at the weekend on the occasion of the commemoration of Namibian Heroes Day, SWAPO described the supply of Stinger missiles and other war equipment to UNITA bandits as a flagrant violation of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa and a hostile act against the whole African Continent, which constitutes a threat to the international peace and [words indistinct] of Namibian patriots cautioned the international community on the grave danger posed to peace, security and stability in southern Africa by the U.S. administration through its policies of the so-called constructive engagement and linkage, and of making the independence of Namibia conditional to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Through its unholy alliance with South Africa, the Reagan administration has decided to openly join the racists in providing military and other assistance to the UNITA bandits, in total disregard of the unanimous position of the OAU and the international public opinion, and in violation of international law and morality, the statement said. The release also said the situation in Namibia had become extremely grave and demanded urgent and decisive international action. Confronted with the advance of the struggle of the Namibian people against illegal occupation and for genuine freedom and national independence, the racist regime of South Africa has intensified its reign of terror and escalated atrocities by its occupation army and police, SWAPO said. The release denounced the use of the Namibian territory by South Africa as a springboard for its armed aggressions, subversive activities and destabilization of the countries in the region particularly the People's Republic of Angola.

SWAPO Leader Says Cubans, Independence Not Related

MB191201 Harare Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Comrade Andimba Toivo ja Toivo, the secretary general of the South-West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, of Namibia, recently talked about the question of Namibia's independence and its linkage to the presence of the Cuban internationalist forces in Angola, and this is what he said:

[Begin Toivi ja Toivo recording] SWAPO has categorically stated time and again that the decolonization of Namibia has nothing in common with the presence of Cuban forces in Angola. It is well known and accepted that the Cuban internationalist part in Angola is to assist Angola to defend her territorial integrity and sovereignty from the unprovoked aggression of the racist regime which uses the illegally occupied territory of Namibia as their launching pad for attacks. The Cubans are in Angola, not in Namibia, at the invitation of the Angolan Government under a bilateral agreement between the two sovereign states. No other party has therefore any right to interfere in the internal affairs of Angola. The Namibian independence issue is a long standing problem that precedes even the independence of Angola and can therefore not be mixed up at this stage. [end recording]

11 SWAPO, 1 SWATF Reported Killed Over Weekend

MB211207 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1204 GMT
21 May 86

[Text] Windhoek, May 21, SAPA — Security forces in northern SWA/Namibia had shot and killed 11 SWAPO insurgents in various skirmishes at the weekend and early this week, the SWA Territory Force said in Windhoek today. The security forces suffered one loss. He was Lance Corporal Ismael Londo, 28, of 101 Battalion who died in a landmine blast.

The SWATF said in a statement that the latest SWAPO fatalities brought to 336 the number of insurgents killed since the beginning of this year. The SWATF said the body of an unidentified civilian was discovered under a bridge about eight km from Okalango near the Angolan border on Sunday. The man had been killed three days earlier by SWAPO insurgents, the SWATF said. His hands were tied behind his back and his throat was cut. The SWATF said a petrol pump attendant at a filling station near Ondnagua noticed a suspect object wrapped in cloth next to a petrol pump on Saturday. He removed the object to open ground and shortly afterwards there was a light explosion. Security forces later found that the device was an anti-personnel mine strengthened with high explosives, the SWATF said. The detonator went off but it failed to explode the bomb. The SWATF said a pump installation at a school near Omungwelu in northern SWA/Namibia was sabotaged by insurgents early on Saturday morning. Tracks were found leading towards Angola. In another incident, the SWATF said, civilians reported the abduction of two men near Onkonkolo in northern SWA/Namibia at the end of last month.

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha Addresses Second Parliamentary Debate

Raids Only 'First Installment'

MB211522 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1521 GMT
21 May 86

[Text] House of Delegates, May 21, SAPA — The South African cross-border raids against ANC facilities on Monday were only a "first installment" the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today. He spoke in the second parliamentary snap debate to be

held on the raids in two days and said "South Africa has the capacity and the will to break the ANC." "If necessary, we will strike again and I don't want to bluff honourable members about this...If necessary it will be done in the interests of South Africa. We will certainly not be deterred by fanciful arguments that are being advanced here and abroad."

"We will continue to strike against ANC base facilities in foreign countries in accordance with our legal right. We have only delivered the first installment." He gave fair warning, he said, that South Africa fully intended to "break" the ANC. "And while we are going about it, it must not be forgotten that the ANC continues to be responsible for acts of violence such as the car bomb explosion three years ago which killed 19 people and injured 212."

South Africa wanted peace and was prepared to protect that peace. "Peace does not protect itself," Mr Botha said. The ANC was continuously smuggling guns, bombs and mines into South Africa and these "instruments of terror" were used to blow up buildings and installations and to murder innocent people in the most brutal and cruel way. Alert security forces had found and confiscated vast quantities of weaponry that could have been used to cause much more damage, misery and death. He referred to an incident in April 1984, when an ANC captive led the police to some explosives and revealed he had instructions to steal a vehicle, make a car bomb and detonate it at a military parade at Benoni. The largest arms cache, discovered by police last weekend, was to be used for terror attacks to coincide with the so-called Soweto Day on June 16. These were only two examples of many similar discoveries.

"In recent times the South African Government has provided visible proof that it intends to accommodate the legitimate aspirations of all South Africans in democratic structures produced by negotiation," Mr Botha said. Mr Botha said South Africa had right on its side. "We acted with responsibility and we intend to continue with it as long as the ANC is not prepared to come back to the country and talk to South Africa in a decent way."

Responding to debate by members, he said it almost felt as if the "angels" were across the border and the "devils" were in South Africa. "It is a funny kind of angel who seeks refuge in another country and harms people in his own country." Mr Botha said that before the raids, South Africa had received information that enabled the forces to strike their targets. "The strikes sounded a timely warning," he said.

UN Support for 'Terrorist Movements'

MB211530 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1528 GMT
21 May 86

[Text] House of Delegates, May 21, SAPA — It was time the international community, and particularly Western countries, realised their fight against terrorism would not succeed as long as they remained selective in their condemnation of terrorist groups and actions against them, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today. Speaking in a second snap debate on Monday's

SADF raids on alleged African National Congress targets in Harare, Lusaka and Gaborone, he said South Africa was "not an aggressive nation... we are not warmongers. We desire peace and we are prepared to protect that peace... peace does not protect itself."

Providing a "broad framework" to help MPs evaluate the government's actions, Mr Botha said that, superficially, most members of the international community and the United Nations were "virtually unanimous in their condemnations of international terrorism and in their resolve to combat this evil with all the means at their disposal." "I must point out, however, that this does not apply to the ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC]."

It was common knowledge that, since 1974, South Africa had "illegally" been denied the right to take part in debates at the UN General Assembly and virtually all other agencies of the organisation. It was perhaps not as widely known that a General Assembly resolution in 1973 declared the South African "regime" had no right to represent the people of the country and that the liberation movements recognised by the Organisation of African Unity — the ANC and the PAC — were the authentic representatives of the majority of South Africans. This had been followed by numerous resolutions in which the General Assembly had adopted the position that the "so-called struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movements by all available means, including armed struggle," amounted to a legitimate effort to seize power. The consequent position was that the ANC and the PAC had observer status at the UN and more rights in its various organisations than the South African Government. "Literally millions of dollars are channelled to these terrorist movements through UN organs."

The UN had also involved major international organisations, including the specialised agencies, in its campaign for support for "these terrorist movements." "Representatives of these movements are allowed to attend international conferences and meetings held under the auspices of the UN or its related bodies."

In the UN Security Council, where certain Western countries had the power to veto, South Africa had also been at the receiving end of international bias, Mr Botha said. Giving examples, the president said "a large number of unlawful acts perpetrated or instigated by the UN against South Africa have led, and will increasingly lead, to unlawful conduct against this country by individual states."

It was, for instance, common cause that it was a particularly serious transgression of international law as well as of the UN Charter for states to provide sanctuary to people who planned, instigated and executed acts of terror against other states. "It is likewise an established principle of international law that when this occurs, the state against which such acts are directed has an inherent right to resort to acts of self-defence, which it may exercise even within the territory of the offending state and we made use of this after we had the proper information." It seemed South Africa had been denied this right as a result of numerous unlawful UN decisions on the republic and that states were prepared to harbour terrorists in the full knowledge that the UN would console them when the South African government acted.

This was now occurring across the world, for example when President Reagan had had to "defend himself" (against Libya). "He did it against foreigners ... We did it against unlawful elements in South Africa (who were) harboured in a foreign country." "I am deeply concerned about this phenomenon because I regard law as a social instrument without which no society, be it a national society or the international community, can, in the long run, survive," Mr Botha said.

It had been said that South Africa was an exceptional case and that there was no need to treat the country in accordance with principles and rules of law. Apart from the general principle that law was indivisible and should apply to all, there was a real danger that once a politically motivated deviation from this principle had been established, it would become progressively easier to allow political preferences to dictate similar deviations when it came to other countries. "When this happens, law itself will be the victim and, consequently, there will no longer be an international community organized and acting in accordance with law." Western countries were already experiencing this truth but persisted in applying their "abhorrent double standards in relation to my country, while the engineers of anarchy and terror grin with delight in the knowledge that those who attack them will be belittled and insulted in the name of so-called justice," Mr Botha said.

One of the UN founders and a former prime minister of South Africa, Field Marshal Jan Smuts, had warned the world and South Africans in 1946 of the consequences of the road on which the organization had embarked. "Regrettably, his advice was not heeded ... He also told South Africans to prepare themselves for the serious dangers which he perceived to be on the road ahead. It has become time for the international community, and in particular Western countries, to realise that it will not succeed in its fight against international terrorism as long as it remains selective in its condemnation of terrorist groups and in its actions against such groups," Mr Botha said.

Pik Botha Prioritizes Safety for South Africans
MB220538 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
 0500 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says the action by the Defense Force against ANC targets in three of South Africa's neighboring countries on Monday is in accordance with the recent decision on terrorism by the world's top seven Western industrial countries during an economic summit meeting in Tokyo. Mr Botha said during the television program "Network" that the safety of South African citizens had to enjoy priority, even if the action should lead to sanctions against the country. Sanctions could harm the country, but an increase in terrorism and an assumption that South Africa was not capable of punishing terrorists could destroy the country.

In reply to a question as to whether the American Congress in particular would not have a stronger case for the imposition of sanctions as a result of the attacks, Mr Botha asked whether a country could afford not to ensure its safety and that of its citizens because of fear that sanctions could be imposed on it.

On further possible action, Mr Botha said if there was proof of similar terrorist centers in neighboring countries, and if there were indications that these countries did not intend removing them, South Africa would be left with no choice but to take action.

Mr Botha also replied to criticism on the timing of the raids, and said that a choice sometimes had to be made between the safety of the country and its people and the international harm which could be caused by the action taken.

Nel Points to Soviet, Eastern Bloc Support of ANC
MB211629 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1626 GMT
 21 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 21, SAPA — The SADF was "convinced" that at least two ANC terrorists had been killed in its raid on the ANC in Harare early on Monday, and two had probably been killed at Mogaditsane, Botswana, Mr Louis Nel, head of the Bureau for Information, said in Pretoria today at a media briefing on the raids. The Zimbabwean authorities were suspected of withholding the news of the two deaths for propaganda purposes, he said. No ANC members had been captured. Mr Nel said the ANC had been weakened because its infiltration routes had been disrupted by the raids.

He added that a wrong media impression had been created about the Eminent Persons Groups (EPG) departure from South Africa shortly after the raid. "I have seen no statement from the EPG that they cut short their visit," Mr Nel said. "The EPG chairman made it quite clear that as far as he was concerned the initiative is not dead."

Mr Nel said "till we can see proof," the government would "deny" that the target attacked by SAAF [South African Air Force] aircraft in Zambia had been a UN refugee camp. It was "not easy" to assess the results of this attack, Mr Nel said.

Asked if the raids would not contribute to a spiral of violence in South Africa, Mr Nel said the ANC was "doing its utmost to escalate violence." He said the government had known the raids would not be popular, and it had taken note of the "international outburst," but it had been its duty to take action against insurgents. He said the government wanted to make it clear that it had the power and the will to protect its citizens. He described the raids as "a purposeful step to bring about peace," and added: "The terrorists don't want peace, they want revolution." Asked to delineate the differences between the ANC and the militant Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB] Mr Nel said: "I don't think the ANC and the AWB can be mentioned in the same breath. 'The ANC is committed to violence and has committed acts of terror. The AWB has not trained terrorists and does not commit acts of terror.' However the government would act if the AWB or any rightwing organisation conducted a campaign of terror, Mr Nel said.

There was no question of people having been tipped off before the attacks, he said regarding reports that the ANC had been warned by Zimbabwean intelligence of an imminent attack.

Zimbabwe tried, through these reports, "to create an impression that they have a good security force which they haven't. It's just more propaganda."

Asked what the raids had achieved, Mr Nel said: "We sent them a clear message we can reach them wherever they are." "Was it doubted before?" he was asked. "It's believed now." Since ANC insurgents entered South Africa only from neighbouring states its infiltration routes — which had been its main strength — had had to be disrupted, "which we successfully did," Mr Nel said.

Since 1976, 43 blacks and 35 whites had been killed by ANC terrorists, he said in a prepared statement released at the briefing. The ANC was linked to the international terrorist network. ANC terrorists were trained mainly in the Soviet Union, East Germany, Angola, and Libya, he said. It used the communication facilities of, amongst others, the PLO in Zimbabwe. The minister declined to elaborate on this allegation on the advice of security officials, Brig Jan Klopper and Brig H. Stadler, who flanked him at the briefing. Russia and Eastern Bloc countries were the sole arms suppliers to the ANC, Mr Nel said. He said it was clear that the ANC could not succeed in establishing bases within South Africa. "The ANC is certainly not the most successful communist-supported terrorist organisation in the world."

He added that the government would act against the ANC when and wherever the situation demanded. The statement said the ANC had been responsible, since 1976, for the following:

- 60 "terror" deeds being perpetrated in South Africa from April 1984 to April 1985, and 193 from April 1985 to April 1986, some of which had been launched from Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe;
- 12 landmine explosions, with 30 mines being seized by the security forces;
- 113 handgrenades being used in attacks, with 1273 being seized;
- 115 limpet mines being used, and 409 being seized;
- 7 demolition mine explosions, with 87 located; and
- the location of 85 anti-personnel mines in ANC depots.

The ANC consistently rejected peace initiatives by the West and supported communist initiatives, the statement added. "The escalation of terrorist actions in the past 18 months can be ascribed mainly to the support that the ANC receives from the USSR, to the availability of bases and transit facilities in certain neighbouring states and to opportunities created by the unrest situation within the country," Mr Nel said.

Raids' Benefits Said To Outweigh Costs

MB210550 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
 0545 GMT 21 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] It was inevitable that there would be costs involved, in terms of international reaction, in South Africa's strike against ANC centers in three southern African countries this week. Nobody could have thought there would not be a price to pay.

What is of concern now, in the postmortem of this and other similar strikes, is whether the price is justified by the benefits gained in furthering essential national goals. To the extent that benefits outweigh costs, the answer is self-evident.

Put differently, South Africans have to ask themselves what course of action produces the lesser of two evils, the cost of braving Western anger, when action is taken against ANC bases in neighbouring countries, should not be minimised. Diplomatic pressures against the country mount, isolation in a variety of spheres grows worse and, most destructively, punitive economic actions amounting in some cases to intensified sanctions take an increasingly heavy toll of the already overburdened economy.

On the other side of the balance is the cost of allowing the ANC to continue more or less unhindered in its present activities planned and organised from across the border. This has two related consequences. First, the ANC, as the spearhead of the political violence in urban black areas, continues to further its campaign to make the country ungovernable in preparation for a revolutionary transition to a Marxist socialist state. The politics of radicalism, buttressed by widespread intimidation, causes widespread economic disruption. It also precipitates the second consequence: the moderate mass and its spokesmen grow silent, channels for negotiating political reform remain unused and democratic constitutional progress comes to a halt.

In short, the effect of adopting this course is to abort those national goals the achievement of which is essential if this country is to have any worthwhile future. Social stability, economic growth and the development of a fully democratic dispensation cannot be achieved while the ANC adheres to its present policies and is allowed to pursue them unchecked.

Once that is recognised there can be no argument about which course must be chosen for South Africa. Heavy as the costs of ignoring international disapproval may be, they cannot override the need to take action to ensure the achievement of essential national goals. Of course any such action — in this case, a strike against ANC centres — must in fact make a concrete contribution to achieving those goals. To be worth the price that inevitably has to be paid, it must be justifiable in an overall security and political strategy in which the effect of any particular action on other elements of the strategy is carefully assessed. In the long term, therefore, its justification lies in the extent to which visible progress is made in achieving the national goals of stability, economic development and negotiated reform. And to the extent that progress is made towards those goals, the other side of the balance will also begin to change. If the experience of the past two years has taught South Africans anything, it is that international opinion is determined first and foremost by their actions in securing the conditions for a stable order in this country.

Attack on ANC Viewed as in Western Interests

MB211102 Johannesburg International Service in English
0630 GMT 21 May 86

[Station commentary: "The ANC Terrorist Organisation"]

[Text] The international outrage at South Africa's strikes against

ANC targets in three neighboring southern African states reflects the level of ignorance abroad about the true nature of the struggle in South Africa. The raids were not directed against Zambia, Zimbabwe, or Botswana but at ANC terrorist targets in those countries. Great care was taken by units of the SADF to hit only those particular targets.

The international outcry could be justified if this meticulous care had not been exercised. The fact is that South Africa attacked and destroyed some of the nerve centers of ANC operations in southern Africa, with full justification for doing so following the recent escalation of terrorist acts and the discovery of large arms cache in the country. The intensification of ANC activity is precisely what political and military observers have been predicting as an inevitable result of the process of broadening democracy in South Africa. The ANC has repeatedly stated that it would increase its activities and that it would concentrate its efforts on so-called soft targets, such as supermarkets and other public places. From its words and deeds, the ANC shows itself to be the full-blooded terrorist organization it is.

The influential American publication, *THE WALL STREET JOURNAL*, is obviously aware of the true nature of the ANC. In an editorial some months ago, it referred to the ANC as a movement that has no interest in anything other than taking absolute control of South Africa and delivering it into the Soviet camp. This is what the struggle is all about in South Africa. South Africa's action to protect itself from this design is not only in its own interest but also in the interest of the Western world, which would be in a grave situation if South Africa were delivered into the Soviet camp.

ANC Methods, Goals Not Those of Freedom Fighters

MB220556 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0545 GMT 22 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] — South Africans who have become accustomed to the double standards by which large sections of government and the media in the West judge this country will not have been overly surprised by the reaction to the strikes against ANC centers this week. The prevailing attitude tends to be one of cynical indifference. Even for the hardened, however, the extent to which blatant misrepresentation of the ANC has underlain much of the comment is disconcerting. Implicit in such comment is the assumption that the ANC is actually fighting for democracy in South Africa and is forced to employ violent methods because peaceful approaches are not open to it. Only opportunism or malice can explain the currency of a view so far removed from the truth. After all, the ANC's own leaders have never made any secret of their aims or the methods they favour in achieving those aims. They have not even bothered to hide their contempt for such democratic concepts as peaceful negotiation or for those who maintain the ANC should be drawn into negotiations. In an interview with Oliver Tambo himself on Ethiopia's Radio Freedom recently those who are shouting about peace (as they were described) were roundly condemned as ineffectual. It continued:

The ANC does not care for those, except to the extent that it can use them to confuse — even to divide ... So we must not start thinking about peace: And anyone who says less — that peace can be through peaceful struggle — is ready to surrender. That is one reaction to the invitation, regularly repeated, to all groups in South Africa to reject violence and take part in negotiating a democratic system.

Another reaction is contained in the recent disclosure that in the past year the ANC has been responsible for 193 acts of terrorism, almost all of them against civilians. But such developments should not have surprised anybody. As long ago as June last year the organisation decided at a national executive congress not only to intensify its terrorism campaign but to include more action against civilians — so-called soft targets. The ANC has been equally unequivocal about the purpose of its terrorist methods: the eventual establishment by force of a Marxist socialist system in South Africa. Authorities have pointed out that in this it is little more than an instrument of the South African Communist Party (SACP). The SACP, recognised as the communist party in Africa most subservient to the Soviet Union, now fills 19 of the 36 posts in the national executive of the ANC. And peaceful, democratic change in South Africa forms no part of Soviet plans for southern Africa. Documentary evidence of Soviet and Libyan coordination of terrorist activities in the region goes back to 1982, when Israeli troops raided PLO camps in Lebanon. In March a conference of the so-called World Center for the Struggle Against Imperialism, Zionism, and Racism was held in Tripoli and attended by the ANC, PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and SWAPO as well as the PLO and the Irish Republican Army. Last month the ANC, PAC, SWAPO, and the PLO met in the Libyan capital to discuss 1986 as the crucial year in the fall of Pretoria. The notion of the ANC as a body of freedom fighters is absurd. In its Soviet ties, its ideology, its revolutionary goals, and its terrorist methods it is no different from any of the terrorist movements that harass anti-Soviet countries worldwide.

Talks With ANC Said 'Apparently' Underway
MB220845 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT
 22 May 86

[Text] Negotiations between the government and the outlawed ANC are apparently already under way. A Johannesburg newspaper reports that the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG) is acting as a conduit for the negotiations. The outlawed organization has sent a list of proposals to Pretoria, conveyed by the EPG. The proposals include a call for the unbanning of the ANC and the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela, a call for the release of all political prisoners, a call for the removal of police and security personnel from townships, and in an apparent softening of demands, a readiness to consider temporary entrenched constitutional guarantees for whites. Meanwhile, the newspaper also says that ANC leader Oliver Tambo has called for increased civil disobedience and a 2-day general strike beginning 16 June.

Tambo Urges 'Total Civil Disobedience' in RSA

EA211735 Dakar PANA in English 1515 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Lusaka, 21 May (PANA) — African National Congress (ANC) President Mr Oliver Tambo today in Lusaka urged his countrymen to launch a campaign of total civil disobedience which would lead to a nationwide refusal to pay tax and rent. In a radio address to the people of South Africa, broadcast through the external services of Radio Zambia, Mr Tambo called upon the black majority to ensure that the national general strike scheduled for 16 June becomes a success. Civic and trade union organizations, including the main legal anti-apartheid groupings such as the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) have pledged to stage a country-wide general strike next month to mark the 10th anniversary of the 1976 Soweto student uprisings.

"Let every mine, factory, farm, and white home be without labor. Let every university and school be emptied of its youth. [Words indistinct]" Tambo said. He said blacks must "declare freedom of movement throughout our land and set aside a day on which we burn our badges of slavery, the passes" (identity documents which restrict African movement to prescribed areas). The Pretoria regime has recently abolished "pass books" and hopes to replace them with new uniform cards to be carried for identification by all South Africans, regardless of race classification.

The ANC leader, who had yesterday in a press conference in the Zambian capital reiterated his organization's pledge to escalate the armed offensive on all fronts against the white regime, said South Africans must "resist all other attempts by Botha to deny us free access to any part of our united South Africa, whether by means of new identity documents, bantustans, resettlement camps or other (?racial) devices." Calling on the African majority to render the tricameral parliamentary arrangement unworkable and to isolate those who serve in it, Mr Tambo commended bantustan office-bearers who are aligning themselves with the democratic movement. "Let those who continue to serve Pretoria be made to feel the wrath of the people," he added.

Talking about the role of women in the liberation struggle, Mr Tambo further urged his compatriots to mark 9 August, which will be the 30th anniversary of the South African women's 1956 march to the seat of the government at Union Buildings in Pretoria. [passage indistinct] Defied the regime's [words indistinct] ahead to present the petitions against the extension of "pass books" to the womenfolk.

The ANC president also said his countrymen must intensify their efforts to obtain arms from the enemy contingents. "Let us influence our people in uniform to surrender their arms to the [words indistinct] formation of people's defense militia everywhere, so as to more effectively meet the assault by the enemy's armed force and the [words indistinct] vigilantes and 'impis' which they employ," he said, and added that vigilantes and impis are bands of armed men employed by the regime to intimidate and kill.

Talks With Namibian Government Conclude*MB211435 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 21 May 86*

[Text] Talks between the governments of South Africa and South-West Africa on matters of mutual interest in Cape Town have been concluded. The talks were held at the request of the interim government in South-West Africa. Afterward, the chairman of the Ministers Council of South-West Africa, Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi, said the discussions had lasted about 2 hours, and that both domestic and external affairs affecting South-West Africa had been discussed. Mr Kozonguizi said the South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, had briefed the South-West African delegation about recent talks with governments and institutions overseas on the future of the territory. He confirmed that the proposed implementation of Resolution 435 had also been discussed, but was not prepared to comment on the matter. The meeting took place under the chairmanship of the state president, Mr P.W. Botha.

'Friendly, Constructive Spirit'*MB211713 Johannesburg SABA in English 1702 GMT 21 May 86*

[Text] Cape Town, May 21, SABA — Talks between the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, members of his cabinet and the cabinet of the transitional government of national unity of SWA/Namibia took place in a "friendly and constructive spirit" today. This was how the Department of Foreign Affairs statement described the talks. The talks, which were held this morning at the request of the SWA/Namibian cabinet, "dealt with important domestic and international aspects of SWA/Namibia," the statement said.

Further on Continuing Violence in Crossroads**Le Grange on Entrance Barriers***MB201648 Johannesburg SABA in English 1543 GMT
20 May 86*

[Text] House of Assembly, May 20, SABA — Barriers erected by police at the entrance to Crossroads township near Cape Town would be removed "as soon as the security situation allows it," the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today. Replying to a question by Mr Ken Andrew (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Gardens), Mr le Grange said the barriers had been put up on April 16 to end violence that had occurred regularly in the area for the past few months. The barriers were in operation from 6am until 7pm from Mondays to Fridays. No one had been arrested at the barriers and no services to the township had been effected, he said.

Police Deny Use of AK-47's*MB202020 Johannesburg SABA in English 2006 GMT
20 May 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, May 20, SABA — The South African Police, responding to a report in a Cape Town morning newspaper

today, said no AK-47 rifles, or any automatic rifles, were seen or heard during violence in the troubled Crossroads township yesterday and today. "In a statement to SABA tonight, the police Directorate for Public Relations in Pretoria said: "Today a Cape Town morning newspaper stated that reporters saw persons in Crossroads firing with AK-47 rifles and Makarov pistols during yesterday. It was also stated that distinctive AK-47 rifle-fire was heard repeatedly in gun battles throughout the day." "The South African Police wishes to stress that the security forces had a high-density presence in Crossroads both yesterday and today and no member of the security forces saw any AK-47s or Makarov pistols, nor did any of them, at any stage, hear any AK-47 rifle-fire or automatic rifle-fire," it said. Shots were fired at intervals by both fighting factions during yesterday, the statement added. The calibre of weapons used could not be determined with any certainty. Although single shots were heard, no automatic firing could be heard, the statement said.

Clergymen To Intervene*MB211042 Johannesburg SABA in English 1027 GMT
21 May 86*

[Excerpts] Cape Town, May 21, SABA — Clergymen today set out to bring peace to the battle-torn squatter settlements of Nyanga Bush and Crossroads, where more than 2000 shanty homes have been razed and least 18 people have been killed. A group of churchmen planned to meet today at the outskirts of Nyanga Bush to intercede between security forces and residents who want to salvage possessions from the smouldering shantytown. Rev Sid Luckett, director of the Anglican Church's Bureau for Social Responsibility, said police yesterday used teargas and other methods to disperse residents who attempted to form groups to enter Nyanga Bush. He would contact leaders of the opposing factions to bring them to peace talks.

Police are alleged, at worst, to have actively supported or, at best, aided by inaction the "fathers" faction in their battles with radical "comrades." However, the police liaison officer for the western Cape, Lt Attie Laubscher, denied the allegations and said: "I am satisfied that the police have not taken sides." Today, his colleague, Cpt Jan Calitz, said the police experienced great difficulty combating the violence in the squatter camp and the police presence in the area was stepped up dramatically yesterday afternoon to try to restore order. Cpt Calitz said: "Our presence there can prevent people from setting shacks alight. However, in the initial stages foot patrols into the area were difficult because we were being shot at. Vehicles could not move deep into Crossroads and some areas were also inaccessible to the fire brigade and ambulances." He said many foot patrols spent much of their time bringing out the dead and injured. Asked about the suggestion that shacks were set alight close to policemen and that no action was taken, Cpt Calitz said combating arson in the area was difficult. "A shack can be set alight 50m from you but to catch the person responsible is impossible. He's like Speedy Gonzales."

Heunis Tours Area

*MB211715 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1709 GMT
21 May 86*

[Text] Cape Town, May 21, SAPA — The government would do everything in its power to establish and maintain peace in the riot torn Crossroads squatter area, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said tonight. In a statement released in Cape Town, he said he had visited Crossroads this afternoon to gain a first-hand impression of the prevailing conditions there. "I would like to state quite categorically that the government will do everything within its power to establish and maintain peace and calm." The security forces were acting as a buffer between warring factions in the area.

Residents that were forced to flee are being provided for an in addition to the humanitarian assistance the state is providing. I am also very thankful for the magnanimous effort of the private sector to relieve the plight of those in need, he said. Of those left homeless by the unrest, 1,000 people had been accommodated at the nearby township of Khayelitsha. "The damage and evacuated area will remain temporarily inaccessible in order to prepare it with a view to upgrading it to the benefit of the community." Mr Heunis said he wanted to make an "earnest appeal to employers to please be patient with employees who have been caught up in these tragic circumstances innocently. "In a situation such as this the utmost compassion and understanding should be shown."

26 Dead; Camp Reported Calm

*MB220915 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0856 GMT
22 May 86*

[Text] Cape Town, May 22, SAPA — The death toll in Crossroads squatter camp unrest on the Cape Flats has risen to 26 after three bodies were found in the camp this morning, SABC radio news reports. Police confirmed that two of the three young men found in Landsdowne Road were chopped to death and the third was drowned. Sporadic fighting occurred overnight in the camp and several huts were razed. Almost a half of the 4,800 shacks in the camp have been destroyed. Police said it was calm in the camp this morning.

SADF Reports Defense Minister 'Doing Well'

*MB200724 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1646 GMT
19 May 86*

[Text] Cape Town, May 19, SAPA — The minister of defence, Gen Magnus Malan, who underwent a bypass operation in a Cape Town hospital this morning, is doing well, a statement from the SADF said. His condition is stable, and, according to the doctors who performed the operation, it was a great success. No further bulletins will be issued until tomorrow, the statement said.

Academic Criticizes Trade Unions' Foreign Links

*MB210821 Johannesburg International Service in English
0630 GMT 21 May 86*

[Text] The director of the Institute of American Studies at the Rand Afrikaans University in Johannesburg, Prof (Karel) Nofke, says one of the biggest foreign threats to the safety and stability of South Africa emanates from foreign links with trade unions. Foreign funding, he says, has given leftwing trade unions in South Africa more money than they are able to spend, and has contributed towards a gross distortion of political power and influence. Writing in the institute's journal, *AMERICAN REVIEW*, Professor (Nofke) says the South African Council of Churches is an important conduit for overseas funds that eventually reach South African trade unions.

Buthelezi Deplores KwaMashu Violence, Blames ANC

*MB211340 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1334 GMT
21 May 86*

[Text] Ulundi, May 21, SAPA — The chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has deplored yesterday's violence in KwaMashu where six men were killed in a clash between opposing groups, SABC radio news reports. He said incidents such as these were the result of the "crazy thoughts rammed down the throats" of the young by African National Congress [ANC] publications. Chief Buthelezi said he had urgently requested the central government to speed up the intended take over of the KwaMashu and Umlazi police stations by the KwaZulu police. He said if KwaZulu could control these police stations they would be in a better position to defend themselves against the violence directed against KwaZulu.

Bophuthatswana Police Force Meeting Attendance

*MB211940 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1846 GMT
21 May 86*

[Text] Ga-Rankuwa, May 21, SAPA — Bophuthatswana police in camouflage uniform today conducted a raid on the village of Eersterus 60 km north of Pretoria and forced residents to attend a meeting which was being addressed by the minister of internal affairs, Chief Barnett Motsatsi. SAPA's correspondent reports that police in vans whisked away residents to a football ground where the meeting was held. Chief Motsatsi told the 1000 residents at the meeting that they could be evicted if they failed to identify themselves as citizens. He said they could have been evicted at the time of independence and they were there through the mercy of the Bophuthatswana government. The minister warned the residents to stop squatting and apply for official residence permits. Eighty five per cent of the village is non-Tswana. It is estimated to have an official population of 5810 but a local resident estimated the number at 30,000. Chief Motsatsi said "South African political organisations" in Bophuthatswana were fronts for the ANC and strongly denied that Bophuthatswana officials were puppets of the South African Government.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports**7 PM, 21 May***MB211804 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1801 GMT
21 May 86*

[Text] Pretoria, May 21, SAPA — Here is the unrest situation report to 7pm from the SAP Public Relations Directorate in Pretoria.

"The following incidents of unrest were reported since 8am today.

"At Kanyamazane near Nelspruit last night a mob of arsonists set fire to three buses in the area causing extensive damage.

"At Onderspoort near Pretoria this morning a black woman was set alight with a tyre doused in petrol. She was seriously injured and no arrests were made.

"At Balfour this afternoon a mob of blacks on three occasions stoned police vehicles. They were dispersed with shotgun fire. One black man was injured and arrested as well and two other black males were arrested.

"At KwaMashu in Durban this morning a mob of blacks stoned a black male. He was seriously injured. The police dispersed the mob using teargas and shotguns. No injuries or arrests were reported.

"At Tonga near Nelspruit this morning police discovered the charred remains of a black woman. In another incident this afternoon a black man was wounded and arrested after a stone throwing incident.

"At Makgaung near Bloemfontein a police vehicle was stoned by a mob. One black youth was arrested in this incident.

"At Belville South a white policeman was injured in a stone throwing incident. No arrests were reported.

"At Katlehong near Germiston this morning police dispersed an unruly mob with sjamboks after a stoning incident.

"At Old Crossroads near Cape Town police dispersed an unruly mob with sjamboks. No arrests were reported.

"At Soweto (Witwatersrand) this morning a private dwelling was torched by a mob of blacks. No arrests or injuries were reported.

"At Zweletemba near Worcester this morning a mob of blacks threw a petrol bomb at a Development Board vehicle. The mob was dispersed with shotgun fire. No arrests or injuries were reported.

"At KwaMashu near Durban this afternoon a Development Board official defended himself against a petrol bomb wielding mob with his service pistol. No arrests or injuries were reported.

"At Rocklands near Bloemfontein this afternoon police used sneeze powder to disperse a stone throwing mob. No arrests were reported.

"At Botshabelo near Bloemfontein three black women were arrested following a stone throwing incident aimed at a police vehicle. In another incident in the same area the police arrested two black males and one black youth following the stoning of two buses.

"At Tumahole near Parys a police member was injured when a mob of blacks stoned him. No arrests were reported.

"At Spring this afternoon a mob of blacks attacked a traffic official who used his service pistol to disperse the mob. No injuries or arrests were reported.

"At Jouberton near Klerksdorp this morning five black youths were arrested after having barricaded a road in the area.

"At Nyanga in the western province this afternoon a black man was stabbed and seriously injured by a mob of blacks. Police intervened using shotgun fire. No arrests or injuries were reported.

"At Old Crossroads this afternoon police used shotguns to disperse an unruly mob of blacks. No injuries or arrests were reported. In another incident police used sjamboks to disperse an unruly mob of blacks. No arrests or injuries were reported."

22 May*MB220701 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0635 GMT
22 May 86*

[Text] Pretoria, May 22, SAPA — Following is SAP overnight unrest report:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"At Daantjie Trust near Nelspruit, the SAP dispersed a mob with quirts when they gathered illegally. A bus was extensively damaged when set alight.

"At Touwsriver coloured residential area near Worcester, vehicles' tyres were damaged with sharp objects. A coloured man and woman were arrested following these incidents.

"At Kanyamazane near Nelspruit, a number of private homes and a private vehicle were extensively damaged in fires caused by petrol bombs. Considerable damage was caused to another private home by stonethrowers.

"At Old Crossroads in the western Cape, a private vehicle was set alight and extensively damaged.

"At Kabokweni near White River, a number of buses were petrol bombed and extensively damaged.

"In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand], a private vehicle was extensively damaged by stonethrowers.

"At Joza near Grahamstown, a municipal policeman was stoned. He dispersed his attackers with a pistol and arrested a man.

"At KwaZakhele near PE [Port Elizabeth], a private vehicle was extensively damaged when it was set alight.

"At Mohlakeng near Randfontein, a number of private homes and private vehicles were extensively damaged in petrol bomb attacks. In the same area, a man was killed and his body burnt.

"At Nonzwakazi near De Aar, a private home was damaged by a stone-throwing mob.

"At Nyanga in the WP [western province], shots were fired at a police patrol from a passing microbus. A man was arrested in connection with this incident.

"At Zweletemba near Worcester, police vehicles were petrol-bombed. Police arrested six men and a woman.

"At Guguletu near Cape Town, a number of shots were fired at a group of civilians from a passing vehicle. A black man and a black woman were wounded."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Raids Affect Financial Markets

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 20 May reports on the front page that the cross-border raids by SADF hit financial markets on 19 May. "Despite a 100 point drop in the

commercial rand to yesterday's close of \$0.04495 from Friday, reaction in the foreign exchange market was hesitant while overseas reaction was awaited." The financial rand bore the brunt of adverse sentiment, falling 128 points from Friday to close at \$0.2810. "Dealers do not rule out the possibility of the rand dropping below the crucial \$0.40 mark, if recent political initiatives collapse and sanctions are implemented."

Pessimism for Rand Recovery

Harold Fridjhon reports on page 2 that the SADF raids have "blasted hopes of the rand staging a recovery towards the end of the year. Even conservative foreign exchange bankers who, last week, believed that the rand would climb out of its trough and gradually make its way towards the \$0.50 mark during the second half of this year changed their stance yesterday. They expressed the hope that the rand would be in the \$0.42 to \$0.43 band when the new year bells started to chime. Others, less optimistic, spoke of a \$0.39 rand depending on whether the capital drain continued and on the sanctions threat becoming a bruising reality."

Salary Increase for Black Workers

Another page 2 report says black workers of the Western Cape Development Board have been granted large salary increases after a wage dispute was referred to a conciliation board. The board granted a 12 percent allowance, back-dated to 1 January last year; a 5.5 percent salary increase also back-dated to 1 January last year; and a 10 percent salary increase, back-dated to 1 January this year. "This victory has, however, been soured by government's decision to phase out the development boards from July 1."

Call for Soweto Defence Committees

"The Soweto Civic Association has called on all residents to form defence and street committees against further attacks by right-wing groups and council police," a page 23 article reports. "In a statement issued to *BUSINESS DAY* yesterday, the association also gave all policemen and councillors until June 16 to resign or face 'isolation and rejection' by the community." The statement said the daily problems of Soweto have been compounded by attacks on residents, students and youths by gangs using teargas, rifles, revolvers and expensive cars. The Civic Association expressed concern over the "lack of interest" shown by police in tracking down the cars and individuals involved.

Witness' Family Killed

"The family of Morgan Montwedi, a key witness in the Kagiso civil action against the SAP and SADF, was burnt to death in a petrol bombing on his home early yesterday morning," another page 3 report says. Montwedi managed to escape from his blazing home and is fighting for his life in the hospital. No arrest have been made in connection with the attack.

BUSINESS DAY on SADF Strikes

"The military strike into Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana have given new dreadful point to the warnings issued last week by President Botha — that this country would use 'all its might' against those who seek change by violence. It means the military view has once again prevailed over the political, and even over the diplomatic," and editorial on page 6 says. "In seeking to justify the need to bring further opprobrium and hardship on us,

the government and its apologists resort to obfuscation, accusing neighboring countries of permitting the passage of arms to our borders but concealing carefully their own inability to prevent the passage of those arms from the borders to their targets. Behind the cry of 'terrorism' lurks a nastier word: failure." "President Botha owes the country an accounting."

Affirmative Action Program Praised

"As apartheid disintegrates, the disparity of wealth between whites and blacks assumes increasing prominence in the politics of the country," *BUSINESS DAY* says in another editorial. Business, if it hopes to escape socialism, had better come up with a quick, effective answer. Barclays is to be commended for its affirmative action program. The more blacks reach senior management "the better the bank's chances of escaping nationalisation: and that goes for every business."

CAPE TIMES on Vigilantes

"The activities of so-called vigilante groups operating beyond the law are causing increasing concern in black areas in many parts of the country, both urban and rural," Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 19 May says in an editorial on page 8. "A disquieting feature in some cases of vigilantism is the allegations that are made of police complicity." Vigilantism also "raise the spectre of violence by reactionary whites very pertinently. This nasty phenomenon has already reared its head in the Transvaal in a series of murderous attacks on blacks by white gunmen roaming the streets in private vehicles." "The menace of right-wing vigilantism, whether on the part of rampaging blacks or whites alike, is posing a threat to public security potentially every bit as serious as violence on the left. It would be reassuring to be told that something will be done about it."

CAPE TIMES on Joint Debates

"The personal preparedness of Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, to have joint parliamentary debates among members of all three Houses is most welcome, and is evidence of his own recognition of the evolutionary nature of the tricameral system," another page 8 editorial says. "Members of the cabinet should know more than anybody how much sense the proposal makes." "All South Africa should be represented in a single parliamentary chamber, and if there are one or more others, the division between their functions should not be on racial lines, as at present. Joint debates are a step in that direction."

Hough on Raids

"The director of the Institute for Strategic Studies at Pretoria University, Professor Mike Hough, told *THE CITIZEN* he was 'not surprised' by the South African strikes yesterday — they were probably of a strong preemptive nature," Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 20 May reports on page 5. He noted that the country had previously made clear to neighbors what its attitude toward terrorists was. He said that the "fact that they were exercised against established ANC military facilities belies the claim of the ANC that they are operating exclusively within South Africa. They also throw serious doubts on the assurances of the host states that they don't give military facilities to the ANC," said Prof Hough. "Although the ANC might use specific route through a country without its government knowing it, it was hard to see how any government could be

unaware of established ANC facilities.

CITIZEN on Raids

THE CITIZEN's editorial on page 6 on the raids notes the criticism of the RSA raids from abroad and says the criticism is "very shallow, unrealistic and untrue." Because of the presence of the Eminent Persons Group, it would have "been considered most ill-timed if they were unnecessary or could have been delayed." However, faced with recent attacks by the ANC and with the prospects of increased attacks on 16 June, the military "thought it imperative to act against the ANC now." The raids can thus be seen as "pre-emptive strikes that hopefully will curb the ANC operations against the Republic." Indeed, the raids were nothing more than action to protect South African citizens from terrorism, much like the U.S. raids on Libya. To the neighbors, the raids should give a warning that allowing the ANC to have facilities in or near their capitals spell dangers to themselves, which can be removed if the ANC is removed. "As for the EPG, until it gets the ANC to abandon violence, there is little hope of it persuading South Africa to bring the ANC into negotiations for a settlement."

Cabinet Assurances on Raids

Brian Stuart writes from Cape Town on the same page that "cabinet assurances have been given that the raids on Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia took place only after repeated diplomatic attempts to persuade these governments to stop the ANC from using their territories." Foreign Minister Pik Botha said "senior diplomats had spoken to neighboring governments about the continued presence of the ANC and the threat posed to South Africa." Defence Minister Magnus Malan said there were proven links between the RSA and the ANC facilities hit and "it appears that Gen Malan was in personal charge at Defence headquarters in Pretoria at the weekend."

Eglin on Revolution

"During the past year the political pendulum in South Africa had swung from a position of evolution to one of revolution, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, said yesterday," *THE CITIZEN* reports on page 12. He told students at Rand Afrikaans University that "one had only to look at the nature and extent of the resistance to the present political system to realise that South Africa was now in a completely different political situation." Factors indicating the revolution had arrived included the high level of violence already attained, the massive scale of disobedience of the law, the collapse of local administrative structures in the townships, the inability of the authorities to protect people against criminals and intimidators and the increasing amount of time and money being spent on defense. The reaction of the government to the challenge has been "painfully slow."

Radical Buthelezi

A report on page 13 says that Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, MP and deputy leader of the Conservative Party (CP), says "Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi was as radical as Nelson Mandela." He told a Durban meeting that most whites in Natal were totally against power-sharing, that Buthelezi, one of the cofounders of the Indaba, had "aligned himself with the radicals in the country" and that the chief also believed "there could be no power-sharing" the government had led the country to ruin, and in some

areas the blacks "were totally in control and revolution was looming." He said that it was high time someone told the U.S. Government to "keep their noses out of South Africa's affairs."

SOWETAN on Raids

The *SOWETAN's* editorial on page 4 says that after the raids, "the entire world is baying for South Africa's blood." The paper wonders what sort of defense can be offered, although it is well aware "that the Government believes it has to build confidence among its friends and its constituents that it is strong and has a very difficult situation under control." However, the raids' timing was disastrous and will only make the rest of the world, particularly the Third World, even more enemies than before. "Finally such pre-emptive strikes do not get their intended results. Instead of the African National Congress grinding its actions to a halt after the Nkomati Accord, it has become even more vigorous and more adventurous. The strikes into neighboring black states is not going to stop the ANC from proceeding on its campaign. We fear that the attacks will become even fiercer."

'Focus' on Raids

Sam Mabe writes in the "Focus" article on the same page that the raids "seem to be a show of strength aimed at restoring the confidence of the white electorate in the Government." The Government seems to be using the carrot and the stick, preaching reform and then clobbering "one of the most crucial partners in any negotiations." The attack took place when there were hopes that talks between the government and the ANC were around the corner. The raids were a "kick in the teeth" for those who support a negotiated solution. Past experience has shown that such attacks, except for the one in Mozambique in 1981, usually lead to an escalation of ANC activities. To whites the raids might project the government as a "vigilant protector of their lives" that could be trusted. To blacks, the ANC could be projected as "daring and more determined to continue" its struggle. "The attacks could increase support for a violent solution to the country's problems and deepen the division between white and white and between black and white."

KwaNdebele MP Resigns

"A KwaNdebele MP who claims that the homeland's Imbokodo vigilante groups have been given instructions to kill him, has resigned," Monk Nkomo reports on page 11. "Prince Makhosana Klaas Mahlangu yesterday told the *SOWETAN* that he resigned in protest against his government's decision to incorporate Moutse and for opting for independence against the wishes of the people." He said the South African Government should be asked to stop dividing the people of the homeland, and he said the KwaNdebele cabinet should "step down."

Scrap Group Areas

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 20 May reports on page 1 that "Durban's City Council yesterday decided to ask the Government to scrap the Group Areas Act in Durban. If the government refused, the council decided, it should be asked to give Durban the authority to deal with the Act as it affects the city." Conservatives argued that the problem was a matter for the government and the council should not be arguing "politics."

Tourist Industry Loses

"The tourist industry lost about R350-million because fewer foreign tourists visited South Africa," Dr J.P. Roux, secretary general in the office of the state president, said, *THE STAR* reports on page 1. He said the decrease in tourism meant a potential loss to the total economy of R1.2 billion. Hotel occupation in 1985 reached the lowest point in 11 years. Overseas group travel declined by about 80 percent and October — "normally a popular month — was 'dead quiet.'"

Amendment to Group Areas Act

"The Group Areas Act is to be amended to accommodate changes to the Liquor Act which have opened establishments with liquor licenses to all races," a page 3 report says. This was announced by the minister of trade and industry, Dawie de Villiers. An anomaly was created by the Liquor Amendment Bill of 1986 in that, while all race restrictions on licensed premises were removed, free use of restaurants and hotel facilities by casual guests remained restricted under the Group Areas Act amendments. He also said that the composition of the Liquor Board would be changed to accommodate members of all races on a "regional" basis.

Consumer Boycott Felt

The effects of a consumer boycott instituted in the northern Transvaal a week ago are being felt, particularly by chain stores which sell food, another page 3 report states. A spokesman for a chain store said business in Pietersburg had dropped overall by about 20 percent for the week.

Removal of Whites Criticized

A report on page 4 says "the Conservative Party MP for Langlaagte, Mr S.P. Banard, yesterday asked for Government action over the case of low-income whites who had been moved from flats in his constituency to make way for Indians." The whites, mainly pensioners or people with low incomes, had lived in the area since 1936 in some cases.

Eglin Questions Heunis Actions

"South Africans are in a state of turmoil about their future at all levels of Government — local, regional and national — Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said yesterday," a report on page 7 says. Important local issues are overshadowed by the uncertainty pervading everyday life and "people do not know what Minister Chris Heunis is doing to local government, or just how he is weakening links between people and the Government itself. The only thing that is certain is that if the Regional Services Councils get off the ground, everyone will pay more in rates and taxes."

STAR Questions Motive for Raids

"The underlying motives remain obscure for the triple strike against ANC targets in neighbouring states, as also for its seemingly inept timing," *THE STAR* says in an editorial on page 14. "Perhaps there is a direct link, as officialdom seems to suggest, between the targets and recent bomb attacks, landmine blasts and arms cache discoveries in South Africa. It is hard to say, since the State President and his Cabinet, with apparent disdain for public anxiety have so far not bothered to enlarge on the explanation offered by a military general. It could even be that domestic white politics played a part. Was this meant as a

further sop to the restive right wing of Afrikanerdom? If that is so the reasoning is short-sighted and the action irresponsible. It has endangered if not written off the promising EPG [Eminent Persons Group] initiative. It will raise African and international hostility to new levels. And it has almost guaranteed further retaliation from the ANC — heightening the degree of conflict and making peace still more remote. Against those considerations, any short-term advantages gained must look dubious indeed."

Alexandra Wreath Laying Praised

"That it is possible to bridge the racial divide in South Africa was demonstrated at the weekend when more than 300 whites attended a wreath-laying ceremony at Alexandra Township," another editorial says. The only discord was introduced by the police when they threatened to arrest all whites entering the town township, fired a teargas cannister, and arrested two people. "Despite this, the sight of whites and blacks praying together is one of the better things to have emerged from that battered community."

Bill of Rights Viewed

"A Bill of Rights for South Africa could become just as 'contaminated' as many of the Government's past reform measures — if it is going to be used mainly as an instrument to protect group rights. This warning comes from Professor Dion Basson, constitutional expert at the University of Pretoria," Hannes de Wet writes on *THE STAR*'s editorial page. "To make such a Bill work, the starting point has to be individual rights — which would bring an automatic end to group areas, separate schools, the Population Registration Act, etc." This would not mean the end of group rights, Professor Basson says. "Once the process of free association has taken its course, group rights can be negotiated by the groups themselves — on a give-and-take basis." Professor Basson believes the majority of South Africans favor a bill of rights. Opposition from some leftist blacks is dismissed as "pure Marxism." According to Professor Basson a Bill of Rights would ensure that confidence is restored in the courts. "It is imperative that the courts be reinstated as the independent guardians of individual liberty." "There are growing indications, he says, that the courts are more prepared to invalidate unjust apartheid and security legislation." "It could perhaps be that the judiciary no longer wants to be swept along by the ideology of apartheid."

Fighting ANC First Priority

Gerald L'Ange writes on the op-ed page that the South African raids "strongly reinforced previous indications that blocking the ANC takes precedence over most foreign relations considerations." It marks the first time South Africa has admitted sending forces into Zimbabwe and Zambia and it "has introduced a new dimension to Southern African politics." "Pretoria has served notice that it will go to extreme lengths, perhaps any lengths, to prevent the ANC from developing strength outside, as well as inside, South Africa." Other states in the region will have to recognize this reality, he writes. Whatever else the raids may mean, they indicate that supporting the EPG initiative had a lower priority in Pretoria than combating the ANC.

British-South African 'Crisis'

Michael Morris reports from London on the op-ed page that "the

Commonwealth initiative to pursue a peaceful settlement in South Africa — dubbed 'the last hope' — has almost certainly been destroyed by the raids." "Britain appears to believe South Africa was intent on scuppering an 'almost successful initiative.'" "The raids have created a crisis in British-South African relations that will almost certainly bring a change in the official line."

Academic Engineer Shortage

An article on page 20 says "the 'massive shortage' of academic engineers is bringing the day nearer when some universities will have to close down their engineering faculties and there will have to be an enforced rationalisation of degree programmes throughout the country. This is the opinion of Professor Roy Marcus, retiring dean of engineering, University of the Witwatersrand, who is planning to take up a position in industry." A statement released by the eight deans of the faculties of engineering at South Africa's universities expresses "grave concern" about the crisis in engineering education. "The deans note the 'alarming' number of resignations of senior academic staff, some to take up positions overseas and others who have been offered jobs in South African industry. 'Large classes, out-dated equipment and the shortage of research funding are some of the components making a university career less attractive,' they say. About 5.2 percent of the total number of engineers have left the country in the past 2 years."

Possible New Minister

Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans on 18 May says in an article on page 13 that "South Africa's Ambassador in London Dr Dennis Worrall may get a cabinet post in the foreseeable future." There is speculation that Communications and Public Works Minister Munnik will resign this year. If he resigns, the Durbanville seat will become vacant. Other possible candidates are National Health Minister Willie van Niekerk and Cape Administrator Gene Louw.

Test for Provincial System

On page 13 Anne-Marie Mischke says that "one important test for the new provincial administration system announced last week is the extent to which blacks will participate." More joint executive bodies such as the one in KwaZulu and Natal are possible in the future. She says although there was little negative or positive reaction by blacks to the announcement by Constitutional Development Minister Chris Heunis, the question now is whether the new provincial system will be more acceptable to blacks than the separate local authorities. Blacks have rejected the local authorities under the impression that that was the only form of political voice they were going to get. Concluding, she quotes the director general of constitutional development and planning as saying "the new provincial system must be given a chance, and when blacks reap its benefits it will become acceptable to them."

BEELD on Intimidation

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 19 May says in its first editorial on page 8 that "it is becoming clearer that there are many people in South Africa who are not prepared to listen to the standpoints of their fellow countrymen." These people are turning more and more to violence to intimidate others. The latest indication of this dangerous tendency come from the Afrikaner

Weerstandsbeweging [AWB, Afrikaner Resistance Movement] which threatens to break up a National Party meeting at Pietersburg. It is playing with fire with its militant attitude because the majority of moderate South Africans of all races will not allow the legal political process to be disrupted by violent intimidation. Concluding, it says "the right of every South African to air his political views in a proper manner must be obeyed and protected."

Kaunda Warned

In its second editorial, *BEELD* says "President Kaunda, the great peacemaker of Africa, is a worried man these days and he has reason to be." Dr Jonas Savimbi has warned President Kaunda not to allow his country to be misused by the ANC, whom he threatened to root out if they hindered his liberation struggle. There is really no reason for President Kaunda to say that UNITA and South Africa want to attack Zambia. South Africa's primary aim is to protect its borders. If President Kaunda sees this as a threat, it is his "headache" and it indicates a guilty conscience. As long as he allows ANC to misuse his country — and there is evidence of this — he will not be able to sleep peacefully. Concluding, it says "South Africa will not deliberately bother him, but UNITA is a factor to be reckoned with, especially as it is being equipped with better weapons from America."

BEELD on Raids

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 20 May says in an editorial on page 8 that "South Africa's recent attacks on terrorist targets in neighboring states were unavoidable but totally unnecessary if these states had just lived up to the principles of neighborliness which they profess." What do they expect if they give sanctuary to and help the ANC to smuggle weapons into South Africa to carry out deeds of terror? How is it possible that there are still ANC nerve centers in Zimbabwe and Botswana despite assurances to the contrary? And Kaunda, what did he expect? All this is happening at a time when South Africa is busy with a delicate reform program. However, it says, if President Reagan puts his foot down and attacks Libya and if Western countries decide to root out terrorism, then they must not threaten South Africa with sanctions if it chooses to protect itself. Noting that reforms frequently lead to unrest, it says "so far no recognition for these reforms have come from Africa or the West." Unfortunately, the editorial says, military actions will not solve anything. When the dust has settled, the difficult diplomatic process will be resumed but it will not be easy. Concluding, it says "we believe the army will see it in this light — that actions such as yesterday's should always be avoided; otherwise, we will find it difficult to support them."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Blames Raids on 'Constructive Engagement'

MB211704 Dakar PANA in English 1650 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Lusaka, 21 May (ZANA/PANA) — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda today blamed racist South Africa's attacks on Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana on Monday on U.S. President Ronald Reagan's policy of constructive engagement. Dr Kaunda said as far as constructive engagement remains the policy and

guideline of the Reagan administration, countries in this region have no chance of escaping more raids in future. The president was speaking at State House when he ment Mr John Dellenback, formerly a member of Congress but now chairman of the Christian College coalition who is in the country as a representative of United States Secretary of State Mr George Shultz. He is a member of a committee of 12 other United States citizens [words indistinct] the about which shape these relationship should take.

Dr Kaunda said apartheid cannot be reformed but must be completely removed. The president said he appreciated the United States' condemnation of the recent raid by racist South Africa but feels that so long the policy of constructive engagement continues more raids are imminent. Mr Dellenback said he was in Zambia on the request of his committee to get important [word indistinct] as from frontline countries. He said Dr Kaunda's knowledge of South Africa was important in the task of the committee in focusing on its relations with that country.

Kaunda: Zambia May Withdraw From Commonwealth

AB211843 Paris AFP in English 1838 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Lusaka, May 21 (AFP) — Zambia and other Commonwealth members among the southern African "Front-Line" States are considering leaving the Commonwealth because of support by some "strong" members of the organisation for South Africa, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said here on Wednesday. Mr. Kaunda, speaking in a joint interview with National Public Radio in the United States and other media groups, asked rhetorically: "How many members would go by me if I suggested that Britain be expelled from the Commonwealth?" "So it is best to pull my country out," he added.

Mr Kaunda's statement reflected bitterness over the refusal by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to accept full economic sanctions against South Africa, a move which is favoured by almost all the other Commonwealth members. Mrs Thatcher, while strongly condemning Monday's South African attacks on Commonwealth members Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe, reasserted her opposition to sanctions this week. "We are in contact with members of the Commonwealth and [words indistinct] discouraged us from taking any action before the London meeting where they will present their report," the Zambian president said.

The EPG is due to report back on its talks with South African leaders to the Commonwealth, which will then decide whether to implement sanctions. However Mr Kaunda said the EPG's efforts had now failed and repeated his view that sanctions were the only solution. Just a few days' sanctions by the banks could send the South African government to its knees, he said. "And yet there is no hope for sanctions with Thatcher in Britain, Reagan in America and a few others in the West that support apartheid."

Mr. Kaunda assured the ANC and the Namibian group SWAPO of Zambia's continued support.

Asked about the possibility of a mixed Commonwealth force to defend members in the region, he said "I can't see it happening, not at the moment." However, Zambia was ready to defend itself with some of the effective weapons obtained from the East during the Rhodesian struggle, when countries in the West had turned their backs on it, he added. Mr. Kaunda warned of retaliation from Zambia if further raids were carried out by South Africa. "We know our combined economic and military strength is no match to that of South Africa, but while they may come and destroy us they cannot go back unscratched," he warned.

He said however that he could not consider the placing of forces from the Eastern Bloc in Zambia because that would be tantamount to starting a third world war. "That would be asking for trouble, because the United States would immediately dispatch their tanks to this region," he said.

Five Namibians Injured in South African Raid

MB211459 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1446 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Windhoek, May 21, SAPA — Five SWA/Namibians, including a five year old girl, were injured in addition to a man from the territory killed in Monday's South African Defence Force strike on Makeni refugee camp outside Lusaka in Zambia, it was reported in Windhoek today. The names of the people were not released pending notification to the families.

The report quoted the Lusaka representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr Abdulla Sa'id, as saying today that the target had been a refugee transit camp of about 80 people, which held neither ANC nor SWAPO members. Mr Sa'id said the camp was run jointly by the UN, the Christian Council of Zambia and the Zambian Government. Members of the ANC or SWAPO would not be allowed at Makeni as they were under the jurisdiction of different Zambian Government organizations. Among the refugees accommodated at Makeni were dissidents of movements such as the ANC and SWAPO who had fallen into disfavour with their organisations. Mr Sa'id said those at Makeni were people seeking asylum, refugees awaiting repatriation, refugees "who find themselves outside liberation movements," people arriving to look for work, and "vulnerable groups" such as orphans.

A spokesman for SWAPO in Lusaka said today that the SWA/Namibians hit in the South African raid were not members of the organisation.

National Service Structure To Be Reorganized

MB210804 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda said today the government will reorganize the Zambia National Service of Home Guards where young men and women will be trained to handle weapons to be ready to defend the country. Replying to sentiments expressed by about 1,000 party militants who demonstrated at State House in support of President Kaunda's condemnation of South Africa's bombings, the president agreed

with the militants that Zambia had taken enough from Botha and his racist regime. He said the country [words indistinct] from the enemy attacked, adding that when given time he is going to reorganize the national service. The president said he knows the Zambia National Service and the Home Guards had to be organized in a hurry because the situation is now urgent.

The militants, including the Lusaka urban governor, Michael [name indistinct], were carrying a placard reading, "Botha, a Murderer, a Terrorist and a Senseless Boer," and other cards read; "No More Talks With Botha," and, "The Only Solution Is Violence Where Diplomacy Failed." Lusaka province member of the Central Committee Bautis Kapulu told the president that hostilities have now erupted and that the militants were asking for a directive from him on how they should prosecute the war.

Tanzanian Official Urges Strengthened Solidarity

*MB211152 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT
21 May 86*

[Text] The secretary general of the Chana Cha Mapinduzi party, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa, has called on African states to strengthen their solidarity in order to thwart the machinations of the dying apartheid system. Mr Kawawa said African countries needed unity among themselves and much more now to counter the last kicks of the dying apartheid in South Africa. Speaking during a dinner hosted by Southern Province provincial political secretary (Winston Kumano), Mr Kawawa said the recent bombings of a refugee camp in Zambia by the racist forces was a manifestation of the regime's last dying act.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Welcomes Iraqi Foreign Minister

*MB211833 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT
21 May 86*

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, today expressed satisfaction with relations with Iraq, which he said are set to grow from strength to strength. Welcoming the Iraqi deputy prime minister Mr Tariq 'Aziz, who is on a 3-day visit to Zimbabwe, Comrade Mugabe noted that the friendly relations dates back to Zimbabwe's preindependence period when Iraq supported Zimbabwean cadres with material and political support. [Words indistinct] Zimbabwe's deputy prime minister, held talks with the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Magwende, and expressed the desire for peace throughout the world, particularly in the Middle East and southern Africa.

Luncheon With Mangwende

*MB211939 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1936 GMT
21 May 86*

[Text] Harare, May 21, SAPA — South Africa's bombing of Zimbabwe, Botswana and Zambia on Monday would fuel the Frontline States' resolve to assist liberation movements in both South Africa and SWA/Namibia, Zimbabwe's foreign affairs minister said in Harare today. Zimbabwe's official news agency

ZIANA reports that Mr Witness Mangwende also called on all peace-loving nations to intensify their efforts to destroy apartheid.

Speaking at a luncheon for the visiting deputy prime minister of Iraq, Mr Mangwende commended Iraq for its support and full solidarity with the South African Development Coordinating Conference (SADCC) countries in their call for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa. The minister also assured Mr Tariq 'Aziz that Zimbabwe would not be found wanting in its solidarity with the Palestinian Liberation Organisation and Arab states in their confrontation with Zionism.

Police Hold Cars, Men Involved in RSA Raid

*MB220644 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT
22 May 86*

[Text] Three cars believed to have been used by South African agents to attack ANC offices in Harare on Monday are now in police hands. *THE HERALD* reports that the United Touring Company managing director has also confirmed that the three cars were hired at Bulawayo airport on Sunday and a deposit was paid. The cars were found abandoned at various places. *THE HERALD* also reports that two men are being held in connection with Monday's raids in Harare. According to *THE HERALD*'s correspondent in Bulawayo, it is believed that one of the men was involved in the hiring of the vehicles by two men and a woman from South Africa who claimed to be safari operators. The three are believed to have used the cars to travel to Harare to carry out the attacks.

THE HERALD Condemns 'Marauding Boer Bandits'

*MB200656 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0635 GMT
20 May 86*

[Text] Harare, May 20, SAPA — Zimbabwe's main national daily, *THE HERALD*, today described the South African Government and its forces as "marauding Boer bandits," "Hitler's cousins" and "Boer vampires" in an explosion of rage about yesterday's raids on Harare, Lusaka and Gaborone. A front page editorial also called for national vigilance against possible South African accomplices, fanning fears that one result of the raid will be a renewed crackdown by the Zimbabwean security services on suspected opponents of the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe. "Surely Pretoria would not have carried out its terrorism without help from a fifth column in our midst," said *THE HERALD*.

The paper said the attacks had scuttled whatever progress the Commonwealth "Group of Eminent Persons" might have achieved in trying to bring black and white together in South Africa. "These despicable acts, the work of bloody cowards, have clearly demonstrated that South Africa's mouthings about seeking dialogue with blacks are nothing more than the machinations of accomplished and unadulterated liars. It is clear that Pretoria did not want the eminent persons to succeed," said *THE HERALD*, adding that it would be impossible in the light of the attacks "for liberation movements to want to sit down and talk to people whose hands are dripping with the blood of black people."

"The Boer vampires have condemned South Africa to a course fraught with danger, a suicidal course which can only end when apartheid and its practitioners have been soundly defeated." The editorial said that "no sane person" could possibly believe that the house in Harare's Ashdown Park suburb which was attacked by the SADF was a terrorist base, nor that the ANC offices in central Harare were a terrorist operational centre. "Only psychopaths in Pretoria can believe such nonsense. The problem is not in Harare, Lusaka, or Gaborone. The problem is apartheid, which is found in South Africa itself. Finding external scapegoats and agitators is the usual response of beleaguered regimes," said *THE HERALD*.

The paper demands the imposition of comprehensive, mandatory sanctions on "the Pretoria gangsters" by the international community and predicts that Zimbabwe will not be intimidated from its support for the ANC by "those who want to emulate Hitler's tactics." "Terroristic attacks by Hitler's cousins will fail to intimidate freedom fighters, just like Israel's numerous terroristic attacks have failed to cow the Palestine Liberation Organisation," said *THE HERALD*. "We can only hope that those powers that have shouted the loudest against alleged terrorism will not fail to condemn the manoeuvres of the Boer bandits."

Considers Using 'Former Guerrillas'

MB211337 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1328 GMT
21 May 86

[Text] Harare, May 21, SAPA — Zimbabweans have been urged to abandon pastimes such as beer drinking in favour of part-time military service, in the wake of Sunday night's South African Defence Force raid on Harare. Commenting on the SADF attacks on two African National Congress targets in the city, the main national daily newspaper, *THE HERALD*, says in an editorial that the government's present plans for rural militias should be extended to the towns, where the country's most valuable physical assets lie. There are thousands of able-bodied men and women in the urban areas who should be trained to help protect this infrastructure," said the editorial. "At present many of them squander their precious time drinking, among other things, while their country needs their protection."

THE HERALD suggests that former guerrillas, who are already "highly politicised," should take the lead in mustering the citizen force. Regular street patrols would also help reduce the incidence of crime. "Faced with the real danger of further acts of brutality and destabilisation from the South, we have no alternative but to give our people the ability and material to defend our land," said *THE HERALD*.

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

23 MAY 1986

Lebanon

A car-bomb exploded in the Sinn al-Fil area of East Beirut 23 May, killing 6 people and wounding 85 others, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. An anonymous caller told the radio that the "Southern Suburb Martyrs" were responsible for the explosion. The blast in the Christiad declared that his visit to France follows the emergence of "good impulses" in French policy after the present French Government's election, and divulged that Iran will dispatch a "high-ranking" delegation to France to attempt to resolve the problems obstructing a normalization of ties.

Iran-Iraq War

An official Iraqi military source told INA that Iranian allegations of clashes in the Faqqeh area are "cheap lies," asserting that "no battles" have taken place in that area since Iraq captured new positions there recently. However, a military communique cited by Tehran radio affirmed that Iranian forces have forced the enemy to flee from the Faqqeh area to Iraqi territory, inflicting over 2,000 casualties in the process.

In other action, an Iraqi communique carried by INA claimed that Iraq's V Army destroyed seven Iranian regiments in offensive operations in the mountainous northern sector. Iranian warplanes bombed Iraqi positions in the Mehran area, according to an Iranian communique cited by IRNA. A Tehran radio commentary claimed that Egyptian and Jordanian army units participated in the Iraqi attack on Mehran, berating Jordan and

Egypt as "U.S. puppet regimes" which are spearheading Arab reaction.

Syria-Saudi Arabia

Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam delivered a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to Saudi King Fahd during a 1-day visit to the Kingdom, SPA reported.

Qatar-Bahrain

In a statement to the Kuwaiti paper *AL-QABAS* reported by KUNA, Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah announced that Kuwait will send three military observers to supervise the implementation of the agreement between Qatar and Bahrain regarding the Fasht al-Dibal dispute.

DRA

CPSU Central Committee Secretary Anatoliy Dobrynin revealed that a timetable for the "phased withdrawal" of Soviet troops from the DRA has already been signed with the DRA, in an interview with the Prague paper *RUDE PRAVO* cited by Kabul radio, and he emphasized that the USSR desires to withdraw its troops from the DRA in the "near future." BAKHTAR reported that 524 "deceived persons" surrendered to the authorities in Jawzjan Province.

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Faction Reconciliation Conference Postponed

GF211134 Doha QNA in Arabic 0952 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 May (QNA) — Press reports published in Abu Dhabi today have said the reconciliation meeting among Palestinian factions, scheduled in Algeria during the middle of Ramadan [23 May], has been postponed to provide the opportunity to these factions to make further contacts with each other. The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* quotes informed Palestinian sources as saying that the reason for the postponement is that Algeria has not received PFLP acceptance to attend the meeting. The sources indicated that they expect the meeting to be held next July.

Salah Khalaf Talks With Romanian Security Minister

*JN221841 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1721 GMT 22 May 86*

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, met with the Romanian minister of state for security affairs in Bucharest yesterday. They reviewed the latest developments in the Palestine question, the Middle East situation, bilateral relations between the PLO and Romania, and ways to promote these relations.

Israeli 'Scheme' To Kidnap, Kill Palestinians Noted

GF211033 Doha QNA in Arabic 0957 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Dubayy, 21 May (QNA) — Palestinian sources in the occupied Arab territories have disclosed that Zionist occupation authorities have a scheme to kidnap and assassinate Palestinian leaders and to attack PLO offices in some Arab countries. The newspaper *AL-BAYAN*, published in Dubayy today, quotes these

sources as saying recent kidnapping of the Libyan plane carrying a high-level Syrian delegation came as part of the plan.

He added that the Israeli plan provides for the assassination of Palestinian officials at vital operation posts and also the kidnapping of high-level Palestinian leaders to put them on trial on charges of involvement in terrorist actions. The sources indicated this information agrees with the content of a message recently delivered by the Soviet ambassador to Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat warning him of such Israeli operations.

Joint Forces Shell Security Zone, TV Station

*JN221821 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1721 GMT 22 May 86*

[Text] The Palestinian-National Lebanese Joint Forces used 60-mm and 80-mm mortars to shell a military position yesterday belonging to the occupation forces and agent militias in the Jabal al-Rashdan mountain area in the security zone. A statement by the joint forces said that 20 shells fell on the position and nearby area causing grave damage and inflicting losses on the Zionist and agent elements. The Joint Forces launched a rocket and machinegun attack yesterday against a joint patrol of the occupation forces and agent militias in the Marj 'Uyun area. The clash lasted an hour and several Zionist and agent elements were either killed or wounded.

The Joint Forces yesterday attacked the Middle East television mouthpiece of agent Antoine Lahd in Marun al-Ra's in southern Lebanon. A statement by the Joint Forces said that they clashed with the station's guards for more than 30 minutes. During the clash, the station was shelled with rockets, causing extensive damage. Another group from the Joint Forces clashed with a Zionist patrol yesterday in the border strip. Several members of the Zionist patrol were either killed or wounded.

BAHRAIN

Further on Efforts To End Fasht al-Dibal Dispute

GCC To Implement Agreement

GF231146 Manama *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* in Arabic
23 May 86 p 1

[Text] *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* has learned that Major General Yusuf al-Madani, chairman of the military committee at the GCC Secretariat, will visit Bahrain and Qatar tomorrow, and that he will be accompanied by GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah, to discuss the necessary arrangements for implementing the agreement on ending the Fasht al-Dibal crisis.

Well-informed Gulf sources have stated to *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* that the purpose of 'Abdallah Bisharah's visit is to discuss the implementation of an action plan to end the crisis according to the principles proposed by the Saudi monarch to which both Bahrain and Qatar have agreed. The sources stated that Major General al-Madani's task would be to discuss the arrangements to reduce the troop concentrations and to normalize the military situation. The sources added that two committees would be formed and each committee would consist of six military observers from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE, and Oman. One committee would work in Bahrain, while the other would work in Qatar. The informed sources expect the two committees' work to last 1-2 weeks.

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ has learned that the reduction of troop concentrations in maritime areas has actually begun following the announcement by Saudi Arabia on 19 May that an agreement on arrangements to end the crisis has been reached.

Fishermen have begun to return to fish in the areas where they had stopped fishing following the military activity after the crisis erupted on 26 April.

Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah stated yesterday that three Kuwaiti military observers participated in supervising the arrangements to end the Fasht al-Dibal crisis. In a statement to *AL-QABAS* the Kuwaiti minister indicated that Kuwait always strives to bring about reconciliation among states when transient differences occur, and therefore, together with other GCC states, Kuwait has assigned military representatives and placed them at the disposal of the GCC Secretariat.

Reef To Revert to 'Former State'

GF231320 Kuwait *AL-WATAN* in Arabic 22 May 86 p 1

[Excerpts] Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has expressed satisfaction at the conclusion of the dispute between fraternal Qatar and Bahrain over the Fasht al-Dibal Island. In a statement to journalists, he said: "We are very happy that this issue has ended well."

Concerning the principles on which agreement has been reached and on the future of the Island of Fasht al-Dibal, Shaykh Sabah

al-Ahmad affirmed that the situation will be returned to its former state.

Amir Receives Lebanese President's Message

GF221920 Manama *WAKH* in Arabic 1845 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Manama, 22 May (WAKH) — Bahraini Amir His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah has received a written message from Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil dealing with the current situation in Lebanon in particular, and Arab issues in general. The message was delivered by Elie Salim, former Lebanese foreign minister and adviser to the Lebanese president, during his meeting with His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah this evening. The meeting was attended by Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah.

KUWAIT

Five American Companies Added to Boycott List

GF221100 Kuwait *ARAB TIMES* in English 21 May 86 p 3

[Text] The Israel Boycott Office in Kuwait yesterday banned dealings with five American companies, one Dutch and one Spanish company and prohibited the screening of three films and the circulating of the stereo cassette recording of the song "Crusader".

The office announced the blacklisting of the American company "Rexnord Inc" as the parent company of "Rexnord International Inc". The American Medtronic Inc and its subsidiaries and Motorola Inc and its subsidiaries.

The office also banned imports from the Spanish company Industries Kern Espanola S.A. and those of the Belgium company Isidore and Daniel Horowitz Diamonds.

The three films "Octopussy", "Protocol" and "Harem" have been banned in the Arab world as are all recordings from the American company Broder Bond Software.

PDRY

Minister Discusses Gunboats' Return With Ethiopia

GF221630 Al-Shariqah *AL-KHALIJ* in Arabic
22 May 86 p 1

[Text] Kuwait — Political negotiations between a PDRY delegation led by Salih Munassar al-Siyayli [deputy prime minister and interior minister] and concerned parties in Ethiopia have begun in Addis Ababa to end a dispute over Yemeni gunboats which fled and whose crews sought political asylum in Ethiopia following the events of last 13 January.

The PDRY is working to end this dispute and to return the boats, but its efforts are being blocked by an official Ethiopian position which links the return of the boats to a solution of the entire dispute and the settlement of the internal struggle in Aden.

It has been reported that most of the PDRY Navy fled to Ethiopia following the bloody events in Aden. About 10,000 refugees fled to Ethiopia during the events. Ethiopia is demanding a solution of their problem including a general amnesty to allow them to return to the PDRY.

USSR Grants 50,000 Tons of Oil Products for 1986

*GF230626 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 22 May 86*

[Text] A protocol was signed today at the Secretariat of the Ministry of Energy and Minerals between the PDRY and the USSR whereby our country will be granted 50,000 tons of Soviet oil products for the year 1986. Rashid al-Kaf, acting deputy minister of energy and minerals signed for the PDRY and Comrade (Grogoshov), USSR trade representative in Aden, signed the protocol for the USSR. This grant is part of those which the USSR is giving to our country in all fields to strengthen our national economy, particularly after the ominous 13 January events. The speeches which were exchanged at the signing of the protocol praised the progress of relations between the two friendly countries in various fields which reflect the struggle ties between the parties and peoples in the two friendly countries.

SAUDI ARABIA

Further on Stinger Withdrawal From Arms Deal

*PM221548 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic
22 May 86 p 1*

[Muhammad Sadiq report from Washington: "Following Withdrawal of Stinger Request Saudi Arabia Determined To Provide Its Army With Latest Technology"]

[Text] The consensus of views, according to U.S. official sources in the White House and President Reagan's administration, is that the U.S. President is about to make a move in the battle he is waging against the Congress decision rejecting the missile deal for Saudi Arabia and that in the next few hours he will announce his decision to veto the Congress objection to the deal.

For its part Saudi Arabia has announced that it does not wish to buy the Stinger missiles included in the deal. Saudi Ambassador to the United States Amir Bandar ibn Sultan said in a statement following his meeting with President Reagan in the White House last night that Saudi Arabia has decided to withdraw its request to purchase these missiles which are part of the deal. He announced that during his meeting with President Reagan he handed him a message from Saudi monarch King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz containing this decision, adding: "We are in greater need of surface-to-surface missiles, M-9 missiles, and Harpoon naval missiles."

Amir Bandar said that the basic point we intended to stress is that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is determined to provide its armed forces with the latest technology in the field of defense weapons.

Amir Bandar twice discussed the withdrawal of the request for the purchase of Stinger missiles, the first time with President

Reagan and his senior aides during his visit to the White House and the second time with presidential National Security Adviser John Poindexter.

Following his meeting with Amir Bandar the U.S. President held a plenary meeting with senior White House and Administration aides to discuss the Saudi decision and ways to carry out contacts with a view to concluding the deal.

On the other hand U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz met for an hour with Republican senators and informed them of the Kingdom's decision to withdraw the request for the purchase of Stinger missiles, stressing to them the importance of backing President Reagan to complete the deal. The senators pledged to support the President and not to take part in the attempt by those opposed to the deal to negate the veto.

Officials in the White House and the administration believe that the President is on the verge of winning his battle, particularly following the Kingdom's decision on Stinger missiles and the efforts made by the President and the senior officials in his administration during the past 2 weeks as a result of which they have been able to change the stand of some of those opposed to the deal. All that the President needs is only a few votes to ensure that the Congress will be unable to negate the veto.

As a result of Saudi Arabia withdrawing the request for Stinger missiles the remainder of the deal will consist of Sidewinder air-to-air missiles (1,666 missiles) and 100 Harpoon naval missiles [only two types cited, as published] costing 265 million dollars. These two types of missiles, as Amir Bandar said, are more important for Saudi Arabia than Stingers.

Senator John Warner said: "It appears as if the momentum for the deal is moving in President Reagan's direction."

New Commander of Air Defense Forces Named

*LD222141 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 22 May 86*

[Summary from poor reception] At the proposal of the prime minister, which is based on the recommendation of the minister of defense and aviation and inspector general, Staff Brigadier General His Royal Highness Prince Khalid ibn Sultan 'Abd al-'Aziz has been promoted to the rank of staff major general and appointed commander of the Air Defense Forces.

Syrian Vice President Arrives in Al-Ta'if

LD222131 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2055 GMT 22 May 86

[Excerpts] Al-Ta'if, 22 May (SPA) — Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam arrived in al-Ta'if this evening in on a visit to the Kingdom. His Royal Highness 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, led the welcoming party. Others on hand to welcome the Syrian vice president were: His Royal Highness Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-Muhsin ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy governor of Mecca region; His excellency the minister of health, Faysal al-Hujaylan, the accompanying minister; [as received] his excel-

lency the minister of labor and social affairs, Muhammad al-'Ali al-Fayez; his excellency the minister of industry and electricity, Engineer 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Zamil; Advisor at the Court of the Crown Prince, 'Abd al-muhsin ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Tuwayjiri; the governor of Al-Ta'if, Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Mu'ammam; and a number of senior civilian and military officials. After a brief rest at the royal lounge at the airport, the guest, accompanied by the crown prince, departed for his place of residence.

King Receives Al-Asad Message

LD222137 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2120 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 22 May, (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has received a message from his excellency Hafiz al-Asad, president of Syria. The message was delivered by His excellency 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian Vice President, during his audience with His Majesty in his office at Al-Aqiq palace this evening. The audience was attended by His Royal Highness 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, and His Excellency the Minister of Health, Faysal al-Hujaylan, the accompanying minister. [as received]

Khaddam Departs After Visit

LD222249 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2220 GMT 22 May 86

[Excerpt] Al-Ta'if, 22 May (SPA) — His Excellency the Syrian vice president, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, left Al-Ta'if tonight following a visit to the Kingdom, during which he delivered a message to his majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from his excellency the Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. He was seen off by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard. Also present at the sendoff was His Royal

Highness Prince Saud ibn 'Abd al-Muhsin ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the deputy governor of holy Mecca.

Kuwaiti Oil Minister Arrives in Al-Ta'if

GF221758 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1730 GMT 22 May 86

[Excerpt] Al-Ta'if, 22 May (SPA) — Kuwaiti Oil and Industry Minister 'Ali Khalifah al-'Adhbi al-Sabah arrived in Al-Ta'if today to take part in the meetings of the OPEC ministerial committee which is tasked with holding negotiations with non-OPEC oil-producing countries. The sessions are due to begin tomorrow, Friday, in Al-Ta'if.

UAE Petroleum Minister Arrives in Al-Ta'if

GF221826 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1800 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 22 May (SPA) — Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE petroleum and mineral resources minister, arrived in Al-Ta'if today on a visit to the kingdom. Upon arrival he was received by 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Turki, petroleum and mineral resources deputy minister, and a number of ministry officials.

Crown Prince Receives Tunisian Ambassador, Message

LD221148 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 20 May 86

[Text] His Royal Highness Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister and chairman of the National Guard, received at his office at the royal court in Al-Ta'if this afternoon Tunisian Ambassador Kasim Bousnina who conveyed to his highness a written message from His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba, president of the sisterly Republic of Tunisia.

No Agreement Reached at Tabah Talks in Israel

NC230639 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic

0515 GMT 23 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] *AL-AKHBAR* reports that the Egyptian delegation to the Tabah talks returned to Cairo from Herzliyya yesterday after the conclusion of the 3-day eighth round of discussions. The paper says that no agreement has yet been reached on the terms of the question to be addressed to the arbiters on the disputed border markers. The purpose of this round of talks was to deal with this issue.

Government Reconsidering Nuclear Power Stations

NC221457 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 22 May 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 22 May (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi has declared that the government has decided to wait and reconsider the projects to produce electricity from nuclear energy in light of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear reactor. In a statement following his meeting today with Engineer Mahir Abazah, minister of electricity and energy, to review the power sector's achievement will increase electricity production by using coal. It will solve all problems encountered in accomplishing this. Moreover, the government will pay special attention to using solar power instead of electricity in the upcoming 5-year development plan. The ministries of electricity, industry, and war production are working together for this purpose.

Iraq Contacted on Death Sentences for Egyptians

NC221430 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1420 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 22 May (MENA) — MENA has learned that the Egyptian Foreign Ministry has been in urgent contact with the Iraqi Government to discuss a number of Egyptians who were sentenced to death after being accused of forging passports. The Egyptian Foreign Ministry is paying special attention to this issue.

Ghali Meets USSR Envoy, Condemns South Africa

NC230618 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic

0500 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has reaffirmed Egypt's solidarity with the African Frontline States and its condemnation of the aggression which racist South Africa carried out against Zambia, Botswana, and Zimbabwe. During his meeting with the Soviet charge d'affaires in Cairo yesterday, Dr Ghali also stressed that it is important for international agreement to be reached on imposing sanctions against the racist government in Pretoria. The Soviet charge d'affaires emphasized his country's condemnation of the aggression. He gave Dr Ghali a copy of the statement which was issued in Moscow in this regard.

'Aziz Returns From Zambia, Zimbabwe Visits*JN230644 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0640 GMT 23 May 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 23 May (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Baghdad from Harare today at the end of official visits to Zambia and Zimbabwe. During the visits the Iraqi foreign minister held talks with officials in the two countries on ways of promoting bilateral relations, Arab and African issues, and issues dealing with the Nonaligned Movement.

Commander Denies Iranians Recaptured Mehran*JN231244 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 23 May 86*

[Text] The city of Mehran —the commander of the heroic Al-'Abbas Forces, who is a staff brigadier general, has said: We declare to the entire world and the Iranian people in particular that we have been in control of the situation in the city of Mehran, as well as the villages and peaks surrounding it, since the daring Iraqi attack and until this moment.

In a statement to Baghdad radio at noon today, the commander added that the rancorous Iranian regime's claims are a desperate attempt to deceive the Iranian people into believing that this regime had regained parts of the city of Mehran or the hills surrounding it.

The staff brigadier general affirmed that the men of the beloved commander, Staff Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, are still in control over the targets set for them by the field command. He said the Iranian regime's claims are only empty, stupid allegations aimed at saving face for the defeated Khomeyniite rulers.

The commander of the heroic Al-'Abbas Forces reiterated the pledge of love and loyalty to the leader of victory, Staff Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, that their rifles will remain aimed at the enemy until he comes to his senses and submits to the logic of right, justice, and peace.

Iranian Claims About Faqqeh Battles 'Cheap Lies'*JN221555 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1533 GMT 22 May 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 22 May (INA) — An authorized Iraqi military source has stated that no battles, big or small, have occurred in the Faqqeh area in the southern sector of the front since Iraqi forces took control of new positions there. The military source was commenting this evening on Iranian allegations that battles had raged in the Faqqeh area during which the Iranian forces recaptured Iranian positions and penetrated tens of kilometers into Iraqi territory.

In a statement to INA, the source said that media sources may go to the area to obtain firsthand information and ascertain facts. He noted that following their bitter defeats, the Iranian rulers have started inventing cheap lies to deceive the Iranian people and world public opinion. He said the Iranian rulers should speak about the real battles that are raging in the northern part of the front where the Iranians are suffering massive losses. The source

pointed out that the Iranians will not talk about these battles but will invent lies about imaginary battles because of their massive losses.

The source noted that the Iranian officers and men are aware of the Iranian rulers' cheap lies about absolutely nonexistent battles in the Faqqeh area.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran**Two Iranian Regiments Destroyed***JN220933 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0920 GMT 22 May 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 22 May (INA) — The Iraqi Armed Forces continued to advance in the (Kardamand) area on Iraq's north-eastern borders. Several Iraqi formations mounted an offensive against this rocky area today, besieging two Iranian regiments which were in this area.

INA has learned from a military source that after tightening the siege on the Iranian regiments, the Iraqi formations wiped them out and that around 100 Iranians, including several officers, escaped death and were taken prisoner after they surrendered to the Iraqi forces. The Iraqi military source explained that the bodies of the Iranian dead still litter the rocky area following the destruction of the two regiments and that the Iraqi forces captured all the weaponry and military hardware of the two regiments which are still serviceable.

Communique No 2,235*JN221855 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 22 May 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 22 May (INA) — The II Army Corps units seized 7 tanks of various types, 9 armored personnel carriers, 38 vehicles, several serviceable weapons of various types, and 50 truckloads of ammunition and equipment. An Iraqi military communique issued here this evening said that the VII Army Corps formations killed five enemy soldiers and destroyed one tanker truck and a vehicle laden with ammunition. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 2,235 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Accursed be those who covert our territory and death and destruction to the warmongers, the sick-minded, and those who are pleased with the war disasters. Accursed be those who shut their ears to every appeal and hear only the whispers of Zionism, which call for sedition and ruination. Shame to charlatan Khomeyni and all the ugly ravens that surround him, croaking and asking for further destruction. They will be tormented and burned in the hereafter because they did not obey God's will.

Glory to you O Iraqi men because you are affirming the will of God and imposing defeat on the forces of slavery, backwardness, and darkness. You uphold life and build the civilization of man. O Iraqi sons, God has frustrated your enemies and granted you permanent victory because you are faithful.

The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. With their courage and sincerity, the V Army Corps men are presenting the image of the modern Iraqi people with their ancient history and under their present revolution led by their great leader Saddam Husayn. The men of the V Army Corps are taking great steps to glory. They are forcing the enemy to drink the bitter cup as a punishment for its evil deeds. At 0200 today, [2200 GMT on 21 May,] the V Army Corps units descended from their high positions and attacked the area that lies between peak 1,974 and the (Kardakur) mountain. With their well-known ability, our fighters destroyed seven regiments from the Iranian regulars and Khomeyni guards. Those who remained alive fled. Our forces besieged two other regiments and opened fire on them. Meanwhile, the enemy tried to come to the assistance of the besieged forces by dispatching groups of men. Our powerful artillery was lying in wait for them and began wiping them out one after another. All the besieged men were wiped out except for a few dozen, including a number of officers, who surrendered to our forces, seeking Iraqi mercy. They were safely evacuated to the rear. The situation was finally settled in our favor.

Thanks to the V Army Corps sector for their great deeds. May God reward them on behalf of their people.

2. During one of their triumphant battles over the enemy, the II Army Corps men seized the following weapons and equipment: Seven tanks of various types, 9 armored personnel carriers, 38 vehicles of various types, 7 105-mm field guns, 3 tubular

launchers, 3 four-barreled machineguns, 6 vehicles carrying 106-mm guns, 238 GC rifles, 32 Kalashnikov rifles, 6 120-mm mortars, 2 SPG-9 guns, 8 Strella rocket launchers, 9 RPG-7 launchers, 59 machineguns of various types, 11 Dragon missile batteries, 4 (Naringa) rifles, 7 telephone switchboards, 76 radio sets of various types, and 61 field telephones. Our forces also seized 50 truckloads of various types of ammunition and equipment.

God bless the heroic II Army Corps men, commanders, officers, and other ranks.

3. Our forces in the various sectors engaged enemy positions and achieved the following:

a. Five enemy men were killed and one tanker truck and one vehicle laden with ammunition were destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

b. Four enemy men were killed and one 106-mm. gun destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector, and two enemy men were killed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

c. Three infantry positions and two vehicles were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 22 May 1986

Karami Praises Nonaligned Movement, Yugoslav Ties

NC221303 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has stressed that the Lebanese crisis has many components. It is made up of a number of crises which have exploded at the same place and the same time and are continuing to interact. Most of them have been caused by Israel's presence and its continued aggression of Lebanon and by internal differences about the current political structure. In an interview with the chief editor of the Yugoslav paper *OSLOBODJENJE*, Karami said that the requirements for a solution of the Lebanese crisis may be summed up as an end to Israeli aggression, the implementation of UN resolutions on Israel's complete withdrawal from the South, and agreement on a number of political reforms with the concurrence of all Lebanese parties and the cooperation of fraternal Syria.

Regarding the Nonaligned Movement, Prime Minister Karami said that it has emerged as a force working to exercise moral pressure in the cause of peace. He added that the movement's effectiveness should be increased through commitment to its ideal in deeds and words, the establishment of the principle of constant consultations among its institutions, and an emphasis on economic matters in the member-states. On the development of international relations, Prime Minister Rashid Karami said that the U.S.-Soviet summit has not so far yielded any tangible results. He declared that international problems can only be solved by a radical change in the way some important countries view their interests in the world and by reaching a new kind of peaceful coexistence between the great powers. In the interview, Karami called for the neutrality of the Mediterranean Sea, and stressed that relations with Yugoslavia are strong because the latter always stands with Lebanon and supports its cause.

Violence Prompts Patriarch To Postpone Visit to Mufti

NC221136 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] The deterioration in the security situation yesterday and today prevented Maronite Patriarch Mar Nasrallah Sfiyr from paying his intended visit to Mufti Hasan Khalid. The Mufti's office announced the postponement of the visit to a date to be fixed later.

Amal To Inaugurate Radio Station in Southern Suburb

NC221701 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] It has been learned that in the course of the celebrations marking the day of the south on 5 June, the Amal Movement will inaugurate its own radio station in Beirut's southern suburb. An employee of the southern council will be in charge of the station.

Further Reports on Amal Combat Activities**Amal Blamed for Shelling**

NC221116 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1045 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] The Amal Movement used artillery and rocket launchers to shell residential areas in Al-Hazimiyah, Al-Hadath, and B'abda shortly after 1200 today. The 1-hour bombardment left 1 person dead and well over 10 others wounded. The martyr, who fell as a result of the shelling, is a soldier named Bisharah Rashid.

Amal Honors Cease-Fire

NC221131 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1038 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] A security source in the Amal Movement reported a few minutes ago that all combat lines and residential areas in the Southern Suburb are coming under heavy artillery fire. Burj al-Barajinah is also being hit, and there are many casualties. The Amal Movement is still observing the cease-fire agreement.

Amal Blames Army, Lebanese Forces

NC221437 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] The Amal Movement's Political Bureau held its weekly session today under lawyer Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction. Afterward, it issued a statement hailing the heroism of the south, its growing resistance, and its heroic confrontation of Israel's new efforts to advance on the Al-Zawtar line in Al-Nabatiyah. The movement called on the international community to shoulder its responsibility in confronting Israeli terrorism in the region by exerting real pressure to ensure the implementation of international resolutions. The Amal Movement's statement held the Lebanese Army and the Ja'ja' forces responsible for the new massacre in the southern suburb and Beirut. It warned the Lebanese people that these segregationists will lead the country to catastrophe. It called on all Lebanese, and particularly the Christians, to stand united in confronting this new plot. Finally, it stressed that, while the Amal Movement is committed to self-restraint, it will not stand by while innocent blood is shed in Beirut and the suburb or when Lebanese citizens are exposed to a plot seeking their starvation.

Amal, Soviet Embassy Guards Clash

NC230751 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0745 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Security sources reported a short while ago that a clash broke out between Amal gunmen and some Soviet Embassy guards. Machineguns and RPG's were used in the fighting.

One Killed in Clash

NC230906 (Clandestine) *Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic*
0845 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Palpable tension exists, and signs of a military presence can be seen in the Spinneys, UNESCO, and Soviet Embassy sections of West Beirut following a dispute over fuel tanks between members of Amal and other gunmen. This dispute developed into a clash in which rockets were used. Two people were wounded in the fighting, and an Amal member named Nabil Yasin was killed.

Shelling, Rocket Attacks Continue in Beirut**Lebanese Army Positions Shelled**

NC220944 *Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*
0915 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Lebanese Army posts on Hill 888 are being shelled from an area to the east and from 'Aytat. Junblatt's men have just bombarded military positions in Al-Khazzanat and 'Ayn al-Rummanah. Exchanges of machinegun fire can be heard from time to time in the commercial markets area. A rocket exploded over Sodeco shortly before noon.

We have just been informed of a new security setback. Al-Hadath and Al-Hazimiyah are coming under artillery fire, and clashes are taking place along the Galerie Sim'an combat line.

Fighting in Southern Suburb

NC221126 *Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*
1030 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Fierce fighting has been taking place on the southern suburb's combat lines between Al-Tayyuna and Mar Mikha'il and Saqiyy al-Hadath since 1220 today. Intermittent artillery shelling is extending to the residential areas. The fighting became heavier at 1310. Several shells fell in the areas of Al-Shiyah, Bi'r al-'Abd, Al-Murayjah, Sfayr, and Harat Hurayk. Artillery fire was directed at the combat lines in 'Alayh, 'Aytat, and Suq al-Gharb at 1150.

Grad Rockets Hit Beirut Areas

NC221536 *Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic*
1520 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Our correspondent reported a short while ago that Al-Sabtayah, Dikwanah and Ra's al-Dikwanah were hit by grad rockets from Ra's al-Nab'. Fighting involving the use of various types of rockets and machineguns is also taking place along the Fattal-Bank of Syria and Lebanon-Martyrs' Square combat lines.

Al-Matn Under Shellfire

NC221648 (Clandestine) *Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic*
1545 GMT 22 May 86

[Excerpts] North-central Al-Matn has come under shelling from emplacements in Upper Al-Matn. The shelling of Al-Hazimiyah, Al-Fayyadiyah, Ba'abda, and Al-Hadath this afternoon left 1 dead and 15 wounded. At approximately 1500, four shells fell on central Kasrawan; no casualties have been reported. Army positions in the mountain, particularly in Dahr al-Wahsh and Qal'at al-Husun, are coming under intermittent shelling. Machinegun fire and the use of rockets have been reported on the capital and southern suburb combat lines.

23 Dead, 71 Wounded in Shelling

NC230617 *Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*
0430 GMT 23 May 86

[Excerpt] A guarded calm now prevails along the established combat lines after a round of fighting between 2300 and midnight last night. Yesterday's shelling left 23 dead and 71 wounded. The majority of casualties came in the Southern Suburb, which was still smarting from Wednesday's ferocious bombardment. Some 22 people were killed there yesterday, and another 50 were wounded.

Israeli-Lahd Military Movements Reported**Israeli Forces Renew Advance**

NC221334 *Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic*
1300 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Reports received from the south say the Israeli enemy forces are moving toward Al-Hamra'. The advance involves the Al-Hamra'-Kafr Tibnit-Al-Nabatiyah al-Fawqa frontline. The Israeli force has taken up position in Qasr al-As'ad. We have just received this report by correspondent Ahmad [not further identified] from our editorial staff:

[Begin recording] A military source in the Amal Movement has made the following statement: The Israeli enemy forces and their agents renewed their advance on the Al-Hamra'-Yuhmur-Al-Shaqif line in the direction of the Qasr al-As'ad and Zawtar areas at 1500 today; that is, approximately 1 hour ago. The advancing Israeli and agent forces are meeting with fierce resistance from the Lebanese Resistance-Amal groups and the local population despite the artillery shelling concentrated on the towns of Kafr Tibnit, Zawtar al-Sharqiyah, and Zawtar al-Gharbiyah. At the same time, the Israeli enemy forces are shelling the suburbs of the liberated town of Tayr Harfa in Tyre Province. Enemy vehicles have been observed moving on that front. This concludes the Amal Movement statement. [end recording]

Israeli Overflights Noted

NC221426 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 22 May 86

[Excerpts] The latest reports received from the south indicate that agent Lahd's forces have massed around the town of Kafr Tibnit. An Israeli force backed by armor searched the course of the Al-Litani River in Mahallat 'Alman and Dayr Al-Syrian. Only an hour after the search began, resistance fighters fired a katyusha rocket, forcing the Israelis to retreat. Meanwhile, the Israeli forces gathered the inhabitants of the bordertown of Hula in the town's school today and asked that 25 of the town's young people join agent Lahd's army. They gave the inhabitants a week to comply. Israeli warplanes flew over Sidon and the south this morning, breaking the sound barrier.

Resistance Rebuffs Israelis

NC221636 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Detailed information about the attack on the township of Zawtar indicates that an Israeli enemy infantry unit began to move out in very large numbers from its positions in Arnun and Yuhmur toward Mazra at al-Hamra', Zawtar al-Sharqiyah, and Zawtar al-Gharbiyah yesterday morning. It was accompanied by a number of vehicles, which served as a shield for the enemy infantry deployment.

The resistance front issued a statement today on its confrontation with the enemy. It said: At 1615, while the enemy was continuing its advance, three squads from the national Lebanese resistance-Amal-the suicidal [al-intihariyah] groups surprised the enemy troops and began to fire on them. The resistance squads then engaged them face to face at a distance of a few meters. The statement quoted the wounded who took part in the battles as saying that the enemy lost more than 16 killed. In addition, one vehicle was burned and another was put out of action.

The statement added that the Israeli enemy brought in both ground forces and air support and employed all kinds of weapons, particularly Merkava tanks and a large number of helicopters. Some 30 vehicles and 250 soldiers took part in the Israeli attack. In this confrontation, the enemy faced heroism beyond imagination and hence could not advance even a single inch, even with the aid of its support forces. The enemy retreated empty-handed at 1930, evacuating its dead and wounded. As a result of this attack, Amal's cultural official in Zawtar Al-Gharbiyah, Shaykh Karam Hatim Faqih, was martyred, as were 'Ali Muhammad Qasim Turkiyah, and Husayn Muhammad Salim Harbiyah. All three were from Zawtar al-Gharbiyah. A citizen of Zawtar al-Sharqiyah named Ahmad 'Abd al-Karim Isma'il also fell as a martyr. The four martyrs were buried today, a great number of religious scholars and Amal officials in the area taking part in their funerals.

Israeli Overflights Reported

NC230809 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Israeli military planes broke the sound barrier while flying over the capital at a low altitude at 1020 today.

Overfly Sidon

NC231105 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1045 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Israeli planes broke the sound barrier over Sidon today. Two Israeli F-15's flew several reconnaissance missions over Sidon and the adjacent Palestinian camps.

Car Bomb Causes Casualties in Beirut Suburb**Ambulances Approaching Scene**

NC230508 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0500 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] We have just been informed that an explosion occurred on Ghazal Street in Sinn al-Fil a short while ago. The blast is thought to be the result of a booby-trapped car blowing up. Ambulances are racing to the scene, and it is believed that there are casualties.

31 Admitted to Hospitals

NC230557 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0545 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] The removal of the dead and wounded from Ghazal Street in Sinn al-Fil continues. The number of victims who perished in the explosion of a booby-trapped car at 0755 today is still unknown. However, 31 people have been admitted to various hospitals thus far, and appeals have been made for blood donations.

'Southern Suburb Martyrs' Responsible

NC230636 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0627
GMT 23 May 86

[Text] We have just been contacted by an unidentified individual who said that the Southern Suburb Martyrs [Shuhada' al-Dahiyah] were responsible for the explosion of the booby-trapped car.

55 Homes, 10 Cars Damaged

NC230705 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0650 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Rescue operations at the scene of the car bomb are still in progress. Fifty people, some of whom are in serious condition, have been admitted to hospitals thus far. Three bodies have also been removed. Fifty five homes were seriously damaged, and well over 10 cars were burned.

Car Rigged With TNT, Mortars

NC230736 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0720 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] According to initial reports on the effects of the booby-trapped car that exploded today, 3 people have been killed and 53 others have been wounded. The blast occurred on Ghazal Street in Sinn al-Fil at 0750. Our information indicates that the booby-trapped vehicle was a Renault 5 rigged with 75 kg of TNT connected to several mortar shells. A number of fires broke out, and well over 12 buildings were damaged. Civil defense teams

and fire fighters are now trying to rescue the wounded and remove the rubble. All the fires have been extinguished.

Casualty Figures Updated

NC230924 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] The car bomb that went off in Sinn al-Fil today has left six people dead and 85 others wounded. Three people have been reported missing.

Al-Asad Telephoned by France's Jacques Chirac
JN230447 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Damascus — French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac contacted President Hafiz al-Asad by telephone last night. The discussion dealt with Syrian-French relations. Jacques Chirac and President al-Asad stressed the importance of promoting bilateral relations. The discussion also dealt with other topics of mutual interest.

Khaddam Home After Overnight Saudi Arabian Visit
JN230629 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0615 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in Al-Ta'if last night. Khaddam handed King Fahd a message from President Hafiz al-Asad dealing with the current Arab situation and relations between the two fraternal countries. Attending the meeting were Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and the Saudi health minister.

The vice president arrived in Al-Ta'if yesterday evening. At the airport, he was received by Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd

al-'Aziz, a number of ministers and officials, and the royal protocol director. The vice president returned to Damascus early this morning.

Damascus Notes Upcoming Thatcher Visit to Israel
JN221556 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1523 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] London — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will pay a visit to the Zionist entity next Saturday, the first visit by a British prime minister since the usurpation of Palestine in 1948. Reports said that this visit is of great political significance although it is not expected to result in any dramatic initiatives. Reports added that British-Israeli relations have witnessed great development during Thatcher's time in office.

During her 4-day visit, Thatcher will meet with enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. It is noteworthy that Thatcher prepared for the visit with a series of hostile anti-Arab steps, particularly her blatant support for the U.S. attack on Libya and her support during the Tokyo summit for striking at Arab nationalist forces, particularly Syria, under the pretext of combating terrorism.

Reportage Previews Thatcher Visit, Talks

Terrorism To Feature in Talks

TA221559 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1440 GMT
22 May 86

[Report by foreign affairs correspondent Nitzan Horowitz]

[Text] [Horowitz] The tunes of "God Save the Queen" will be heard on Saturday night at Ben-Gurion Airport as Europe's Iron Lady, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, arrives in Israel. The wave of terrorist acts that has focused on British objectives throughout the world as primary targets naturally weakens the traditional relations of close affiliation, support, and identification between the British Government and the Arab world. The subject of terrorism will undoubtedly feature prominently in Thatcher's deliberations in Israel. In a special interview [date not specified], we asked Gordon Martin, the BBC's diplomatic correspondent, whether he believes there is room for Israeli-British cooperation in the prevention of terrorism:

[Begin Martin recording in English] Certainly. I mean, this is very much the view of Mrs Thatcher. I think it is very much the view of all sensible and well-meaning people that the closer cooperation we can devise between ourselves, between those... [end recording]

[Horowitz] Certainly, Gordon Martin says, this is Mrs Thatcher's opinion as well as that of all sensible and credible people. The closer the cooperation between us, who are the victims of this objectionable and unacceptable terrorism, the better for all of us.

There will probably be no differences of opinion on terrorism, but Thatcher will try to distinguish between the question of terrorism and the Palestinian issue, naturally with a total rejection of PLO terrorist acts.

[Begin Thatcher recording in English] In the general framework of a Middle East settlement, you would expect the Palestinian people to be able to determine their own future. But, the quid pro quo on the other side must be that the PLO and the Palestinian people recognize Israel's right to exist within secure borders, and... [end recording]

[Horowitz] As part of a comprehensive Middle East arrangement, we would expect the Palestinian people to have the right to determine their own future, but on condition that both the PLO and the Palestinian people recognize Israel's right to exist within secure borders. The main difficulty thus far, the prime minister emphasizes, has been to merge these two:

[Begin Thatcher recording in English] When we say self-determination for the Palestinian people, they would have to have some idea of what choices were available, and I think that... [end recording]

[Horowitz] When we talk about Palestinian self-determination, Thatcher adds, they must have some idea about the various possibilities, and it is necessary to hold many deliberations to analyze the alternatives.

[Begin Thatcher recording in English] Self-determination together with an undertaking and an understanding on the part of the Palestinian people that Israel has a right to exist within secure borders... [end recording]

[Horowitz] The main thing, Thatcher sums up, is self-determination along with a Palestinian understanding of and agreement with the principle that Israel has the right to exist within secure borders.

One of the turning points in the British approach toward the Middle East conflict was the surprising refusal of the British Foreign Office to receive a delegation on behalf of the PLO leadership. London explained this, citing the PLO's refusal to sign a document, in advance, that would condemn terrorism and recognize Israel's right to exist. At the same time, Britain also has some criticism of the Israeli policy, as Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe says:

[Begin Howe recording in English] That statement does place a heavy responsibility on Israel to change radically its current policies in the occupied West Bank and Gaza, and to look again... [end recording]

[Horowitz] Israel has the heavy responsibility of radically changing its policy in the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza. In short, this, together with the murder in the Libyan Embassy in London, the British support for the U.S. raid on Libya, the expulsion of the three Syrian diplomats from London, the terrorist acts against British subjects in Beirut, the attempt to attack the El Al plane, and Nazir Hindawi's deeds have all demonstrated to Britain the dangers and threats posed by the Arab world as Israel has been facing them for years. It has also created a special affinity between the two countries, which have been suffering from unbridled terrorism.

'Symbolic' Visit's Atmosphere Viewed

TA230617 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0405 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] It has almost become automatic over the past few decades for all British heads of state to visit Israel, but only before or after their time in office. In any event, somehow or other they find no time to visit during their term in office. And here we are: Tomorrow Mrs Thatcher is arriving for an official visit to Israel at the same time that she is in office and ruling. A visit by a British prime minister to Israel is, of course, accompanied by bitterness from the past. It is also symbolic and characterized by the trend toward a new rapprochement. Gid'on Remez tells us about this:

[Remez] Yesterday British Union Jacks were flown in Jerusalem for the first time since the days of the mandate. Although people from the Foreign Ministry are emphasizing that visits by prime ministers are absolutely normal in most countries, the very fact that this normality has only come after 38 years is very symbolic. This sense of symbolism will characterize the visit, particularly in such places as Yad Vashem, Ben-Gurion's grave, and even a night spent in the King David Hotel. It is no coincidence that Mrs Thatcher is the first to make this visit, both because of her

personal ties with Israel that have lasted since she made two previous visits as a rank-and-file MP, and because of her personal vigorous and courageous policy regarding international terrorism, a policy that has even isolated her somewhat in Europe but brought her closer to the United States and Israel. This policy, as Jerusalem officials see it, is the most important point of the visit, not the fact that it is the first of its kind.

In about a month it will be Britain's turn to hold the presidency of the European Community. In view of the dispute with the Community over the intention by the current president from the Netherlands to meet this week with a PLO representative, maybe even 'Arafat himself, it is clear that Israel has hopes for the British period in office, although no substantial change is expected. This is all the more so since Britain suffered a diplomatic blow when, with Jordanian influence, there was an attempt to meet with Palestinian figures, but this attempt failed when they retracted a statement about their peaceful intentions at the last minute. Therefore, although Mrs Thatcher will meet with Palestinian figures from the territories while in Jerusalem, it is difficult to assume that she will be drawn into a new initiative regarding the Palestinians.

On other matters, several problems of principle remain between Israel and Britain, but their gravity has decreased because of changes in the overall situation. The British anger over the Israeli weapons sale to Argentina was forgotten when British-Argentine normalization made progress after the Falklands crisis. The British arms embargo on Israel still exists but, on the one hand, it is not hermetic, as Israeli officials describe it; and on the other hand, Israel has no interest in purchasing any more British weapons. The same thing applies to North Sea oil, even though Israel's attempt to force the British to sell us this oil failed. In contrast to this, Britain is the senior partner in trade with Israel, which amounts to more than \$1 billion a year, and has provided Israel with quite a lot of help in its attempts to overcome the entry of Spain and Portugal into the EEC.

E. Jerusalem Paper Critical

JN230507 *Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World*
0446 GMT 23 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper *AL-SHA'B* issued in East Jerusalem says that Thatcher's visit to Israel is within the framework of bolstering hostile imperialist plans in the region, a region that is witnessing a qualitative escalation aimed at the region's peoples and their rights and hopes, as the paper puts it.

Peres, Thatcher To Greet Sport Aid

TA230902 *Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English*
23 May 86 p 3

[Report by Jack Leon]

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv — Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and his British counterpart Margaret Thatcher will be on hand to greet the participants in Sunday's Sport Aid run in Jerusalem to

raise money for African hunger relief. The many hundreds of people expected for the 6 p.m. [1500 GMT] event — together with another at the same hour in Tel Aviv — will each pay an entry fee of NIS 5, Sport Aid Israel co-ordinator Nigel Shaw told *THE JERUSALEM POST* last night.

The meets in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv will be among at least 250 runs of up to 10 kms. being held simultaneously in some 100 countries all over the world. They will coincide with the arrival at the UN's New York headquarters of Sudanese international athlete Omar Khalifa carrying a torch with a charcoal ember taken from a fire in one of the relief camps in Sudan. British Airways is the main sponsor of the programme, dubbed "the race against time."

Mayor Teddy Kollek will start the capital's 5 km run at Sacher Park, and Peres and Thatcher will wave to the athletes as they pass his office en route to the Hebrew University campus at Giv'at Ram.

W. Bank Notable Seeks Meeting

TA221937 *Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*
1600 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Jamil al-'Amlah, head of the Hebron Hills Area Village League, has requested that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher receive him for a meeting during her visit to Israel. Al-'Amlah, who is currently in London, told our correspondent Arye Gus in a telephone conversation that in a letter to Mrs Thatcher he emphasized that the Palestinians seek peace, and that in his opinion it would be very helpful if he could present the opinion of the moderate but silent majority of the Palestinians in Judea and Samaria. Mrs Thatcher is scheduled to meet notables from the territories during her stay in Israel.

Shultz to Weizman: No Mideast Visit Imminent

TA221854 *Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew*
1800 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has no intention of visiting the Middle East in the near future. This was reported to Minister 'Ezer Weizman last night. Minister Weizman requested Shultz' assistance in resolving the Tabah problem, but the U.S. secretary said that the problem is not so important as to merit his personal intervention in the form of a visit here.

Tourism Minister Sharir Pays 4-Day Visit to Greece

For Jerusalem radio coverage of the 4-day visit by Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir to Greece, including his meetings with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou and Foreign Minister Papoulias, see the 22 May issue of the Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Bethlehem Mayor Signs Sister-Cities Pact With Athens
TA221645 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
 1400 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj has returned from a visit to Greece where he signed a sister-cities pact between his city and Athens. Mr Frayj told our correspondent Arye Gus that he was received warmly and found understanding for the Palestinian cause.

Deportation of Palestinians in Egypt Reported
TA221304 Jerusalem AL-MITHAQ in Arabic 21 May 86
 pp 1, 11

[Text] Gaza — Citizens arriving from Egypt have reported that the Egyptian authorities, without any justification, have recently intensified measures and a campaign of harassment and deportation against Palestinians residing in Egypt. These authorities recently deported a number of Palestinian students studying in Egyptian universities. Some of these students were deported to Arab countries and the rest to the occupied territories. What led the Egyptian authorities to adopt these measures is not known.

Amal Attacks on Palestinian Camps in Beirut Assailed
TA221611 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 21 May 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Our Camps in Lebanon"]

[Text] The factional "Amal" militias are continuing to escalate their armed aggressions against our Palestinian camps in Beirut. This escalation became manifest the day before yesterday with Amal's new large-scale aggression on the Burj al-Barajinah camp. News agencies have confirmed these militias' rejection of a cease-fire as well as the failure of the "security committee," assigned by the various political forces to contain the clashes around the camps, to reach a temporary solution halting this aggression.

What is noteworthy in this context is that the escalation of "Amal" aggressions against Palestinian camps in Beirut is clearly linked to Amal's own factional political plans. Amal stands against the Palestinian presence in Lebanon to the extent that recently in southern Lebanon it has engaged in coordination with Lahd's forces who are naturally allied to Israel and to its plans in this area.

It seems that the "Amal" leadership is now trying, by means of these aggressions, to block the return of Palestinian fighters to their camps, despite the fact that this return is completely legitimate and has no purpose other than to protect these camps and establish the legitimate presence of Palestinian fighters on Lebanon's soil.

This hostile "confrontation" means that "Amal" is keen on maintaining the factional balances in Lebanon according to its own perception and links to them. Ultimately, for the sake of its narrow factional gains achieved after 1982, "Amal" is acting to liquidate the existence of the Palestinian figure in the entire

Lebanese equation, or at least to render this figure as the "stumbling block" in this equation.

Regardless of the escalation of "Amal's" aggression, the calculation of 1982, however, will not be the same as that of 1986. If during the past 4 years these factional gangs have embarked on more than one massacre against our Palestinian people in the camps of Beirut, Sidon, and Tyre because of the Palestinian "dispersions" imposed by the events of those critical years, our Palestinian people who have consolidated their presence in the Lebanese camps and regained their defensive capability there will not allow the repetition of these gangs' aggressions and at the same time will not let the Palestinians be bypassed in any equation that is directly linked to the Palestinian cause.

Tehiya Submits No-Confidence on Antiracism Law
TA221041 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
 0900 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] The Tehiya faction has submitted a no-confidence motion on the grounds that the government and attorney general have failed to pass the antiracism law. Our correspondent Tzvi Yisre'eli reports that, in Tehiya's opinion, the draft law on its present formulation should not have been put forth at all. Our correspondent points out that the three no-confidence motions submitted on this issue will be discussed next Tuesday.

Explosions Occur; No Casualties, No Damage

Bomb in Jerusalem
TA221029 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
 1000 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] A roadside bomb went off today in north Jerusalem as an IDF vehicle was driving through the area. There were no casualties and no damage was caused. Our correspondent reports that the bomb exploded as the vehicle was making its way through the Hamashbir Hamerkazi intersection in the 'Atarot industrial zone. The security forces are searching the area.

Molotovs Thrown at Police Car
TA221415 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
 1400 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Two Molotov cocktails were thrown at noon at a police vehicle in the 'Ayn Bayt al-Ma' refugee camp near Nabulus. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that one of the bottles hit the front of the vehicle but did not ignite. Nobody was hurt and no damage was caused. The security forces closed off the incident site for a few hours.

Molotov Thrown in Gaza
TA221050 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
 1000 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] A Molotov cocktail was thrown at the house of a local resident in the Shatti refugee camp near Gaza, but no injuries or

damage resulted. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that this is not the first time Molotov cocktails have been thrown at this house.

The Military Government recently sealed off two alleys in the Jabalyah refugee camp north of Gaza with concrete barrels. These alleys served as an escape route for youngsters who threw stones at IDF patrols.

Terrorist Sentenced to Life Imprisonment

*TA221628 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 22 May 86*

[Text] The Lod military court has imposed a life sentence on Ahmad 'Abd al-Hamid (Tus), who headed a terrorist squad which murdered 5 people and wounded another 16. This squad murdered Zalman Abulnik in the Ramallah market, 'Edna Harari and Mordekhay Suissa, as well as Me'r Ben-Ya'ir and Mikhal Kohen in the Bet Shemesh area. The squad also carried out five attacks against buses in the Jerusalem area, wounding 16 people. The four other members of the squad were killed when their hideout in a cave in the Hebron hills was discovered half a year ago. Ahmad 'Abd al-Hamid (Tus) was wounded and, as said, today he received a life sentence.

ALGERIA

Energy Minister Receives Soviet Ambassador*LD212001 Algiers APS in Arabic 0700 GMT 21 May 86*

[Excerpt] Algiers, 21 May — Tuesday morning Belkacem Nabi, Central Committee member and minister of energy and chemical and petrochemical industries, received at his ministry's headquarters the Soviet ambassador to Algeria, Vasilii Taratutu. The talks focused on bilateral relations in the area of energy and chemical and petrochemical industries and horizons for strengthening and intensifying them.

Paris Paper Comments on Tuareg Expulsions*PM221638 Paris LIBERATION in French 13 May 86 p 22*

[Pierre Haski report: "Algeria Expels Thousands of Tuareg Refugees"]

[Text] Over the past few weeks Algeria has launched a vast operation to forcibly expel Malian and Nigerois Tuaregs who had taken refuge on its territory in recent years. There is complete silence on these expulsions, the authorities merely stating unofficially that "a few hundred" Tuaregs, who are clandestine immigrants and are presented as illegal traders, have been sent back to their countries.

The real situation seems a far cry from this description, judging from numerous eyewitness accounts which have reached us from southern Algeria in the past few days. First, with regard to the methods used, reports from various sources mention cruelty, blackmail, and even rapes committed by the forces of order acting without any consideration. Several people have apparently already been killed. The expellees are piled into trucks and forced to travel hundreds of kilometers without water to reach the apparently unwelcoming borders of their respective states.

Second, with regard to the scale of the operation, the figures vary according to reports, but it seems established that several thousand people are involved, and even tens of thousands according to some reports. The anti-Tuareg operations launched around mid-April are continuing.

Several waves of Tuaregs arrived in southern Algeria following periods of drought in their native countries, Mali and Niger. Most of the Tuaregs who arrived in 1973-1974 live in three refugee camps run by the Algerian Red Crescent. Thousands more who arrived in 1979-1980 or during the last drought in 1984 settled in southern cities like Tamanrasset or Djanet.

Far from affecting only the "floating populations" in the urban centers, the expulsions also affect Tuaregs who are well integrated in the cities — traders or employees who are forced to abandon everything overnight. A degree of tension was also reported in the camps recently — explaining the recent cancellation of a visit to the refugees by foreign journalists. However, nobody knows whether the camp residents are affected by the expulsions.

The thousands of people rounded up in the south of the country are taken to the borders with Niger and Mali. According to concurring reports, the majority of them are turned back by the authorities in their states, who have never shown any great interest in these nomads, and they are rotting in the middle of the desert, in no man's land, in conditions which make survival very difficult. Many of them have no papers and cannot prove their nationality.

What is the reason for this operation? The unofficial explanation is that it is action against traffickers. It is true that the authorities are trying to exercise more stringent control on illegal trading in these areas, which lend themselves to it. Nomads who have lost all their livestock carry out triangular operations between their native countries, Libya, and Algeria. From northern Mali a large number of basic products (sugar, tea, pasta...) are smuggled into Algeria. The scale of the expulsions is not justified by this explanation alone. The economic problems which Algeria is now facing and the drop in oil prices have apparently forced officials to take action against foreigners. They are saying "Algerians first" because of austerity, just as others in the northern Mediterranean are saying "French first."

That leaves the security worry. Last year a commando group of Tuareg oppositionists armed by Libya passed through Tamanrasset before attacking a police station in Niger. The affair worried the Algerian authorities, which want more effective monitoring of these populations who move freely around the desert. This is particularly because Algerian-Libyan relations are unstable, to say the least.... This concern partly explains the apparent passiveness of the Niamey authorities in face of the expulsion of their nationals.

Like the immigrants brutally expelled from Nigeria 2 years ago and the Tunisians thrown out of Libya last year, the Tuaregs are now the helpless victims of reasons of state.

Government Denies Ill Treatment*NC221219 Paris AFP in English 1216 GMT 22 May 86*

[Text] Algiers, May 22 (AFP) — The Algerian Government has admitted that it had expelled several thousand illegal immigrants from neighbouring Mali and Niger, but denied that any ill-treatment was involved, or that people had died in the process.

Sources here said that some 30 Malians had died of exhaustion, while they were trying to return to Algeria on foot after being expelled.

An Algerian Government source said the consular authorities of Mali and Niger had been consulted and invited to monitor the operations. Those expelled had been given food, water and transport, and handed over to the police on the other side of the border, the source added.

Reports reaching Paris last week said that several thousand people, notably Tuareg nomads who had been living in Algeria for several years, had been rounded up and forced into trucks. They had been robbed of their possessions and cases of rape were reported.

The reports said that Black deportees had been accepted in their country of origin but the Tuaregs had been rejected, and obliged to wander in a sort of border no man's land without food or water.

In Algiers the government source said the "no man's land" was "not on Algerian territory."

LIBYA

JANA Political Editor on U.S.-Saudi Arms Sale 'Farce'
LD221737 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
 1600 GMT 22 May 86

[JANA political editor commentary]

[Text] The Jew George Shultz, in a meeting with Republican members of the U.S. Senate, announced that the sale of Stinger missiles to Saudi Arabia has been halted at the initiative of the Saudi Government. This move came as a response to the orders of the Zionist lobby, which objected to the completion of this sale.

Commenting on the subservience and capitulation of the Saudi Government when confronted by the conditions of the Zionist lobby, the JANA political editor said:

This staged battle between Saudi Arabia and the Zionist lobby has become a two-act farce. The first act was played by the Saudi rulers when their impotence and subservience to the conditions of the Zionist lobby, which is headed by the Jew Shultz, were revealed.

The second act was played by the Zionist Mosad's mad dog Reagan, when he announced to a gathering of the Zionist lobby that the Saudi Government has officially informed him that it is abandoning this sale. However, Reagan returned to play an additional act in the same farce when he used the veto after he was satisfied that the situation was suitable for the demands of the Zionists, on the one hand, and to the (?members) of his administration, on the other hand.

The Zionist Mosad's mad dog Reagan based his approval of the sale of Stinger missiles on Saudi Arabia's approval of the failure of the emergency Arab summit which was called for in the wake of the failed crusading aggression against the people of the Great Jamahiriyyah.

The JANA political editor stresses that while the Saudis have remained silent about the repeated U.S. accusations over the past 2 weeks, the Zionist lobby has continued to issue orders and instructions which are immediately accepted by the Saudi rulers.

JANA Reports Teaching of Russian Instead of English
LD221059 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0739 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, 22 May (JANA) — JANA has learned that Libya has ended the teaching of the English language at all educational stages and has begun teaching the Russian language instead.

MAURITANIA

President Chairs Council of Ministers Session
LD221107 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic
 2030 GMT 21 May 86

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers met today under the chairmanship of Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state.

The chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state informed the council about his talks with [name indistinct] who handed him a personal message from French President Francois Mitterrand. The talks concerned the current political situation in France and the continuation of the special relations between France and the African countries. The head of state informed the council about the French president's appreciation of our country's efforts aimed at economic reform, and about France's intentions to support these efforts.

The chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state asked the members of the government to stop interfering in the trade union elections campaign and to stop carrying out any biased activities. He expressed concern over the illegal price increases during the month of Ramadan. The head of state issued firm orders to curb speculation, which harms the citizens, and for the orders to be implemented by the relevant authorities.

SUDAN

Paper Says Al-Mahdi To Visit Moscow 'Next Month'
EA222224 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 22 May (SUNA) — *AL-SAHAFAH* said today that it had received confirmation that Al-Sayyid al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, the prime minister, will make his first visit to the USSR in the middle of next month. He will lead a high-powered delegation. This marks the opening of a new chapter in relations with the USSR.

He will hold several meetings with the Kremlin leaders with the aim of maintaining and strengthening Sudanese-Soviet relations. *AL-SAHAFAH* points out that over the coming days there will be consultations between Khartoum and Moscow aimed at formulating the program for the visit and identifying the issues to be discussed. The visit will last for 5 days.

Prime Minister Meets Anya Nya II Delegation
LD221320 Khartoum SUNA in English 1021 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 22 (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi yesterday conferred with Politbureau of Anya Nya (2). Following the meeting the movement spokesman said that the (?talks) dealt with the principle of peaceful dialogue as the sole means for solving Sudan problems in general and the south in particular.

The delegation posed the attitude of open cooperation policy with Al-Mahdi as regards the convening of the constitutional conference.

Anya Nya (2) delegation is due to embark on a European and African capitals tour to consult with the opposition in these countries the extent of the movement's participation in the constitutional conference in a bid to enlighten the international public opinion to this effect.

Al-Mahdi blessed the serious steps taken by the movement to cooperate with the government.

Some 423 defectors from SPLA (Sudanese People's Liberation Army) led by Colonel John Garang have recently joined in the unity province, Upper Nile region the (friendly forces), a government's code name for Anya Nya (2).

An authoritative source at the General Command told SUNA that the defectors, who were being accommodated and settled, were armed with a great number of Soviet-made machineguns.

The General Command the Armed Forces had commended the defectors national stand and called on all forces (?misled by rebel) leader Garang to join the Armed Forces in a bid to abandon bloodshed and resort to peaceful dialogue.

Gives Interview to Paris Paper

PM221225 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 May 86 p 3

[Jean Gueyras dispatch: "We Can Face the Southern Rebellion 'Indefinitely'"]

[Text] Khartoum — Less than 1 week after the formation of the new Sudanese Government, the honeymoon period of the victors of the recent election which followed the announcement of the election results and the departure of the military from the political scene has been replaced by a degree of disenchantment due to the clumsiness and delays of the country's new leaders.

First, it took almost 2 weeks to find out whether the new government would be a national unity government grouping most of the country's forces or a coalition comprising essentially the two main traditional political parties, which stem from rival religious brotherhoods — the Ansars and the Khatmias. In addition, the small faction of southern deputies, who staged a spectacular boycott of the ceremony at which power was handed over and Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi was appointed as the new government chief, left an uneasy impression in the country, especially since the reconciliation between the prime minister and the representatives of what are known here as the "African parties" was not carried out in the open.

Truly Islamic Legislation

In return for their participation in the government, the latter demanded in particular the unconditional revocation of the Shari'ah — Islamic legislation — and a firm pledge that the future constitution would be secular. However, after 10 days of intensive and exhausting negotiations the southern deputies, aside from Father Ghabbush of the south Kordofan Sudanese

National Party, agreed to participate in the government, but it is still not known whether they maintained their demands or received assurances from Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi in this connection.

The appointment of the colorless Ahmad Mirghani, brother of the leader of the Khatmia brotherhood and of the Democratic Unionist Party [DUP], as head of the Council of Sovereignty, which is the position of head of state in this country, disappointed many Sudanese, who wanted the position given to a political figure with more charisma. Some other ministerial appointments apparently decided with the aim of satisfying the DUP leaders are reminiscent of the bad practices of a past which people thought was over once and for all. In addition, the Sudanese are beginning to doubt the stability of the coalition formed by the two traditional right-wing parties and are talking about a lack of cohesion which could ultimately be fatal to the new government.

Receiving us in his prime minister's office, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, the new government chief, contradicted these assertions: "The present situation cannot be compared with the former situation. The victory won by the Al-Ummah Party, which won most votes, created a new development in Sudan which, I think will help ensure the government's stability. In addition, it is clear that the Al-Ummah Party and the DUP are fully aware of the challenge facing the Sudanese democratic system. Moreover it is the vast nature of the tasks facing the government which helps to strengthen solidarity between the two parties...."

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi admitted that the Islamic National Front's [INF] possible participation in the government would have made it possible to broaden the parliamentary base of the ruling coalition, but, he added, it would have weakened "its national image" because of the way in which the INF members insisted on some solutions on which there is not a general consensus. "It is therefore preferable to keep them out of a national unity government, until they prove that they are prepared to join in political decisions which are acceptable to the nation."

With regard to the Shari'ah, which is still arousing fierce controversy here, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said that the laws decreed by President Numayri in September 1983 — mistakenly called the Shari'ah by foreign countries, he stressed — "are a distortion of Islam and have nothing to do with Islamic law." Indeed, he added, "many of the September 1983 laws have indeed been revoked. Others have been suspended. To avoid greater confusion, we are proposing to revoke them and replace them with new laws with the aim of avoiding a legislative vacuum. We do not want to delay things and play for time. The new laws will be drafted very quickly."

"What is also new," Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi added, "is that these new laws will be drawn up in accordance with a democratic process, which was not the case with the September 1983 laws." He added that this new development "will make it possible to take account of the special interests of the various groups which make up Sudanese society." "We will therefore have truly Islamic and modern laws which will take account of the rights of non-Muslims and of human and civil rights."

A 'Crazy Aggression'

[Gueyras] And yet Colonel Garang, leader of the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM], who leads the rebellion in the south of the country, is demanding total and immediate abolition of Islamic laws.

[Al-Mahdi] All the reservations expressed by Mr Garang have been taken into consideration in drafting the laws to replace the September laws. Mr Garang cannot demand that Muslims cease to be Muslims. He can ask them not to impose Islam on non-Muslims. We are in full agreement with that. [Al-Mahdi ends]

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said that he is prepared to face the challenge of the SPLM rebels if they choose to continue the war. "First," he said, "people must realize that Mr Garang's movement does not represent the whole south and, second, Sudan can face the aggression indefinitely. However, we accept that, if the rebels decide to continue the war, there will still be disorders caused by the guerrillas. But as soon as we have completed our military preparations we can contain the rebellion, and it will then be up to its leaders to decide whether the time has come to end their crazy aggression.

[Gueyras] Is it an aggression or a civil war?

[Al-Mahdi] I do not think anybody has the right to take up arms in a society which guarantees public freedom and political rights and which allows a democratic process. If you use arms despite that, you become a veritable aggressor against a legitimately constituted system which guarantees citizens' rights, thus eliminating any justification for violence and the use of arms.

Opposition Leader on 'Concern' Over Al-Mahdi Rule EA220943 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Mr 'Ali Uthman Muhammad Taha, the leader of the opposition [and member of Islamic National Front Politburo], says that the opposition is watching with deep concern the way in which the prime minister has begun carrying out his executive responsibilities. Mr Taha accused him of persistently transgressing and completely ignoring the stipulations of the provisional constitution right from the very beginning. From inside the Constituent Assembly, he had issued his directives to the leadership of the civil service before the decree appointing him prime minister was issued and before he took the constitutional oath. Mr Taha said this is not a matter that can be regarded as a lapse or forgetfulness, because it comes from a person who has been prime minister before. He pointed out that this behavior was repeated at the Constituent Assembly session during which the new Cabinet was announced.

The leader of the opposition said the opposition expresses deep concern at these violations, especially as the prime minister had also failed so far to reply to a memorandum about mandated legislation that has been submitted to him. This threatens the development of the democratic system, he said.

The leader of the opposition called on the head of state to rectify these breaches of the Constitution by issuing the necessary

constitutional decrees so that the Constitution and law right supreme and the democratic system is allowed to develop.

Al-Mirghani Confers With Egyptian Ambassador

JN221132 Khartoum SUNA in English 1022 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 22 (SUNA) — Bilateral relations between Egypt and Sudan in all domains and especially in the agricultural and the industrial aspects figured prominently in Wednesday talks between Chairman of the State Council Ahmad Al-Mirghani and Egyptian Ambassador here (?Husayn 'Abbas Musharrafah).

(?Musharrafah), following the meeting, told reporters that Egypt considers the constitutional institutions in Sudan as a good guarantee for promoting the Egyptian-Sudanese relations.

He added that the meeting touched on the transfer of the capitals between the two countries as a means to boosting the joint production. He noted that they reviewed the completion of the highway linking Sudan with Egypt adding that the highway would [word indistinct] impetus to the deeply-rooted bilateral relations.

(?Musharrafah) [word indistinct] Egypt's readiness to implement productive projects in Sudan to meet the requirements of the Sudanese people.

Reportage on SPLA Forces' Combat Operations

Battalions Occupy Tali District

EA221037 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] SPLA forces of Shark and Zalan Battalions have attacked and occupied Tali District near Mundri in Equatoria administrative area. Tali, our correspondent in the area said, was captured by the SPLA following an attack launched at 7:30 in the morning on 17th May 1986. According to the correspondent the enemy troops who were in Tali, fled to Mundri in the course of the fight. Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, the commander in chief of the SPLA and chairman of SPLM provisional Executive Committee, has congratulated Major Bona Abang Dhol, Shark's commander, on the seizure of Tali.

Government Troops Engaged Near Rumbek

EA220340 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 21 May 86

[Excerpt] SPLA forces of Zalan Battalion engaged an enemy force 2 miles north of Rumbek on 17th May 1986, destroying a Magirus truck in the encounter. A Radio SPLA correspondent with Zalan Battalion says that the brief clash occurred when the besieged government troops at Rumbek attempted to send out a task force to look for food. According to the correspondent, the enemy soldiers who were intercepted by SPLA fled back to Rumbek Town, leaving behind the demolished Magirus truck.

Nile Battalion Wages Battles

EA220350 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 22 May 86

[Excerpts] Nile Battalion's task force, commanded by Captain (Bagad Aguok), has fought a number of battles with government troops in northern Bahr al-Ghazal as from last month. Their first encounter was on 22d April 1986, in which one land rover was destroyed by a land mine on Wau-Aweil Road. Nine government soldiers were killed and others were wounded.

On this same road, five enemy soldiers were killed and many others wounded when the lorry they were travelling on detonated a land mine. And on 29th April 1986, 2 enemy trucks were blown up by a land mine on Wau-Tonj Road, in which 40 enemy soldiers were killed and 20 seriously wounded. According to our correspondent in the area, the rest of the cars making up the convoy returned to Wau. They were coming to rescue their besieged colleagues in Tonj.

A detailed report on the two battles fought in Bahr al-Ghazal administrative area by SPLA forces of Nile Battalion indicates that 23 enemy soldiers were killed and several others were wounded on 3d April 1986 at (Terqueng). According to our correspondent accompanying Nile Battalion, a first lieutenant of the government forces who has not yet been identified was among those killed.

In the second confrontation, an unspecified number of government troops were killed and 26 others were wounded, of whom 6 died on the way before reaching Wau hospital. Among the dead was one first lieutenant whose name has not yet been made available.

Reports from northern Bahr al-Ghazal say that an SPLA task force from Nile Battalion fought with the Murahilyn, the

government-sponsored militia. According to our correspondent, 14 [as heard; (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English at 1300 GMT on 22 May in an otherwise identical report here reads: "24 Rpt 24 of the Murahilyn"] of the Murahilyn were killed, 23 were seriously wounded, and 1 was captured. His name has been given as Ali Hamdan of the Mesiriya tribe. Three rifles, two G-threes, and one AKM were captured from the enemy in addition to four horses they were using. Meanwhile, our correspondent says that over 11,232 head of cattle which were taken by the Murahilyn have been retrieved.

Government Soldiers Shoot Randomly

EA222102 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Government soldiers in Uwayl area in northern Bahr al-Ghazal went berserk, burning civilian residences and shooting indiscriminately at the local population in Uwayl town [590 miles southwest of Khartoum] on 8 May, 1986. Thirteen people were killed as a result of the random shooting.

The correspondent for Radio SPLA in Bahr al-Ghazal says that the town of Uwayl has been deserted by the citizens for fear of being killed by the government army. According to the correspondent most of the police, prisons and wildlife wardens have defected and joined the SPLA.

Reliable sources in Bahr al-Ghazal says that the government army went on the rampage following the death of their four colleagues who were killed in a landmine explosion about 2 and 1/2 miles away from Uwayl town.

ETHIOPIA

Resettlement Program Defended Against 'Propaganda'

EA222336 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
0915 GMT 22 May 86

[Editorial in *SERTO ADER* entitled: "A Role Which We Have To Play in a Determined and Resolute Manner"]

[Text] We have scored various tangible successes since we embarked on the revolutionary struggle to build a new society based on the common desires of the Ethiopian workers. While we have been waging a decisive struggle to establish our party, the vanguard force in our entire community, they [as heard] have spread various baseless allegations. In order to promote their aims, they have even gone to the extent of making adventurist threats. The WPE, Ethiopian patriots, and workers have proved that nobody can arrogantly snatch from them the costly sacrifices they made for their vanguard organization.

After the WPE proved its viability by formulating its 10-year plan and our development path, it had to tackle a problem which was to test its leadership ability and popularity — the problem of containing the drought. While our party was giving priority to the drought problem and formulating an action plan to save lives, to find a lasting solution to the drought problem and, hence, to perform its historical and humanitarian duty, the enemies of the revolution were trying to blame the revolution for the drought. They claimed its solution was intended to keep the people dependent on aid.

Our enemies hoped to benefit from their false propaganda. However, the truth is that the drought seen in our country has also affected many other African countries. It has been proved that it can only be contained through the plans formulated by our party.

Everybody, including our enemies, realizes that the steps taken in accordance with this program, the efforts to save lives and resettle people and to find a lasting solution to the problem, have shown results. Everybody can see that the aim of the propaganda created by these forces is to try and prove that there is an alternative to this program or a short-cut to be taken. Since it is not possible to deny the truth and the results achieved, both the confusion they tried to create through ridiculing our measures and their plots have been shattered as a result of the success of the correct measures taken.

The policy of villagization, or grouping of farmers, was adopted in order to solve man-made and natural problems faced by farmers and to create conditions through which they can be provided with basic services and assistance. The aim is to increase

their production, thereby improving their standard of living. However, our enemies set about condemning the revolution and belittling our encouraging efforts.

Unless we increase the productivity of the agricultural sector, become self-sufficient in food and provide the raw materials needed by other sectors of the economy, we cannot create the strong material base needed to speed up the building of a new society. But they have tried to hinder the villagization program by placing a false interpretation upon it. They have tried to [words indistinct]. However, our efforts are based on improving the lives of farmers and providing for their needs. They are based on their voluntary and clear participation. Consequently, the results have been clear. Their propaganda has been shown to be baseless.

The imperialists and their collaborators have now gone beyond propaganda campaigns and threats. They are now carrying out naked aggression by violating the territorial integrity of nations. The aggression carried out against Libya recently by the Reagan administration, the raids by the racist Pretoria regime on Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia, and the attacks by Zionist Israel against the Arab countries in the region can be taken as examples.

Hence, at this time when we are carrying out decisive political tasks in our country in order to establish a people's democratic republic, it is clear that their propaganda campaign and their threat of aggression will further increase rather than diminish. As our comrade revolutionary leader has said, this is a period during which we will lead yesterday's feudal Ethiopia towards a people's democratic republic. It is obvious that this period will draw further positive or negative attention. This demonstrates to us that we must continue our march towards our goal in an increasingly popular and revolutionary manner.

Our enemies will try to make us a target for attack because of our strategic position, our role in the history of the African people, and our potential to be an example for the establishment of strong socialist government in Africa. They are forcing us to make sacrifices in terms of human life and property to combat the schemes they plot against us. They are exerting pressure on our struggle for progress. Yet they try to make the revolution responsible for this. They become shields and protectors for those who bleed the broad Ethiopian masses.

Nevertheless, they cannot stop us from achieving our goal. The source of our strength is our correct stand and our unity. *SERTO ADER* ends by saying that we will continue to have confidence in our popular base. It should be our [word indistinct] to be ever ready to play a responsible part in a historic victory.

CAMEROON

Biya To Visit France 'Soon,' Invited by Guy Penne*AB211919 Dakar PANA in French 1341 GMT 21 May 86*

[Text] Yaounde, 21 May (CAMNEWS/PANA) — President Paul Biya of Cameroon will soon visit France at the invitation of French President Francois Mitterrand.

It is President Mitterrand's special adviser, Guy Penne, bearer of a message from the latter to his Cameroonian counterpart, who conveyed the invitation during an audience granted him by Mr Biya in Yaounde Tuesday.

During the same day, Mr Biya received two other French emissaries, Francois Leotard, minister of culture and communication, and Jean Christophe Mitterrand, deputy adviser to the president of the Republic, who came to attend the festivities marking the celebration of Cameroon's National Day anniversary.

The discussion between the French head of state's emissaries and the Cameroonian president centered particularly on bilateral cooperation and France-Cameroon-Africa relations.

CHAD

Government Condemns RSA Raids on Frontline States*AB220953 Paris AFP in French 1652 GMT 21 May 86*

[Text] Ndjamen, 22 May [date as received] (AFP) — The Chadian Government on Wednesday afternoon condemned Monday's triple raid by South Africa on alleged ANC (African National Congress, banned in South Africa) bases in Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia, according to an official statement issued in Ndjamen.

"The Chadian Government, expressing its indignation at this raid, vigorously condemns it," the statement continued, stating that this raid, far from solving the southern African problem, "constitutes a serious threat to peace and stability in the region."

According to the statement, "this barbaric South African raid, which has caused great human and material losses, has added more harm to the multiple acts of aggression and destabilization already carried out by the racist South Africa regime against its neighboring states.

"This terrorist act is similar to the ones perpetrated every day against Chad" by Tripoli, the statement added, recalling the bombing of the Ndjamen airport in January by the Libyan Air Force.

CONGO

Government Protests South African 'Aggression'*AB211834 Dakar PANA in French 1402 GMT 21 May 86*

[Text] Brazzaville, 21 May (ACI/PANA) — Congo has protested the 19 May 1986 bombing of the Frontline States by South Africa in Zambia, Botswana, and Zimbabwe.

In an official statement issued Tuesday evening in Brazzaville, the Congolese Government expressed its profound indignation in the face of the fresh aggression perpetrated by the South African racists, whose objective is to ensure a total domination in southern Africa under the "fallacious pretext of the threat of the ANC."

This fresh aggression which, according to the Congolese authorities, will not be the last in the history of apartheid in Africa, should prompt the international community to support the African freedom fighters' struggle against the oppression and the racism established by the Pretoria regime as a means of domination.

On the eve of the Paris international conference on sanctions against racist South Africa, Congo calls for a condemnation without reservation of "Peter Botha's clique." It also calls on the international community to mobilize all available resources likely to help abolish the obnoxious system of apartheid.

Sports, Education, Health Contracts Signed With USSR*AB211918 Dakar PANA in French 1440 GMT 21 May 86*

[Text] Brazzaville, 21 May (ACI/PANA) — Three contracts relating to education, sports, and health were signed between the USSR and Congo in Brazzaville on Tuesday. The contract on education involves the sending of technical assistants by the USSR to the agricultural and technical secondary school the Marien Ngouabi University as well as grammar and technical schools in the Congo and of specialist teachers in mathematics, physics, geology, electricity, industrial designing, and manual drilling.

In the area of sports, the USSR will place at the disposal of Congo coaches in weight lifting and cycling for a 3-year period beginning next year. This sports contract fulfills the one signed in March 1967.

The third codicil signed on Tuesday, and which supports that of 20 November 1981, states that the USSR will send to Congo highly qualified doctors and qualified technicians who will work in the health training schools.

Mr V. Krounia, economic councillor at the Soviet Embassy in Congo, and Pierre Ngaka, permanent secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, represented the USSR and Congo respectively at the signing ceremony.

BURKINO FASO

CNR Condemns S. African Raids on Frontline States
AB221000 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
 0630 GMT 22 May 86

[Statement issued by National Council of the Revolution, CNR, in Ouagadougou on 21 May following the 19 May South African raids on Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe]

[Text] The CNR and its revolutionary government express their greatest indignation and strongly condemn the barbaric and cowardly aggression of the Pretoria racist regime against the brotherly people of Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia in contempt of international law. By this odious aggression, Pieter Botha's fascist regime is aggravating tension in the subregion and is revealing its bellicose and criminal strategy toward the African people to the world. This unjustified raid is tantamount to state terrorism of which some powers have opened a new era, and shows once again that Pretoria, frightened in the face of the mounting rage of black consciousness, understands only the language of violence.

By their provocative and absurd nature, these raids seriously compromise the peace process courageously initiated by the international community and men of goodwill for human dignity.

The CNR and its revolutionary government call on the great powers to impose the greatest sanctions on South African terrorism which disturbs peace and order in Africa. While not underestimating the positive effects that strong and rigorous sanctions can have on apartheid, the CNR reaffirms that only armed struggle will liberate the black people of South Africa from the clutches of the racist whites. The CNR and its revolutionary government assure the people of these three brotherly countries and the ANC of the active solidarity of the militant people of Burkina Faso; and call on the OAU and the UN Security Council for an effective and radical condemnation and for the adoption of all sorts of sanctions against the aggressive monster. The fatherland or death, we will win!

[Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara

CAPE VERDE

Pereira Sends Condolence Message to ANC
AB221802 Paris AFP in French 1425 GMT May 86

[Text] Praia, 22 May (AFP) — The Cape Verdian head of state, Aristides Pereira, has sent a condolence message to the ANC president, Oliver Tambo, and reaffirmed the support of Cape Verde to the struggle engaged by the South African people for their freedom. Several envoys of the government have been sent to southern African countries to deliver messages of support to them.

GHANA

Appeals Hearing in Coups' Case Adjourned
AB221838 Accra Domestic Service in English
 1800 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] The appeals tribunal hearing the case of Godwin Mawuli Kofi Dra-Goka and six others against their death sentences today adjourned to next Tuesday. Giving reasons for the adjournment, it said the voluminous nature of the record of proceedings and the judgment are such that it will only be fair and in the interest of justice to give counsels time to read them to enable them to adequately prepare their cases. Six of their appellants were present at today's sitting; Kyereme Djan, Yaw Brefi Berko, and warrant officer Aforo were absent.

LIBERIA

28 Acquitted of 'Illegal' Demonstration for Kpoteh
AB221246 Paris AFP in French 1202 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Monrovia, 22 May (AFP) — Twenty-eight persons, who were arrested last month and accused of having held an illegal demonstration against the detention of Mr William Kpoteh, chairman of the opposition coalition in Liberia, have been acquitted and discharged, it was learned in Monrovia on Thursday. The 28 persons were arrested in April in Gbarnga, Mr Kpoteh's native town, 200 km north of Monrovia, following the arrest 3 weeks ago of Mr Kpoteh who had declared that President Samuel Doe was preparing a "false coup d'etat" which would enable him to dissolve the opposition coalition.

The coalition comprised of four parties was formed after last year's general elections which had been won by Mr Doe's party amid numerous reports of election fraud.

Mr Henrique Pearson, the judge in Gbarnga, said that the charges were contrary to the Constitution which provides for the right of free expression. "Any citizen has the right to express his feelings either orally, in writing, or through a demonstration," declared the judge, who added that the only confusion which occurred during the demonstration was caused by the police and their aggressiveness toward the demonstrators.

Observers in the capital believe that the judgment in Gbarnga could create a legal precedent for the case of the 37 demonstrators arrested last month for supporting the United People's Party.

NIGER

Kountche Assured Uranium Production To Continue
AB230758 Paris AFP in French 2100 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Niamey, 22 May (AFP) — Uranium production in Niger is to continue, the managing directors of uranium exploiting companies assured yesterday.

The managing directors of the Akouta Mining Company (COMINAK), the Air Mining Company (SOMAIR), and the General Nuclear Materials Company (COGEMA), who came to brief President Seyni Kountche on the outcome of the COMINAK and SOMAIR boards of governors meeting, stated that "despite the difficulties caused by the crisis" the accounts of the 1985 exercise were approved, and the companies ended the year "under acceptable conditions."

NIGERIA

President Babangida Receives Senegal's Fall

AB221932 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida today received a special message from President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, who is also the current chairman of the OAU. The message was brought by the Senegalese foreign minister, Ibrahima Fall. Mr Fall told President Babangida that the message dealt with issues relating to the OAU, the Chadian crisis, and recent developments in southern Africa. President Babangida thanked his Senegalese counterpart for the special message.

In an interview with a Radio Nigeria correspondent, Mr Fall disagreed that Africa adopted passive diplomacy in the face of recent aggression on Frontline States by apartheid South Africa. He said it was his country's belief that mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa will dismantle apartheid in the [word indistinct]. The Senegalese foreign minister announced that an international conference on sanctions against South Africa will take place in Paris from the 15th of next month.

Akinyemi, Indonesian Counterpart on Peacekeeping Role

AB222115 Paris AFP in English 1835 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Lagos, May 22 (AFP) — Nigerian Foreign Minister Bolaji Akinyemi Thursday called for Nigeria and Indonesia to "assume a more assertive role for role[as received] peace" along with other medium-sized states.

In a toast to the visiting Indonesian foreign minister, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Mr Akinyemi asked why "a concert of medium powers cannot emerge to carry some of the burden in promoting" international mediation.

Such efforts were necessary because he said, the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council were "immo-

bilizing" the body to the point where "it is no longer capable of fulfilling its charter obligations of maintaining world peace."

Mr Akinyemi did not refer to any specific conflict in his speech.

He called for increased cooperation aimed at improving economic self-reliance between countries like Nigeria and Indonesia that have been deeply affected by the fall in oil prices.

On South Africa, he said Nigeria counted on "our friends such as Indonesia" to support efforts aimed at getting developed countries to impose economic sanctions against the Pretoria regime.

AFP Says 25 Killed in May in Bendel State Clashes

AB221512 Paris AFP in French 1419 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Lagos, 22 May (AFP) — At least 5 persons were killed and many others were wounded recently in land conflicts in Bendel State (southern Nigeria), bringing to 25 the number of victims in this kind of conflict in Nigeria since the beginning of the month. The NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA, NAN, indicates that the latest conflict opposed the Emede and Igboide communities over a plot of land and a fishing pond and that two policemen who were inquiring into the matter were victims of machete wounds.

Already at the beginning of the month, the press had reported that about 10 people have been killed in a customary chieftaincy conflict in Plateau State in the center of the country and that 10 other people were killed as a result of a land dispute in Cross River State (southwestern Nigeria).

Continued Detention of Acquitted Soldiers Questioned

AB220835 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 22 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *NATIONAL CONCORD* wonders why the Federal Government is still detaining four military officers almost 3 months after they were discharged and acquitted of involvement in the last December coup plot. The paper contends that whatever reason for their continued detention, the government should clarify it. The *CONCORD* advises government to expedite action on Brigadier [name indistinct] that in conjunction with clarified position of the four men still being detained, the nation can finally put behind it the coup plots.

BOTSWANA

Defense Force Commander Describes Raid

MB221215 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1111 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Botswana Defense Force [BDF] Commander, Major General Mompoti Merafe, says safely deployed anti-aircraft gun positions within the BDF barracks at Mogaditshane foiled what could otherwise have been a bloodier raid by the South African unit on Monday. Maj Gen Merafe said this morning in an interview that the South Africans were taken completely by surprise, as they thought they had neutralized the BDF positions by firing from the air into empty spaces within the camp. He said the raiders could not determine the direction of the BDF fire and their helicopters flew lower than tree tops level before calling off the operation. He said it was sheer luck that one of the helicopters was not hit. Major General Merafe said his house within the BDF camp was fired at in order to restrict his movements, but he ignored the fire and went out. Most of the BDF members, he said, ignored the South African fire and moved into positions. One of them was hit during the exercise and is currently undergoing treatment.

The BDF commander said he suspected that the raiders had many more targets than the Mogaditshane housing complex. This, he said, could be seen from the massive and elaborate operation by the South Africans, involving no less than eight helicopters and one spotter plane. They were also fully informed about the deployment of BDF positions, he said. Maj Gen Merafe said the South Africans may not be that lucky next time.

MOZAMBIQUE

Further Reportage on Visit of Soviet Delegation

Meets Labor Official

MB212020 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Augusto Macamo, secretary general of the Mozambique Workers Organization [OTM], received the USSR trade union delegation that is currently visiting Mozambique in Maputo today. On the occasion, Augusto Macamo briefed the visiting delegation on the military situation of destabilization experienced in southern Africa, which is perpetrated by the Pretoria regime against neighboring countries. The OTM secretary general also spoke on criminal actions perpetrated by armed bandits and on the economic situation in Mozambique.

The Soviet delegation, headed by Valentin Makeyev, secretary of the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, has already visited the Museum of the Revolution, farming areas, and the Cometel, Mometal, and Soveste industrial units in Maputo.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

MB221439 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] In Maputo this morning, a cooperation protocol in the field of trade unions was signed between the Mozambique Workers Organization [OTM] and the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions [AUCCTU]. The document, which deals with further deepening and strengthening friendship and cooperation within the framework of the 1981 agreement, contains a program of action for implementation by the two organizations during this year and 1987. The program includes, among other things, the exchange of delegations, information, training, and trade union education. According to the signed protocol, the AUCCTU has offered to assist the OTM to the best of its ability. The document was signed by Jose Correia Ganancio, the OTM deputy secretary general, and Valentin Makeyev, the AUCCTU secretary.

Communique Denounces RSA 'Aggression'

MB221442 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] In Maputo today, delegations from the Mozambique Workers Organization [OTM] and the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions [AUCCTU] denounced the acts of aggression recently perpetrated by the South African Government against Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia. The denunciation is contained in a joint communique issued to the national information media today. The communique condemns the Pretoria regime for its oppression and humiliation of South African workers and reaffirms the two trade unions' support for the struggle of the South African people. The document was signed by Jose Correia Ganancio, the OTM deputy secretary general, and Valentin Makeyev, the AUCCTU secretary.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Reportedly Downs RSA Aircraft

MB231252 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Freedom fighters of the only legitimate representative of the people of Namibia, SWAPO, have gunned down a South African C-160 aircraft, killing all the occupants. The plane was brought down in the area of (Ukwadhi) in northern Namibia. This is the third time SWAPO guerrillas have shot down a South African aircraft in less than a month. SWAPO freedom fighters, under the leadership of Comrade Sam Nujoma, have been waging a war of liberation against South Africa's occupation troops for the past 20 years, to achieve self-determination in Namibia.

56 SWAPO 'Insurgents' Reported Killed 21 May

MB221350 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1348 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Windhoek, May 22, SAPA — Security forces in northern SWA/Namibia have shot dead 56 SWAPO insurgents in a follow-up action, the officer commanding the SWA Territory

Force, Major-General George Meiring, said in Windhoek today. A member of the security forces died in the skirmish yesterday, but his name was not released. Gen Meiring said in a statement that two platoons of the security forces began following the tracks of 10 insurgents who later increased to 20. In a subsequent SWAPO-laid ambush, insurgents opened fire on the security forces with RPG-7 projectiles and AK-47 small arms. "In spite of their small numbers, the security forces succeeded in shooting dead 56 of the enemy in the battle," Gen Meiring said.

Arms and ammunition seized by the security forces included 47 AK-47 rifles, one RPK light machinegun, one Tokarev pistol, two RPD machineguns, seven RPG-7 launching tubes, 62 RPG-7 projectiles, one 82mm mortar-firing tube, 31 82mm mortar bombs, one 60mm mortar-firing tube, nine 60mm mortar bombs, 12 F1 attack grenades and one SAM-7 launching tube. Further details of the operation were not available.

The latest SWAPO fatalities brought to 392 the number of insurgents who died in action since the beginning of this year. According to official statistics, a total of 599 insurgents were killed last year.

Transitional Government To Rule Until Independence *MB221138 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1122 GMT* 22 May 86

[Text] Windhoek, May 22, SAPA — The SWA/Namibian transitional government was assigned to rule the territory until it gained independence, the present cabinet chairman, Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi, said in a statement published in Windhoek today. Mr Kozonguizi said yesterday's meeting in Cape Town with the South African State president, Mr P.W. Botha, had taken place after the transitional government had been in office for nearly a year. The discussions concentrated on finance, the latest situation concerning international negotiations on SWA/Namibia and matters of mutual interest. On the future of SWA/Namibia, Mr Kozonguizi said: "We are destined to govern the country until independence." Meanwhile, an official spokesman said today that there would be no media conference or news releases by the SWA/Namibian cabinet on the Cape Town talks.

SOUTH AFRICA

AWB Disrupts Pietersburg NP Meeting 22 May *MB221754 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1750 GMT* 22 May 86

[Text] Pietersburg, May 22, SAPA — A National Party [NP] public meeting in Pietersburg, at which the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, was scheduled to speak tonight, degenerated into utter chaos and violent physical clashes as nearly 1000 right-wing Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB] members forced their way into the hall and raised their leader, Mr Eugene TerreBlanche, onto the stage.

By 7pm, one hour after the AWB took over, Mr Botha had still not arrived as scheduled and it is understood police, who at that stage were not taking any action, had warned the minister not to

appear.

The civic hall, packed with about 2000 people, was filled with opposing chants and shouting by AWB and National Party supporters for more than an hour, during which a number of the large contingent of local and international newsmen were man-handled and, at one stage, forced off the stage. National Party bunting was ripped down and trampled underfoot and dozens of AWB "vierkleur" [four color] flags and banners were waved by the group's members. Some of the steel tables set up under the stage for the press were smashed during the initial fracas as the AWB men stormed the platform, pushing back NP supporters. At least a dozen people suffered bloody noses and minor cuts, but it seemed there were no serious injuries.

Chanting above the NP's shouts of "P.W., P.W., P.W.," AWB members sang songs with words like "strive for apartheid...apartheid is for me." Among the banners waved, was one reading: "Pik you are digging the whites' graves," and "Boer nation or mixed race (baster ras)?"

Shortly after the AWB took over the meeting, a contingent of the Kappie Kommando, dressed in traditional Voortrekker clothes were escorted onto the stage. Outside a crowd of a few hundred gathered in an attempt to get inside. Police kept a low profile.

Teargas Fired

MB221826 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1820 GMT
 22 May 86

[Text] Pietersburg, May 22, SAPA — Teargas cannisters were fired into the hall — in Pietersburg's Jack Botes Hall in which Mr Pik Botha was to speak tonight — minutes after AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] leader Mr Eugene TerreBlanche started addressing the cheering crowd of AWB members who had earlier evicted the National Party supporters, over a megaphone from the stage. The panic stricken crowd of about 1800 smashed glass windows to get out of the hall in order to escape the fumes. AWB members had packed the hall while an equal number of the National Party stood outside.

The cannisters were fired 30 seconds after the Pietersburg divisional commissioner of police, a Brigadier van Rensburg, had appeared at Mr TerreBlanche's side on the stage and warned those of the crowd illegally there that they had five minutes to leave. He said he had received a complaint from the party that had hired the hall for tonight.

The cannisters were suddenly fired without warning into the crowd from the stage and the terror-stricken people fled for the exits. Women were crying and struggling to get to the doors and a wild stampede followed. Crowds of AWB members then proceeded to gather outside the hall and continued chanting amid the confusion. Outraged AWB members said: "The police don't even fire teargas at blacks without warning. This is disgraceful. There were children and women in the hall."

Just before Brig van Rensburg arrived, Mr TerreBlanche had said: "Tonight it was Blood River at Pietersburg — tomorrow it is Blood River in South Africa."

SAPA correspondents on the scene said the teargas was fired by police. By 7.45pm the crowd was still outside the hall and ignored repeated requests by Brig van Rensburg to leave the premises. Using a megaphone and with his gasmask ready on top of his head, he announced an official five-minute warning to disperse and counted down three minutes. Amid continued shouts of: "White power" and "AWB, AWB," Brig van Rensburg then gave the order and about five teargas cannisters were ignited by policemen and thrown into the crowd. The crowd scattered rapidly although shouts of "AWB, AWB" continued.

AWB members, heading for their cars, shouted instructions at each other to meet again at the rugby stadium to listen to Mr TerreBlanche. Others however insisted the AWB leader had told his followers to "go home," as they would get together again in a few days time. It was not certain whether any people had been injured when the hall was teargassed and it did not seem as if anybody was hurt in the second teargas incident outside.

AWB Regroups at Stadium

MB221923 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1922 GMT
22 May 86

[Text] Pietersburg, May 22, SAPA — About 2000 unrepentant AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] members gathered in Pietersburg's rugby stadium tonight to listen to a rousing speech by their leader after police had earlier teargassed them, forcing them to scatter from a National Party [NP] meeting they had scuttled. The NP meeting never took place.

By 8.30pm, less than half an hour after police threw teargas cannisters into the crowd at the venue for the NP meeting, the AWB crowd had virtually filled the main stand at the stadium, continuing to sing songs, chant "AWB, AWB" and waving the vierkleur flag. Shortly before 9pm, the AWB leader, Mr Eugene TerreBlanche, was escorted into the stadium to an enthusiastic roar of approval by supporters. Earlier, an AWB leader said he wanted to ask: "Where is Pik?" and appealed to AWB members to make sure they brought at least two people each to the Voortrekker Monument on Republic Day next week.

Speaking to the crowd which had swelled to nearly 3000 people, Mr TerreBlanche said that if South Africa collapses into chaos, "the AWB will restore order with violence." To enthusiastic responses from the crowd he said he called upon all supporters to unite in the next general election to bring "our leaders" in (a reference to the Conservative Party and Herstigte Nasionale Party, [Reformed National Party]) together so that a majority of the seats in the envisaged Boere staat [Afrikaner State] could be realised. The Afrikaner nation (volk) was here to stay, he said in a warning to the African National Congress.

Afrikaner protagonists of the ideal Boere staat say it should include the Transvaal, the Orange Free State and northern Natal, with the coloureds in the Cape and the Indians in Natal. After his short speech, the crowd left the stadium quietly to go home.

P.W. Botha 'Fuming'

MB230815 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT
23 May 86

[Excerpts] South Africa's state president is fuming over the disruption of the National Party [NP] meeting in Pietersburg. P.W. Botha has condemned the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB] breaking up of Foreign Minister Pik Botha's meeting last night, saying that the country cannot afford it. Hundreds of AWB supporters carried their leader, Eugene TerreBlanche, shoulder high as they forced their way into the meeting. A bloody battle ensued between AWB and NP supporters.

Meanwhile, the government has denied allegations that police reservists were called in to assist at the Pietersburg meeting. Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange in a statement says that only the services of permanent members of the force were used to maintain order. He was responding to a protest lodged by the Conservative Party member of parliament for Soutpansberg, who claimed that country areas of his constituency had been drained by police to protect the NP meeting. Mr Le Grange has stated emphatically that no reservists were ordered to perform services in Pietersburg last night.

Pik Botha Reacts

MB230631 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says the ANC has gained a new ally in the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB] when it comes to breaking up halls. Mr Botha was addressing a large group of National Party [NP] supporters at the NP office in Pietersburg after the AWB under the leadership of Mr Eugene TerreBlanche had succeeded in disrupting a NP public meeting in the city hall last night. A large number of AWB supporters occupied the hall about an hour before the meeting was to begin. A number of fights broke out between supporters of the NP and AWB, and the police then used tearsmoke to disperse the crowd.

In a short speech at the NP office, Mr Botha said he regretted the way in which some Afrikaners acted in the presence of the international television media, but this would not prevent the NP from holding meetings. It would also have no influence on the government's reform initiatives. Mr Botha emphasized that the government would check the violence of the AWB and the ANC. He said it should now be clear to South Africa and the outside world that the government could not allow constitutional problems to be solved by violent means. He had warned the governments of the United States and the West that they must now condemn ANC violence, but for some or other inexplicable reason, these governments did not realize that the ANC wanted to take over the government of South Africa by force.

Later the NP at Pietersburg confirmed that charges of trespassing and malicious damage to property are to be laid against the AWB with the police. The Progressive Federal Party member of parliament for Yeoville, Mr Harry Schwarz, referred to the incident at Pietersburg at a public meeting in Johannesburg,

saying that such action meant that freedom of speech and democracy were disappearing in South Africa.

Le Grange Orders Inquiry

**MB231011 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1006 GMT
23 May 86**

[Text] Cape Town, May 23, SAPA — The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, has ordered an investigation by a senior CID officer into last night's disruption of a National Party meeting in Pietersburg by members of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB]. Mr Le Grange said in a statement released in Cape Town that all possible contraventions of the law would be investigated and the docket handed to the attorney-general for his decision. Major-General Stan Schutte, of the Pretoria CID, had been appointed to investigate "all aspects of the occurrence" and would report to Mr Le Grange as soon as possible. Mr Le Grange said the government was not prepared to tolerate "thuggery and bullying tactics." "I will not allow people such as the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging to make use of intimidatory tactics to control the political scene." Last night's meeting was to have been addressed by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Foreign Ministry Responds to Break With Argentina

**PY222250 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS
in Spanish 2115 GMT 22 May 86**

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 May (NA) — The South African Government has considered "unacceptable" Argentina's use of its "diplomatic representation as a level to dissuade South Africa from security actions against terrorism." A declaration released by the South African Foreign Ministry here this afternoon says that "the Government of Argentina, not that of South Africa, must accept responsibility for the severing of diplomatic relations." This is the text of the South African communique:

"The foreign minister has said in Pietersburg that the South African charge d'affaires in Buenos Aires has just informed him that the Argentine Government had indicated that diplomatic relations with South Africa would be severed over the South African raids against terrorist bases in Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. The foreign minister has instructed the South African representative, Mr P.J. Wolvaardt, to convey to the Argentine Government the inability of the South African Government to accept the use of diplomatic representation as a lever to dissuade South Africa from security actions against terrorism. Should the South African representative no longer be welcome in Buenos Aires, he will make immediate arrangements to return to South Africa. The South African Government continues to strive for good relations with Argentina, and is convinced that the interests of the people of both countries will be harmed by such a step. It needs to be made clear, however, that the Government of Argentina, not that of South Africa, must accept the responsibility for severing diplomatic relations."

Heunis on Publication of National Council Bill

**MB221231 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1230 GMT
22 May 86**

[Text] House of Delegates, May 22, SAPA — The state president's new national council would serve as "an instrument and process" through which a new constitution could be arrived at, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said today. He announced to the house that the national council bill was finalized and ready to be published tomorrow. Among others, the bill provided for participation by urban and homeland blacks and that it would put the government's bona fides "beyond doubt." "We believe the bill will clarify our idea behind the national council and our aims," he said. The bill would make abundantly clear that:

- the council represented an interim measure only;
- the aim was to provide an instrument and process through which a new constitution could be arrived at;
- that until then, it could serve to provide black communities with the opportunity to participate in the executive processes of government.

Mr Heunis said the bill provided for the participation of leaders of all communities, including ten urban black leaders, the chief ministers of the self-government territories or their nominees, members of the cabinet, the chairmen of the ministers' councils and not more than ten other persons "who in the opinion of the state president can make a contribution to the functions of the council." "Provision is made for the appointment of urban black leaders chosen from nominations by organizations, institutions and interest groups who wish to do so." These people would have to be representative of black communities permanently resident in the RSA, excluding the self-governing territories. "I believe this provision will ensure that black persons will be nominated who are considered by their own communities to be representative," Mr Heunis said.

Only South African citizens could be appointed to the council and in this regard he wanted to refer to the new legislation on citizenship to be finalized by parliament. "In terms of this legislation, the South African citizenship of all black citizens of the independent states permanently resident in South Africa will be restored."

Members of the council not in government service would be remunerated, Mr Heunis said. The government had committed itself to a new constitutional dispensation and believed that those committed to a democratic solution should also be committed to a process of peaceful negotiation. The government was convinced that all possible steps be taken in consultation with all communities to further a climate in which such negotiations would become feasible. It was in this spirit that the state president had declared his intention in January to establish the council.

The objectives of the national council were to offer participation in constitution-making for all South Africans, to give blacks an interim say in government, and to further sound relations, human dignity, rights and freedom among all. In promoting these objectives, the new council would be able to:

— consider all matters, including existing laws and proposed legislation and all steps taken or contemplated by the executive authority of the republic, which the council deemed to be of national interest;

— make recommendations to government on any matter considered by the council; and

— take any action which the council deemed necessary for achieving its objectives.

"The council shall meet under the chairmanship of the state president at the times and places determined by him," Mr Heunis said. The council could make its own rules and orders for their meetings and appoint committees which included people who were not members of the council. "There is no question any more on the need for power-sharing among all South African communities," Mr Heunis said. "The only issue left is the how."

Could a democratic, peaceful and mutually acceptable way to share power be reached without domination by some over others? The national council should be viewed as a starting point for power-sharing and the beginning of a government of national unity, he said. An important further objective of the council was to serve as instrument for bringing about a new comprehensive constitutional structure for full power-sharing.

"It will serve to evaluate proposals developed in all forums and bodies available to the different leaders. Such a national council in which we can meet each other as equals and as leaders responsible for our country, can facilitate the breakthrough we need." It also met the short-term goal of enhancing confidence in government processes. The council could show all the country's people that dialogue and peaceful processes of government could produce tangible results. "The council can serve to further eliminate discrimination and undesirable legacies of apartheid which are still on the statute books. Participation in the council will in no way prejudice the position or viewpoints of any leader, but will serve to facilitate honest, open-minded dialogue between South African leaders so vitally important for a peaceful future."

Mr Heunis appealed to leaders to refrain from stating further conditions for participation. "The council will fully enable all leaders committed to peaceful change to rather bring their viewpoints, conditions and reservations to the council itself, where we can discuss them on the highest level and reach mutually acceptable agreements on them." "In this regard we, who have made the fundamental choice between reform and revolution, should realise that we are under attack. We should beware that our credibility with our constituencies will not be determined by our fear that as a consequence of our choice we may lose support, but by the results of that commitment to reform. I call on leaders to evaluate the contents of the bill against this background with an open mind."

The bill would be published for general comment and representations should be forwarded to the director general, constitutional development and planning, private bag x644, Pretoria. If meaningful discussions on the bill's content could be conducted in the recess, it would be possible to finalise the legislation before the end of the parliamentary session in September, Mr Heunis said.

Bill Extending Police Detention Powers Published

MB221036 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0801 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Parliament, May 22, SAPA — A bill to extend police powers of detention on a temporary basis in cases of increased unrest was published in parliament today. The Internal Security Amendment bill's provisions will be put into effect by proclamation by the state president only when required and is aimed to remove from the community people involved in unrest for a sufficient period to allow the situation to normalise. The state president may at any time suspend the measures or make them operative again. Every proclamation, published in the gazette, must be tabled in parliament, a memorandum attached to the bill says.

According to the memorandum the bill's extension of the detention period under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act from 14 to 180 days was being enacted in permanent legislation but only applied by declaration of the state president. The proposed Section 50a provides that a police officer above the rank of lieutenant-colonel being of the opinion "that the further detention of that person will contribute to the termination, combating or preventing of public disturbance, disorder, riot of public violence" may, after the initial period of 48 hours of detention, extend the period to 180 days without trial. A board of review, which will report to the minister of law and order, will be appointed to adduce the reasons for detaining any one for longer than three months. Control measures proposed to regulate the period of detention and protect the interests of the individual include:

- Regulations to be made under the minister of justice.
- The commissioner of police must notify the minister of law and order "as soon as possible" of the particulars of any such detainees.
- The minister of law and order may at any time order the release of the detainee.
- The detainee may at any time make written representation relating to the detention to the minister.
- A board of review must adduce reasons for the detention lasting longer than three months.
- If the minister rejects the board's recommendations he shall report to parliament on the circumstances of each case in terms of section 72.

The present section 50, which allows for detention of up to 14 days, will still be at the disposal of the police when the provisions of the proposed new section 50a are not operative. The bill also makes provision for the transfer of detainees to other prisons and the measures relating to the board of review.

Heunis Claims ANC Will Succeed Unless Action Taken

MB211947 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1938 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] House of Representatives, May 21, SAPA — The ANC had chosen black local authorities as the battlefield on which it would try to bring about "Moscow-controlled dictatorship," the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris

Heunis, said today. Replying to the second reading debate on the Black Local Authorities Amendment Bill, he said that unless something was done to "restore the balance," the ANC would succeed in its plan to make parts of the country ungovernable.

Events in Crossroads township near Cape Town showed what could happen if "diabolical forces" were allowed to have their way. There were people in Crossroads who were fighting against the "forces of violence and chaos" to bring about order. He said there were forces at work which were doing their utmost to prevent reform and cooperation between the different communities. The rent boycotts in the Rand townships were also part of the plan to make areas ungovernable. People who wanted to pay their rents were prevented from doing so by those with political motives.

Mr Heunis said a feeling of rejection had been brought about in the black community by people who created the impression that blacks had been excluded from the political process. This was not true. Reform was a dynamic process and the 1983 constitution had never been put forward as the final solution for South Africa.

Radio Freedom Carries Tambo Speech 22 May
MB221850 Lusaka Radio Freedom in English 1703 GMT
 22 May 86

[Address by ANC President Oliver Tambo "to the people of South Africa;" date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades and compatriots, we are today addressing you in the wake of one of the most brutal and wanton acts of aggression by the Pretoria regime against African independent and peace-loving states in the region. On Monday, 19 May, the racist regime launched a barbaric attack against Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia, killing and maiming people and destroying property. This is the regime's crystal-clear response to the negotiation initiative by the Commonwealth. The regime relies for its survival on armed aggression within and without South Africa. Massacres and assassinations are its means of livelihood. Our people have had to accept this reality and take the only course open to them, the course of resolute struggle for peace in southern Africa through the destruction of the apartheid system and the creation of a democratic people's South Africa.

It is against this background that the national executive committee of the ANC makes this call to the nation whose central message is that we move from ungovernability to people's power. This is the call: The mass offensive is reaching new levels in ever-widening areas of our country. More and more of our people are being awakened to action in organized contingents against apartheid's evil forces. Inspired by the leadership of the ANC and its allies, the people are continuing to show unending revolutionary inventiveness and creativity.

In April 1985 we called for the following: the strengthening and uniting of the trade union movement as a weapon in defense of workers' economic interests and in the struggle for national liberation, the replacement of the collapsing government's stooge community councils with people's power, the creation of mobile defense units and the finding of ways to obtain arms as part of

the process of strengthening the people's army, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation], the withdrawal of more and more blacks from the machineries of apartheid and for those in uniform to come over to the side of the people, the whites to move away from apartheid and to support the liberation struggle. We call for the strengthening of our underground presence and the intensification of the armed activities of Umkhonto we Sizwe. On 8 January, 1986, we called upon the nation to attack, advance, and give the enemy no (?quarter). These calls have been answered with increasing and dramatic vigor. The seeds of the people's power are beginning to germinate and spread their roots. People's committees, (?street) committees, and comrade's committees are emerging on a growing scale as popular organs in place of the collapsed racist stooge administrations. People's courts, people's defense militia, and other popular organs of justice are in many cases challenging the legitimacy of the racist machinery of so-called justice under their uniformed forces of repression. Our organized working classes created a mighty new trade union federation, COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], and has demonstrated its strength in the 2-million-strong May Day strike. The schools and universities continue to be simmering flashpoints for freedom. From their reoccupied bases the youth stand poised to strike organized blows for liberation.

The forthcoming 10th anniversary of 16 June will fan the flames of resistance to slave education and reinforce the surge towards a free South Africa. The fires, which have been raging in our cities for the past 2 years, are spreading to more and more areas of the countryside. The starving millions in the bantustans are demonstrating their anger against these hated institutions and the puppets who are committed to running them on behalf of Pretoria. The terror unleashed on the people by the racist army and police in the black ghettos has totally failed to destroy their will to resist. Instead, under the leadership and inspiration of the people's army, Umkhonto we Sizwe, new ways are continuously devised to deal with the enemy's onslaught. The automatic gunfire is no longer always one-sided. The racist army and police are now also falling under a hail of bullets. Modern weapons are beginning to replace the stone in the hands of militants. White communities in the cities and on the farms are also beginning to experience the unavoidable consequences of armed struggle. The power of the black consumer boycott has been dramatically demonstrated in a number of areas. The refusal by the people to pay house rents is spreading and the authorities are powerless to enforce payments of the [words indistinct].

Division and diaspora are growing daily more acute in the enemy camp as white business feels the pinch of international isolation, while Botha increasingly exposes his inability to stem the tide of the people's resistance. This is leading to a rising toll of desertions from the previously monolithic white laager. Increasing numbers among the white community are beginning to accept that no solution is possible without the ANC. There are signs of demoralization in the enemy's forces, and a growing number of black soldiers and police are shedding the uniform of apartheid. Those who continue to carry out its orders and who work with and for the enemy are shunned by the communities and can find little rest living among the people.

These impressive achievements must become the launching pad for further advances. The second half of 1986 must see an even greater escalation of the offensive to all fronts, an offensive based on mass resistance, on an intensified armed struggle, and on growing refusal to obey racist authority. More particularly, let us in an organized way, spread the mood of total civil disobedience including an organized campaign leading to nationwide refusal to pay all taxes and rents. Let us make the national general strike, called in observance of the 10th anniversary of 16 June, the mightiest demonstration yet of our people's resolve to bring the ruling class to its knees. Let every mine, factory, farm, and white home be without labor. Let every university and school be emptied of its youth. Let every shop close its doors. Let every community strike a blow for freedom. Let us declare freedom of movement throughout our land and set aside a day on which we burn our badges of slavery, the passes. We have already forced the regime to sound a retreat on the old-style dompas [passbooks]. Now let us resist all other attempts by Botha to deny us free access to any part of our united South Africa, whether by means of new identity documents, bantustans, resettlement camps, group areas, or other racist devices. Let 9 August, the 30th anniversary of the women's heroic march on Pretoria, be a day on which the whole nation moves with our women in the march towards freedom.

Let us, in action, reassert our common citizenship in one united South Africa. Let us mobilize everywhere to smash the bantustans and to isolate the puppets who continue to collaborate with apartheid. The few bantustan office-bearers who are aligning themselves with the democratic movement are showing their real way forward. Let us hammer more nails into the coffin of the tricameral so-called parliament. Let those who continue to serve Pretoria as the so-called representatives of our colored and Indian people withdraw from these bodies or be made to feel the wrath of the people. Let us intensify our armed activities at all levels. More and more contingents of our people must be armed. Efforts must be redoubled to obtain arms from the enemy. Let us influence our people in uniform to surrender their arms to the people's representatives.

We must multiply the formation of people's defense militia everywhere so as to meet more effectively the assault by the enemy's armed forces and the treacherous vigilantes and imps [warrior regiments] which they employ. Our people's army, strengthened by the emerging popular militia, must intensify and spread its armed actions across the country. Let us strengthen further our underground organization and emerge from every campaign with more powerful and united contingency of organized mass forces. Let us do all in our power to strengthen the unity of the workers and encourage the affiliation to COSATU, of all those democratic trade unions which still remain outside its ranks. Above all, let us act in unity, let us [words indistinct] every action, whether local, regional, or national, that involve all sections of our people. Workers, youth, women, and other strata among the oppressed must everywhere move in an organized way together.

The black masses — Africans, coloreds, and Indians — must continuously find ways of engaging the enemy together and defeating his policies of divide and rule and those among us who exploit the people's offensive to engage in acts of thuggery and

hooliganism must be isolated and stopped from carrying out their [words indistinct] historic conditions necessary to ensure the collapse of the apartheid system [word indistinct] with greater measure than ever before in our history. We need to [words indistinct] to destroy once and for all the devil. Freedom [words indistinct] before us demanding that we refuse [words indistinct] our land and to end the 350 years of racism, plunder, oppression, and exploitation. Workers and youth, men and women, town people and country people, all patriots among the oppressed, democratic whites who have shed racism and who accept a united land run by the rule of a majority: Let us together, under the leadership and umbrella of the ANC, render apartheid South Africa even more ungovernable. Let every township and every community become a stronger organized [words indistinct]. Let us move from ungovernability to people's power.

Crossroads Violence Death Toll Rises to 32

*MB231337 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1335 GMT
23 May 86*

[Text] Cape Town, May 23, SAPA — The death toll from violence that has left more than 20,000 people homeless in the Crossroads squatter camp has risen to 32, after police found five more bodies this morning. They were all hacked to death with pangas, SABC radio news reported this afternoon. A few of some of the last remaining huts in the squatter camp were set on fire early this afternoon. Police are still patrolling the area.

The MOH [Medical Officer for Health] of the divisional council said he was very worried from a health point of view about the exposure of the Crossroads children to the cold and damp which would probably bring on a lot of respiratory conditions and gastro-enteritis. Primary health care would have to play a big role over the next few days.

No Students Attending Cape Peninsula Schools

*MB221209 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1202 GMT
22 May 86*

[Text] Cape Town, May 22, SAPA — No pupils have been to black primary and secondary schools in the Cape peninsula since Monday, SABC radio news reports. The deputy director of education and training, Mr Piet Scheepers, said this is the first stayaway of this magnitude at primary schools. He said that in the past there had been relatively few problems at primary schools. At schools in Worcester and Paarl attendances have averaged 60 per cent at both primary and secondary schools.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

7 PM, 22 May

*MB221727 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1723 GMT
22 May 86*

[Text] Pretoria, May 22, SAPA — Following is the SAP 7pm unrest situation report as issued by Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria:

"At Pienaarstrust, near Nelspruit, during last night shotguns were used to disperse a mob of blacks which stoned police vehicles in the area. No arrests or injuries were reported.

"In the black residential area near Graskop, eastern Transvaal, last night one black male was arrested after a petrol bomb was thrown at a private residence.

"At Bethel, eastern Transvaal, this morning two youths were arrested when a group of blacks stoned buses in the area. They were dispersed by police using tear smoke.

"At KwaNamzuma, near Humansdorp in the eastern Transvaal, the charred remains of a black man were found after four tyres were used to set him alight. Police are investigating.

"At KwaDabeka, near Claremont in Natal, this morning one black male was fatally injured and another arrested after a stone-throwing incident. Police were compelled to use shotguns to disperse unruly mobs.

"At KwaMashu, near Durban, this morning police using shotguns dispersed an unruly mob. No injuries or arrests were reported.

"At Bethel, eastern Transvaal, during this morning a black male was arrested and tear smoke was used to disperse an illegal gathering in the area.

"At Katilehong, near Germiston, a mob of blacks stoned a delivery vehicle, resulting in police using birdshot to disperse the mob. No arrests or injuries were reported.

"In another incident this morning in the same area, an administration board official used his service pistol in self-defence against a stone-throwing mob. No arrests or injuries were reported.

"At KwaMashu, near Durban, this morning a black male was arrested after a group stoned a private vehicle in the area.

"At Mhluzi, Middelburg, a mob of blacks torched (set alight) a bus in the area, causing extensive damage.

"In another incident in the same area, 10 black males were arrested after they stoned a private vehicle.

"In other stone-throwing incidents in the same area police used tear smoke to disperse mobs.

"Later this afternoon, a mob of blacks in Mhluzi looted a delivery vehicle but were dispersed by police using shotguns.

"At Chesterville, near Durban, this afternoon police discovered the charred remains of a black man. Police are investigating.

"At Paarl East, in the Cape, a large group of Coloureds stoned a police vehicle. They were dispersed by police using shotguns. No arrests or injuries were reported.

"At Wynberg, in the Cape, a large group of coloureds stoned SAP members and were dispersed with quirts. A policeman was injured in this incident.

"At Soweto, Witwatersrand, this afternoon police discovered the charred remains of a black man. Police are investigating.

"In another incident in the same area, a mob of blacks stoned a police vehicle. They were dispersed by police using birdshot and tear smoke. No arrests or injuries were reported.

"In various incidents in Soweto this afternoon, police dispersed mobs using tear smoke and birdshot, resulting in the arrest of three black males. No injuries were reported.

"At Claremont, Natal, this afternoon a black youth was arrested after stoning a police vehicle.

"At KwaNyamazane, near Nelspruit, unruly groups of blacks congregated illegally throughout the day. Police used quirts to disperse the mobs on various occasions.

"At Soweto, Witwatersrand, this afternoon administration board

offices were set alight, causing extensive damage. No arrests or injuries were reported."

Ends report.

23 May

MB230733 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0738 GMT
23 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 23, SAPA — Following is SAP overnight unrest report:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"At Nyanga near Wynberg, the SAP dispersed a mob with quirts when they gathered illegally.

"At Bonteheuwel also near Wynberg, the SAP used quirts and tear smoke to disperse a mob when vehicles were stoned. In another incident the SAP used tear smoke and birdshot to disperse a mob when their vehicles were stoned.

"At Mhlabeng near Randfontein, a private dwelling was extensively damaged by arsonists. In the same area the body of a man, hacked to death, was found.

"At KwaMashu near Durban, the SAP dispersed a mob with birdshot and tear smoke when a bus was stoned. In another incident the SAP dispersed a mob with tear smoke and shotgun fire when SAP vehicles were stoned and fired at. The calibre of firearm used could not be determined. Several incidents occurred where police had to use tear smoke and shotgun fire to disperse mobs when their vehicles were stoned. At one stage a petrol bomb was hurled at an SAP vehicle.

"At Galeshewe near Kimberley, the SAP fired a round of birdshot to disperse a mob when their vehicle was stoned. In a similar incident tear smoke was used. In another incident municipal police used shotgun fire to disperse a mob when a private vehicle was stoned.

"At Katilehong near Germiston, four buses were stoned.

"On the road near Bethal, two white men were slightly injured when a mob stoned eight private vehicles.

"At Mbekweni near Paarl, the charred body of a woman was found. A round of birdshot was used by the SAP to disperse a mob when their vehicle was stoned.

"At KaNyamazane near Nelspruit, the SAP dispersed a mob with quirts when they gathered illegally. In another incident, a man was arrested when a school and a technician were petrol-bombed.

"At KaBokweni also near Nelspruit, two buses were extensively damaged by arsonists. Two men were arrested in this incident.

"At KwaZakele near PE [Port Elizabeth], unknown persons fired at an SAP vehicle with an unknown calibre firearm.

"Five men and a woman were arrested at Tlou-Tlou near White River when a mob of arsonists extensively damaged a private dwelling. In another incident a private home was extensively damaged when set alight.

"At Hankey in the EP [eastern province], a beerhall was damaged when set alight.

"At Midross coloured residential area near Middelburg (Cape), the church and parish were petrol-bombed.

"At Tasbet Park, a white residential area near Witbank, the private vehicle of a black man was petrol-bombed."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Rand Declines

"Fears of foreign-trade repercussions as a result of the SADF cross-border raids buffeted the rand yesterday. It fell to \$0.4235 on importer panic before retracing ground to close at \$0.4420," Alan Sendzul reports on the front page of Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 21 May. "The Reserve Bank was forced to intervene to stop the precipitous fall from Monday's \$0.4235 close, a US\$2.6C decline which currency analysts say was excessive and overdone."

CCAWUSA Plans Solidarity Action

"The Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union [CCAWUSA] is planning national solidarity action at all companies where it is organised to back demands for the reinstatement of retrenched Foschini workers," Claire Pickard-Cambridge writes on the same page. "CCAWUSA national organiser Kayser Thibedi said yesterday options to be discussed with its 52,000 members over the next two weeks included strikes or work stoppages at companies in the retail and hotel industries."

Job Vacancies Remain High

"The number of job vacancies remained high in April last year compared with April, 1983, according to Director General of Manpower Piet van der Merwe. He said a survey, released yesterday, showed vacancies dropped by 22,148, or 11.7 percent in the period compared with the 190,106 vacancies in April 1983," *BUSINESS DAY* reports on page 2. "The vacancy rate was estimated at 3 percent in April last year and 3.3 percent in the same month in 1983. In April, 1985, 5.363 million people were in jobs — a decrease of 134,861 or 2.5 percent compared with April, 1983."

Threats Against Witnesses Denied

Dianna Games reports on page 3 that the Health Workers Association has denied allegations by the South African Nursing Association that it threatened witnesses who are due to appear at disciplinary hearings for nurses who went on strike at Baragwanath Hospital last year. The Association said its members "were threatened almost daily with the 'necklace' and the 'people's court' if they appeared as witnesses."

Highveld Steel Strike

"More than 4,500 workers are on strike at Highveld Steel plants in Witbank to demand the reinstatement of four workers who were dismissed after a national one-hour work stoppage by thousands of metal workers in April," Claire Pickard-Cambridge reports on the same page. "An Anglo American spokesman declined to comment but confirmed that talks with the Metal and Allied Workers Union (MAWU) were taking place."

Lebowa Budget

"Lebowa Chief Minister C.N. Phatudi is awaiting a date from President P.W. Botha for a meeting to discuss the demand for a bigger budget for Lebowa," Sophie Tema reports on the same page. "Botha has agreed to meet Phatudi soon to discuss Lebowa's dissatisfaction over the R.40m allocated to the home-

land this year. A Lebowa spokesman said the homeland may need thrice the amount if it were to be governed properly."

Trespassing Arrests

Law and Order Minister Louis Le Grange told parliament that a total of 1,565 blacks were arrested for trespassing between the beginning of the moratorium on pass law arrests on 23 April and 10 May, the paper reports on page 4.

Raids 'Dash Hopes' for EPG Settlement

"Just a month ago there was a marked new feeling of optimism in several overseas capitals about a solution for SA's problems," Chris Cairncross writes on page 5. The government's response to the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG) initiatives "signalled a considerably more conciliatory stance" on releasing Nelson Mandela and unbanning the ANC if it imposed a moratorium on violence, while the scrapping of pass laws and influx control and the granting of freehold property rights to blacks "gave some credibility to the Botha reforms abroad." However, "this optimism was quickly dispelled" after the EPG returned to South Africa. "Different signals from different ministers suggested a split in the Cabinet and a hardening of government's attitude towards having anything to do with the ANC or having any truck with proposals for a Lancaster House-styled meeting" and President Botha, in his speech to the President's Council, sent "a thinly-veiled message to the EPG that he had lost patience with the 'unsolicited interference' in SA's domestic affairs by official and unofficial groups from abroad." Finally, Monday's raids on Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana "dashed hopes that the EPG initiative had any chance now of broking a negotiated settlement between government and the ANC," although "EPG sources indicated yesterday that further contact with government was still envisaged. In retrospect, most political observers confess the raids on ANC bases outside SA should not have come as a surprise," since the government "has in the past month sent out sufficient warnings that strike action of this sort has been on the cards." While the government had hoped that the raids would be viewed in the same light as the U.S. raids on Libya, "this has obviously not been the case, and it is clear some officials have been somewhat taken aback at the vehemence with which the raids have been officially condemned."

Pegged Exchange Rate Opposed

"The wild fluctuations of the rand in response to the political events of the past two days will no doubt revive the clamour for a pegged exchange rate. But the evidence runs the other way," *BUSINESS DAY* says in an editorial on page 6. Although the rand fell after the cross-border raids, "subsequently the market corrected as exporters perceived an opportunity to bring in their dollars at a favourable rate and importers began to perceive an up-side risk. A timely nudge from the Reserve Bank helped to lift the currency off the floor." The experience of the past 48 hours has shown that the foreign exchange rate has borne the brunt of the public's gloomy predictions, political and economic. This is as it should be. Without the foreign exchange cushion to absorb these shocks, they would be deflected into other areas. Interest rates would rise, there would be a run on reserves and the ultimate result would probably be devaluation. "Much better to let the exchange rate take the strain than admit new distortions into an economy which is limping along trying to regain its strength."

BUSINESS DAY on Commonwealth Sanctions

In a second editorial on the same page, *BUSINESS DAY* writes that the Eminent Persons Group, "recognising that the stakes are too high for shows of pique, insists that its work was not aborted by the raids on three Commonwealth members. That claim appears true, but SA would be wise to avoid placing too much strain on the Commonwealth links. The last thing we want is a kind of economic Gleneagles agreement that locks Britain into Commonwealth sanctions."

Government Lacks Direction

"In raiding ANC facilities in neighboring countries, the SADF has bought small victories at frightful cost," Ken Owen writes in a column on the same page. The military gains from the raid "are piffling or irrelevant," but the political and economic costs "may be ruinous," in renewed calls for economic pressure and the disruption of the EPG initiative. "Presumably, government knew all this in advance of the raid. It may even intended some of the consequences — to offset the imagery created by the EPG mission, for example, or to upset the growing conviction among many Nationalists that only the unbanning of the ANC can reverse the drift from politics into violence." This however, raises questions about "the quality of the judgement and adequacy of the political leadership that is being brought to bear on the troubles that beset the country." There is a "muddle over day-to-day administration," "legislative confusion," and mismanagement of the economy. Essentially, the problem is that "President Botha and his Cabinet seem to lack any clear idea of where they are going." While President Botha "deserves credit for his dogged pursuit of reform," "more and more, he resembles a man throwing chunks of meat off the back of the sled to delay the wolves a bit. There is no coherence in the reform programme, no sense of direction." The conclusion that must be drawn "is that the National Party as an institution is exhausted at last. It has run out of vigour, talent and ideas." President Botha must "seek help outside his own party to deal with a national crisis that is too big for it to handle." "The situation calls for something in the nature of a government of national unity to take reform another stage forward and President Botha should look to the other parties in Parliament to help him achieve it."

HNP Guarantees Peaceful Debate

"The Herstigte Nasionale Party's [Reformed National Party, HNP] MP for Sasikburgm, Mr Louis Stofberg yesterday guaranteed Mr Amund Weber, the National Party MP for Welkom, a 'gathering like a church service' if he would agree to share a debating platform with him at a public meeting in Welkom," Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 21 May reports on page 4. Stofberg challenged Weeber to join him in a debate on the new local government dispensation.

Use of Nonwhite Police 'Scandal'

Another report on the same page notes that Conservative Party MP Jan Hoon said in parliament that "it was an 'absolute scandal' that non-white policemen could be used to break up disputes between members of White political parties." In response, Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange "said the National Party was not ashamed of people of other colours."

Land for Ciskei

Education and Development Aid Minister Gerit Viljoen,

answering a question in parliament, said "white owned farms with a total area of about 1,600 ha are to be bought for incorporation into Ciskei," another page 4 report says.

CITIZEN on Sanctions, Raids

"The pressure is on for sanctions against South Africa," *THE CITIZEN* says in an editorial on page 6. "However justified the raids may be in terms of the need to take pre-emptive action against ANC in neighboring capitals, the fact remains that South Africa can pay a high price for its attacks." The government must have known what the international reaction would be and concluded that "not making the raids would have been worse than making them. We hope its decision was the correct one." As for the raids themselves, they had nothing to do "with a show of kragdadigheid [force] for the sake of Right-Wingers" and "were certainly not planned to coincide with the presence in Cape Town of the EPG." However, "besides the need to take out ANC facilities in the adjoining territories, there may have been other reasons, including the demonstration of South Africa's military power ahead of a meeting of African States to set up a joint regional force."

Mabuza Critiques Army Presence

"Police are capable of handling a situation when life, limb and property are threatened but should the army be needed, it should only be at the request of community leaders or the police, Chief Minister Enos Mabuza said yesterday," the paper reports on page 11. Addressing the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly, Mabuza said: "Although the KaNgwane administration has no jurisdiction over the army and its movements, it is my personal view that their continued presence in the townships and other settlements creates the impression that we are in a state of war, which we are not."

Explosion at Activists' House

"An explosion ripped apart a house occupied by political activists in Soweto's Klipspruit West early today, a source in the community reported," Jo-Anne Collinge reports on page 3 of Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 21 May. "The house is normally occupied by members of the Release Mandela Committee, the Soweto Youth Congress and the Soweto branch of the Detainees Parents Support Committee." However, the people in the house escaped without serious injury.

Witwatersrand Police Actions 'Provocative'

"The Academic Staff Association (ASA) of the University of the Witwatersrand has described police actions on the campus yesterday as 'totally unnecessary and provocative,'" *THE STAR* reports on the same page. In a statement the ASA said "we call on the South African police to refrain from provoking confrontation by remaining off our campus."

Travelers To Promote Country

Environment Affairs and Tourism Minister John Wiley told the House of Delegates that "videotapes are to be made available to South Africans going abroad so that they can help market the country and aid the ailing tourism industry," a page 4 report says. He also "attacked the local English Press and foreign media for being 'utterly negative about everything South African,' and creating a distorted picture of the country."

Professionals Immigrate

"The latest figures from Central Statistical Services show during January and February this year 167 professional people left South Africa," the paper reports on page 7. "This includes 39 engineers, seven medical doctors, 13 accountants and 17 educationists. Professional emigrants totalled 112."

Construction Workers Raise

"Building industry wage negotiations have ended in 10 percent increases for labourers and artisans," another report on the same page says. However, the unions had asked for a 29 percent increase and the secretary of the South African Workers Union has said the increases "were not satisfactory."

Admission Quotas Criticized

"A National Party MPC [member of provincial council] says the admission quotas for private schools receiving Government subsidies should have placed more emphasis on merit instead of race percentages," Sue Leeman reports from Pretoria on page 9. Hennie Bekker also said "it was time for white technikons and universities to be allowed to decide who to admit — rather than having to conform to the present rigid racial admission quotas. 'In our current unemployment situation,' he said, 'we cannot afford to play any longer with theoretical quota systems, which come down to fixed percentage admissions.'"

Call for Enquiry Into Police Action

A report by David Braun on page 13 of *THE STAR* says "events surrounding police action at St Peter's Church in Vergenoeg, Kimberly, last Monday are the subject of a triple call on the Government to appoint a commission of inquiry." Allegations against police have been brought to the attention "of the highest level of government and the national media by the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) and the Anglican and Catholic Churches. *THE STAR* has also submitted a statement on the incident, drawn up by Mrs Judy Stockill, a member of the PFP's monitoring organisation in the area, to the Minister of Law and Order for comment." It is claimed that police fired birdshot and teargas without warning on mourners at the funeral of Khumotsele Anthony Segolodi. "Three people who had nothing to do with the funeral were allegedly shot in the back." Names and addresses of the witnesses are being withheld by the PFP but Mrs Stockill says they will be given to an independent judicial inquiry.

Police Respond to Allegations

Police, replying to allegation by "unnamed person" that they fired birdshot and teargas on the funeral mourners, say they find it "strange" none of the accusers have lodged affidavits for an official investigation, another page 13 article says. The police statement said "the funeral did not take place as peacefully as alleged and after the church service the procession refused to comply with restrictions placed by a local magistrate." "Teargas was fired at some mourners who stoned a police vehicle and birdshot was fired at a youth allegedly armed with a petrol bomb, police said.

STAR on Damage From Raids

THE STAR says in an editorial on page 14 that the credits on the balance sheet from the raids is "pitifully thin. Indeed, about the only solace President Botha offered parliament yesterday was a hawkish toughness; he did not try to explain why that particular

'credit' outweighed the evident debits." The world's lack of confidence in the country's ability to solve its problems peacefully is reinforced. Sanctions moves gain new support just when the economy cannot afford further setbacks. A crippling blow has been dealt the Commonwealth efforts and the neighbour states are justifiably enraged. "Finally, and most important, the raids signalled that the gap between white and black outlooks is as wide as ever. Race relations have again been grievously injured. Nor are the prospects for nurturing reconciliation bright. For all this the Government deserves the strongest censure."

Editorial Questions Police Presence

"There must be a fancy word for a state in which the biggest danger to public order can come from the police. Whatever that word is, it is beginning to apply to more and more situations in South Africa," *THE STAR* says in another editorial. What were the police doing on the Wits University campus yesterday? The university administration had not requested their help. "The restraint shown by police in the face of verbal provocation deserves praise. But it doesn't really compensate for their being there in the first place."

Black Sash Member on Bill of Rights

Black Sash member Sheena Duncan writes on the editorial page that a great deal has been said about a bill of rights for the country, "but the astonishing thing is the almost total lack of discussion of the most fundamental protection it would offer — the right of people to be protected by the courts from detention without trial." "Protection of people against arbitrary arrest and detention is an absolutely essential requirement of any Bill of Rights." If the Public Safety Amendment Bill becomes law it will allow the minister of law and order to impose a virtually permanent state of emergency in any area without calling it a state of emergency. "It is absolutely no good discussing Bills of Rights for individuals or groups unless we begin by repealing all legislation which allows the State to imprison people without trial, and unless this new Bill is withdrawn in its entirety. It was skillful of the Government to publish the Bill on the same day that it published the white paper on urbanisation. Public attention was deflected. We need to wake up."

Raid Setback for Pik Botha

David Braun writes on the op-ed page of *THE STAR* that not even the government is unanimous that the raids into Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana "were well-timed and some very interesting people in the National Party are expressing their disquiet. Whether he agreed with the timing or not, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha has been dealt a setback." His commitment to negotiate with the EPG and his "excellent personal relationship" with neighboring leaders must have suffered a setback. "Many observers believe that he has now been isolated in the party. Some Nationalist source believe he may even be stripped of his portfolio soon as the conservatives and hawks gain the upper hand."

Bankers in 'Despair' Over Raid

A report by Neil Behrmann from London on page 17 says "the South African raid has been greeted with despair by international bankers and brokers." "The military has no idea about the political and economic repercussions of its actions," one banker said. "Bankers say the raid could harden attitude, when South Africa's debt rescheduling is reviewed in the next few

months."

Disinvestment Moves Boosted

Another page 17 article quotes the director general of the SA Foundation, Peter Sorour, as saying the South African raid "has scuttled any hopes South Africa's friends in the international business community might have of keeping out of disinvestment moves." "Emphasising that isolation means no growth, Mr Sorour said politics was a short-term game that rarely went beyond the next election. "Unless we change attitudes and provide jobs as well as aid and trade with our neighbors, about 100 million people will have no hope for the future."

AZAPO Leader Missing

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English for 21 May reports on page 1 that the "Transvaal vice-president of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr Dan Habedi, is missing from home after being attacked while leaving a residents' meeting in Soweto on Monday. His colleagues have searched frantically for him in various parts of Soweto without success."

Editorial on Violence

A page 4 editorial says that father fighting son and brother against brother is becoming "the general scenario in many black areas in the country. We are afraid that the schisms and divisions, some of them not even very serious, has become something of a virus spreading a deadly disease throughout black South Africa. Perhaps we need another great leader to spring up from this disastrous situation to slap our united heads together and get us out of this murderous cycle. Unless that happens death and destruction will become part of the heritage we will be giving over to our children."

Soweto 'Reign of Terror'

An article on page 7 says "a reign of terror is reaching frightening proportions in Soweto as gangs of heavily armed men, masquerading as Kabas and the police, continue to harass residents. Many residents believe that police are involved but this has been denied by Brigadier James Beeslaar, head of the Soweto CID."

Soweto Housing Backlog

"The Soweto City Council will have to raise at least R352-million to wipe out the critical housing backlog and provide accommodation to about 22,000 people currently on the official housing waiting list," another page 7 article says. The Soweto town clerk said it was not impossible to raise a loan of more than R350 million, but it would not be possible to provide 22,000 housing units overnight. "The problem is to find land on which to build these houses," he said.

Call To Mark Republic Day

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans of 21 May reports on page 1 that leading Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB] member Dries Alberts said nothing will stop the movement from gathering at the Voortrekker Monument on Republic Day. Mr Alberts was reacting to a refusal by the monument control board to grant permission for the movement to use the site on the 31 May public holiday for a rally. "The Voortrekker Monument belongs to our nation and no bureaucracy will prevent us from gathering there," he said. "According to Prof Carel Boshoff, leader of the Afrikaner-

volkswag [Afrikaner National Guard, AV], a call was made yesterday to the leaders of the AV, the AWB, and the Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party] to call the nation to a gathering at Monument Hill. He said no decision had yet been made as to where on the Hill the gathering would take place. A spokesman for the CP in Pretoria says he was a patriot and would like to celebrate Republic Day in a spirit of good will. He said although his party was not directly involved in the arrangements, he believed that the gathering would take place at the monument."

Editorial Supports Raids

In an editorial on page 14 *BEELD* says "South Africa is already accustomed to far-reaching demands being made of it which would not be made of any other country. But even with this in mind, it is difficult to understand the mentality of those who condemn the raids on ANC targets in Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia on the basis that the raids were poorly timed. In this connection, the finger is being pointed at South Africa, particularly because the attacks took place while the negotiations with the Commonwealth group of wise men were at a delicate stage." Only the government knows if this is so, but in any case this country is always involved in some or other diplomatic discussions with people who concern themselves with our problems. The fact is, the paper says, that the ANC attacks have been continuing and arms caches are continually being found, yet this country is being told it should have restrained itself. "To which one could respond, with particular reference to the wise men: why did they not ask the ANC to restrain themselves? Or did they ask and were turned down? If that were to be the case, no one should accuse South Africa of poor timing."

Columnist Discusses Raid

In his "Political *BEELD*" column on page 14, Piet Muller writes that for any who would listen, it had been clear for some time that the raids by the SADF on ANC targets this week were unavoidable. The National Party is the only group in South Africa with the political daring and power to carry reforms through. But recently it has been clear that the party is paying a heavy price for this. The lack of international recognition and the nature of interference from abroad has led its supporters increasingly to fear that the United States and Britain are playing the same game they played with the Shah of Iran, and that South Africa would be thrown to the wolves at a critical point. It is apparently against this background that the state president addressed the President's Council last week, when he declared that the government was not about to abdicate and that its determination should not be underestimated. Seen in this light, South Africa's action was almost a reflex action to make room for itself and its reform program.

DIE VADERLAND Justifies Raid

Reacting to the SADF raids, Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* of 20 May says in an editorial on page 10 that "South Africa could not simply sit with arms folded while terrorism and violence claimed the lives of people and caused damage to property. Every government has a duty to protect the lives and property of its citizens against such attacks. In addition, in the eyes of the government, it would have been fatal to its future negotiation plans if it failed to act and appeared powerless or fearful. These raids will certainly not be the last. The ANC is following a

declared and applied policy of violence and even claims responsibility for its deeds." Yesterday's raids, the paper says, should not be judged for the number of lives lost, but for the proof that South Africa is able to pluck out the ANC from anywhere in the region. The sanctions campaign will probably be intensified, but in spite of this, there can be no doubt of South Africa's right to carry out such attacks in order to protect the innocent and law-abiding citizens. The government and Defense Force deserve support, but so too do the questions over the timing of the raids.

Paper Compares U.S., RSA Raids

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 21 May in an editorial on page 10 says after the ANC's bomb attack in Amanzimtoti when 5 lives were lost and 54 were injured, the American State Department issued a weak condemnation of violence and called on the so-called parties involved to talk with one another — only after it was asked to comment. "When American citizens died at the hands of Libyan terrorists America carried out a military attack on Tripoli and President Reagan, he would not allow Americans to be murdered without his country hitting back, no matter where in the world it occurred." The paper concludes: "Now that the SADF has hit at ANC nests because of that organization's terrorist murders and planned acts of terrorism, the White House finds it 'scandalous and inexplicable.' Are American lives worth more than South African lives? Or is a terrorist more worthy of punishment if he is an Arab and untouchable when he is a member of the ANC?"

Suzman on U.S. Sanctions

"Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, said yesterday the SADF raids on Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana could be the 'last straw' paving the way for more extensive economic sanctions against South Africa by the United States," political correspondent Anthony Johnson reports on page 4 of Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 20 May. Suzman, who recently returned from a visit to the United States, "noted that Congress was likely to impose a range of new punitive measures this year, including the denial of SAA [South African Airways] landing rights, a doubling of taxation of U.S. companies doing business in South Africa, and a ban on all new loans to South Africa."

CAPE TIMES on Raids

In page 8 editorial on the cross-border raids into Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana, the *CAPE TIMES* says: "South Africans who look on aghast as their country reels from one outburst of violence to another will continue to hope against hope that there is an optimistic and positive explanation for the Botha government's apparent truckling to the warmongers of the radical right." While it would be an "extraordinary proceedings to violate the sovereignty of three neighboring states at the best of times," "to do so at a time when a delegation of eminent persons from the Commonwealth is engaged on a Cape Town-Lusaka diplomatic shuttle is simply mind-boggling. In such circumstances people might be inclined to conclude that the Botha government is either not negotiating in good faith, or that it has lost control of the military in much the same way, as it sometimes seems, it has already lost control of the police." The government must provide a satisfactory explanation of the raids. If one is not forthcoming, "South Africans will be entitled to conclude that President Botha is still concerned to appease the right wing of

the National Party, a vain endeavour indeed, and is not seriously interested in negotiating the peace."

Police Inquiry Viewed

"The need for an independent inquiry into the activities and discipline of the police force is urgent," the paper says in a second editorial on the same page. Allegations of police collaboration with vigilantes at Crossroads are the latest example of "differences between the police and members of the public about police actions." If the allegations are, as the police claim, an attempt to discredit them it is the interests of the police themselves that this is shown. If, however, the allegations are true and the police are taking sides in the Crossroads fighting, "they are a serious reflection on the internal and political control of the police force."

ECC Banning at Stellenbosch Criticized

Commenting on the banning of the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) from the Stellenbosch University campus in a third page 8 editorial, the *CAPE TIMES* says that in their "anxiety to conform to state officialdom," the university authorities have discarded the idea of a university as a place where ideas can be freely exchanged. What this means is that "the university does not have sufficient confidence in the intelligence of its students to allow them to hear the views of anti-conscriptionists openly and to make up their own minds. The Defence Force, on the other hand, was permitted to hold an exhibition in the student's union. In schools they call this force feeding."

House Prices Increase 'Marginally'

"House prices increased marginally in the first quarter of the year, according to the UBS [United Building Society] quarterly review," the paper reports on page 13. The price of a medium-sized house rose by approximately 0.5 percent compared to the last quarter of 1985 to be just under 73,000 rands. "However, compared to the same quarter last year, house prices were still down by some 1 percent," the review said.

Botha 'Nationalist Tribal Leader'

In a page 8 editorial on the SADF raids, Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 21 May says "it is hard to escape the conclusion that President Botha, in accepting personal responsibility, stands revealed as a hawk among hawks and as Afrikaner Nationalist tribal leader whose main concern is the solidarity and supremacy of the tribe." "It is now plain that the raids were designed to mollify the restive right wing of the National Party," which believes that military force is the answer to the country's troubles at home and abroad. President Botha has offered no evidence to show that the raids were essential nor has he in any way justified their timing. However, the timing can be explained by "the platform clashes with the ultra-right that are about to take place in Transvaal." "Mr Colin Eglin is right. This was a political blunder for which not only the Botha government but all South Africans will pay the price. Sadly, President Botha is not able to rise above narrow ethnic loyalties to play the part of a statesman."

Government Should Help Crossroads

In a second editorial on page 8, the *CAPE TIMES* says that the efforts of local emergency organizations to provide relief for the people of Crossroads are admirable but inadequate. "The government itself should be the forerunner in setting up a relief fund.

This would demonstrate its humanitarian feeling to Cape Town's poorest and most suffering citizens. It would also remove some of the bad taste left by the controversial role of the police in the past three days of open warfare."

Columnist on Raids

Commenting on the SADF raids in his "Politics Midweek" column on the same page, Michael Acott notes the negative effects the raids have had on the economy and the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group initiative. The raids "will obviously help to appease the right wing in the Northern Transvaal, where ministers are to hold meetings this week. But to be worth the massive economic and diplomatic disadvantages, they will have had to have been vastly successful in military terms. Unless the government can demonstrate this, despondency will increase everywhere but on the right, which believes South Africa can shoot its way out of any problem. And ebbing confidence in this country's political and economic future is more dangerous than panic on — or because of — the right."

Township Protests Venda Incorporation

"Residents of the Vleifontein township near Louis Trichardt are up in arms over the imminent incorporation of the township into Venda," Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 22 May reports on its front page. "Residents have 'banned' Venda government cars from the township, and reports from the area says schooling has been disrupted and school gates barricaded." Venda official recently addressed a residents meeting to outline the incorporation. "This angered residents, who say they want to remain South Africans."

University of North Boycott

"A group of theology students at Stoffberg Theology School at the University of the North (Turfloop) boycotted lectures this week," the paper reports on page 2. The group has reportedly tried to recruit support for a boycott by all students, but the Students Representative Council has called a mass meeting "to normalise the situation."

Soweto Council To Act Against Mayor

"The Soweto City Council yesterday decided — after five years — to take action against the mayor, Mr Ephraim Tshabalala, who allegedly owes R108,918.96 in site rent arrears," Mandla Ndlazi reports on the same page. The move follows the council's suspension of Tshabalala over the Mofolo squatter camp.

AZACTU Condemns Unionist's Killing

"The Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions [AZACTU] has condemned the killing of Soweto trade unionist Mr Sipho Mngomezulu, found dead under a pile of stones metres away from his Emndeni home last week," another report on the same page says. "In a statement issued yesterday, AZACTU said the murder was committed by 'paid agents of the system.'" Mngomezulu was the general secretary of the Black Electrical and Electronics Workers Union and a projects organizer for the Azanian Youth Organization.

SOWETAN on KwaNdebele

In an editorial on page 4, the *SOWETAN* says: "We are hardly surprised to learn that a macho vigilante group in one of the homelands has kidnapped 54 youths who are being kept in what

can only be described as concentration camps." However, "what is amazing about the continuing campaign from the Imbokhoto vigilantes in KwaNdebele is that the homeland was torn apart by violence which is not likely to abate before the impending independence in November. Our view is if the South African Government is seen to be acting in an irresponsible fashion, then the homeland leaders cannot be expected to be any better." "In the final analysis the Government must take responsibility because they have blithely inherited and carried on the evils of apartheid."

Council Warning Over Rent Payment

"The Tembisa Town Council this week distributed hundreds of pamphlets in the township warning residents against late payments of rent," the paper reports on page 8. The pamphlets said that electricity would be cut off if the payments were late. "Residents in the township are enraged at the move."

Vaal Crisis Committee

"The newly-formed Vaal Crisis Committee is investigating the school crisis and the looting of shops and delivery trucks in the Vaal Triangle townships," the paper reports on the same page. The committee is made up of representatives of the Vaal African Chamber of Commerce, the Vaal Civic Association, the Vaal Parents Crisis Committee, the Azanian People's Organization, and the United Democratic Front. Committee Chairman Don Mashinini said traders had been forced to close their shops "after hooligans attacked them and looted their businesses. These elements have also disrupted classes in the area."

Venda School Unrest

"Virtually all schools in the Sibasa area in Venda have been closed following boycotts, stonings and clashes with police," the *SOWETAN* reports on page 14. Although "education and police officials in the bantustan were yesterday tight-lipped," it is believed that at least eight schools have been closed, many students arrested, and government and white-owned cars stoned. Trouble began with a boycott at the Dimane High school and spread when students marched along the Pundamilia national road, stoning government cars and those driven by whites. "A government truck was burnt as police and army units in Casspirs and vans attacked another school — apparently after receiving wrong information about the affected school." "Teargas and sjamboks were extensively used" and an army helicopter was brought in. "By early yesterday the boycott had spread to Phiphi and surrounding areas."

Atteridgeville School Suspension Criticized

"The Atteridgeville branch of the National Education Union of South Africa [NEUSA] yesterday lashed out at the Department of Education and Training for the continued suspension of local schools," another report on the same page says. The union said parents, teachers, and students were not consulted about the suspension and "also criticised the department for communicating with school committees to solve students' problems. The committee, according to NEUSA, have long been rejected by students and parents."

Black Consciousness Organizations Attacked

"A pamphlet attacking the black consciousness movement has been distributed on the campus of the University of the North

(Turfloop)," the paper reports on page 30. "The pamphlet said members of black consciousness organisations had to be attacked on sight" and charged the organisations "were collaborating with the notorious Kabasa gang and the police in disrupting 'street committee meetings in Diepkloof and killing 20 patriots.'"

Labor Party Document on Government

"The majority Labour Party in the House of Representatives has called for a federal system of Government in South Africa, with a one-man-one-vote system in the constituent states," the Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English reports on page 3. "In a Labour Party constitutional report published yesterday, the party said all the components of the future federation such as provinces and national states, should be geographically consolidated. Each of these bodies should formulate their own constitutions in accordance with their character and composition." Each of the states would be represented in a federal senate while a federal house of assembly would be represented on a geographic and proportional basis. The president would be either elected directly by popular vote or jointly by the senate and assembly, the document said.

Editorial on U.S. 'Hypocrisy'

In an editorial on page 6 entitled "Outrageous U.S.," *THE CITIZEN* says "the extent of American hypocrisy astounds us." "The fact is that the ANC, which was responsible for 193 serious acts of terrorism since April last year, and has stepped up its terror campaign this year, is no different from the terrorist organisations backed by Libya (and possibly more active than some of them)." "If raids on selected targets in or near Lusaka, Harare and Gaborone can be considered outrageous, then what about the air raids in which innocent civilians were killed — air raids, moreover, launched by the United States on a scale that brought condemnation from practically every Arab country?" There cannot be one policy for the United States and another for South Africa on terrorism. "Or does America think that only the United States has the right to protect its citizens from attack?"

U.S., European Influence on Unions

"Contact with trade union federations in America and Europe had had a 'far-reaching effect' on the South African trade union movement, Mr Ron Miller, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, said in Durban yesterday," a page 24 article says. It had also encouraged black unions to increase their activity. "There was no doubt contact with the United States and Europe had had a 'phenomenal influence' on change in South Africa not only in manpower matters but also in the socio-economic sphere."

Business Supports End to Group Areas Act

"The overwhelming majority of the business community would support the Government should it decide to scrap the Group Areas Act, the out-going president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut [Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce], Donald Masson, said yesterday," a report on page 27 of *THE CITIZEN* says. He said that in order to promote the free market system, it was important that all discriminatory legislation and regulations be abolished. He said the business community also had a duty to promote the free market system among the "less privileged" members of the community who regarded the system as exploitative.

Business Can Contribute to Stability

Dr Chris van Wyk, managing director of Trust Bank, told the Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce that "the abolition of influx control and the White Paper on Urbanisation has opened the way for business to make a substantial and constructive contribution towards stability in the country," another page 27 report says. He said the present unrest "was having a direct effect on individual businessmen as well as on economic growth in general." He said individual employers should make a greater financial contribution towards providing housing for their employees and financial institutions could contribute by making funds available on a large scale for black housing, despite the fact that the returns will not be all that good except as an investment in stability and improving the quality of life.

Third World Segment of Economy Ignored

Another page 27 article reports SA Reserve Bank vice President Prof Jan Lombard as telling the Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce that "one of the major problems with the economy has been that investments and undertakings have all been concentrated on the First World segment of the country with scant attention being paid to the Third World need and potential of the masses." He called for a socio-economic development strategy to correct this problem.

African Bank Foreign Exchange Dealings Suspended

"The African Bank's authority to operate as foreign exchange dealer has been cancelled by the Reserve Bank in a move unprecedented in SA banking history," Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English for 22 May reports on page 1. "Police are investigating alleged infringements of foreign exchange regulations and several of the bank's officials are understood to have been suspended. Trust Bank has agreed to assume overall management of the African Bank on a temporary basis from today." The Trust Bank senior general manager emphasised that the probe did not involve the bank's day-to-day activities or its dealings in the money and capital markets.

Annualized Surplus Figure Questioned

"The R2bn annualised surplus on the current account of the balance of payments has been questioned by Barclays Group economist Cees Bruggemans in the bank's latest 'Business Brief,' " a report on page 3 says. "There can be no doubt that the R2bn estimate put out by the Reserve Bank is very real indeed. Of course, the Reserve Bank, in turn, is dependent on other sources for data on which it has to base its calculations, and there is no way of knowing just how unreal those figures have become," says Bruggemans. "Central to his argument is that the rand did not depreciate in the face of a substantially reduced current account surplus and that out flows on the capital account are reported to have exceeded the current account inflow."

'Serious' Plight of Farmers

A page 4 report says Deputy Agriculture Minister Gert Kotze told the House of Representatives that farming was in "serious condition." The 70,000 farmers employed 1.5 million workers who, with dependents, totalled 6.5 million people. "The reason farmers in drought-stricken areas were assisted was to ensure they stayed on the land. If they do not, then, following the scrapping of influx control measures, the labourers will urbanise. That is precisely where there are no jobs."

NRP Overture to PFP

"New Republic Party leader Bill Sutton yesterday invited Progressive Federal Party leader Colin Eglin to work with him towards a coalition of 'reform-minded parties,'" a page 4 report in *BUSINESS DAY* says. Such a party of national reconciliation would include all reform-minded parties in parliament as well as Inkatha and other black political parties founded to accommodate legitimate black political opinion.

Lessons From Crossroads

"Ever since the cry went up for the removal of police and military units from the townships, the question has been asked by people of goodwill: what then?" *BUSINESS DAY* says in an editorial on page 6. "Crossroads has given the answer. The breakdown of law has produced civil conflict in which a score of people have died, in which 3,000 homes have been burned down, and 20,000 people rendered destitute. Power is held by whoever is strong enough to wield it." "There is no need to exaggerate the level of violence to be worried about the situation elsewhere in the country, like Lebowa or Alexandra. What is clear is that the attempt to set up autonomous enclaves inside the country, ruled by revolutionary committees and 'people's courts,' is a formula for one of two likely developments: either the enclaves descend into anarchy, or — if they can find some kind of economic base — they assume the character of 'liberated territory' and confront the full might of the SADF. Within the law there must be a better way."

Foreign Bankers Watching Raids Effects

Gerald Prosalendis writes on the editorial page that foreign banks are closely watching for effects of the SADF raid on the SA economy. Finance Director General Chris Stals says "politics are always in the background in our negotiations with these bankers. The event will obviously affect their decisions. It will not, however, have a significant effect on negotiations in September." A local banker said, however, that the raid will undoubtedly make it more difficult for Stals to negotiate. The real danger is that overseas condemnation and the threat of sanctions could force the exchange rate to collapse. This in turn would weaken SA's reserve position and accelerate the flight of capital from the country, which would weaken the rand even further. "This would certainly give foreign banks something to worry about. Already there is a very real danger that SA debtors may find it more difficult to roll loans outside the standstill net."

Newspaper Staff Look for Jobs

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English for 22 May reports on page 1 that "more than half the editorial staff at *DIE VADERLAND* are looking for other jobs because they are so deeply upset about the departure of editor Mr Harald Pakendorf, according to sources close to the newspaper. Mr Pakendorf was forced to resign after pressure from conservative elements on the Perskor board." "Several stories and editorials in the newspaper in recent months apparently annoyed conservative cliques."

PFP Advertisements Rejected

David Braun reports on page 1 that "Progressive Federal Party [PFP] advertisement critical of the SABC and Government policy have been rejected by the country's biggest Afrikaans newspaper publishers — unless the party agrees to censor them heavily." PFP Director of Special Projects Peter Soal said an

advertisement submitted to Nasionale Koerante, publishers of *BEELD* and *DIE BURGER*, "would only be accepted if they were heavily edited."

Vigilantes' Prisoners Freed

THE STAR reports on page 3 that "police in KwaNdebele stormed a vigilante camp on Tuesday and freed 54 young men held captive there. This was confirmed by the station commander at Siyabuswa Police Station, Lieutenant J.N. de Jaager." He said the operation took place only hours after a pupil escaped from the camp and reported the situation to police. The youths are said to have been held by the Imbokotho vigilante organization.

Editorial on Crossroads

"Places like Crossroads could multiply under the new policy of 'orderly urbanisation,' so it is as well to appreciate what needs to be done," a page 10 editorial says. "Urban influx cannot be stopped and shacks are better than no homes at all, but in the end squatting is hardly an ideal existence. Maximum efforts must be hastened towards upgrading squatter areas into more solid communities with better housing, proper roads, decent sanitation — and elected popular leaders helping to run them. The Crossroads' situation would be less tragic today if the Government, instead of spending years of effort trying to get rid of them, had been concentrating those same resources on improving their quality of life."

Editorial on PFP Proposals

In another editorial *THE STAR* says "despondency sets in easily these days." "In this climate of doom we welcome the positive note struck by the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] this week." It spelled out a program for saving the country which calls for scrapping apartheid, giving people more say in local government, getting rid of the tricameral system and unbanning political parties so negotiations can start in an atmosphere of trust. "South Africa can survive," the editorial says, "only if it becomes a truly non-racial society in which all people enjoy full and equal citizenship rights. It would also be comforting if any new constitution guaranteed these rights through, say, a Bill of Rights backed by a strong and independent judiciary."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Claims White Farmers Harbor Commandos

MB221540 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 22 May 86

[Text]Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda claims white farmers in his country are harboring South African commandos involved in the raids. He has appealed to farmworkers to help find two vehicles which he says were used by the South African attackers in Monday's strike. He says the vehicles had carried Zambian police markings. The president has also revealed that a Livingstone farmer, Peter Murray, has been detained at the KaZangula border post on his way back from South Africa. However, an unidentified source says he was detained more than a week before the raid.

Kaunda To Attend August Commonwealth Meeting
MB221615 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1606 GMT
 22 May 86

[Text] Lusaka, 22 May, (ZANA/PANA) President Kaunda will attend the Commonwealth meeting scheduled for August in London to consider the report of the Eminent Persons Group [EPG] although he is seriously considering to pull-out. Speaking in an interview with foreign correspondents at State House yesterday, the president said he had been contacted by a number of prominent leaders in the Commonwealth who had asked him to reconsider his decision to pull-out. He said some of the members were prepared to take some steps after the torpedoing of the EPG by South Africa and would want us to take time and get the report of the group. I respect them and we stood together at the Bahamas summit so I will wait until August before I can put the matter before the Central Committee for consideration, he said.

When asked whether there were any more prospects for the Eminent Persons Group by *FINANCIAL TIMES* African correspondent, Patti Waldmeir, Dr Kaunda said the decision on the EPG was that of South Africa and not Zambia. He said South Africa could not have found a more forceful and effective way of saying no to the EPG approach than the attack made on Zambia on that fateful day. South Africa has said no to EPG, what else can we do? he asked. On what would be the next step if the EPG initiative died, Dr Kaunda said since there was no bright prospect for the group, circumstances would determine whether there would be any negotiations.

Asked to comment on British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's contention that economic sanctions against South Africa would not work, Dr Kaunda said she was not being truthful adding that her reason was to protect British interests. The president also said there was no way interim power sharing could come in South Africa now because the racists did not want to move away from minority rule. Shyam Bhathia, Commonwealth correspondent on the London *OBSERVER* asked whether Zambia would consider cutting bilateral relations with Britain. The president wondered how that would work while continuing to sit with the British at the Commonwealth.

On measures that would possibly be worked out by the Frontline States if they met, Dr Kaunda said the Frontline Summit meeting would not be held before the PTA [Preferential Trade Area] meeting in Bunjumbura this month but would take place before the Organization of Africa Unity meeting.

Party Secretary Supports Liberation Movements
MB221209 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT
 22 May 86

[Text] Party Secretary General Grey Zulu has reaffirmed Zambia's total support for liberation movements in southern Africa. Speaking when visiting Tanzanian secretary general of Chama Cha Mapinduzi party, Rashidi Kawawa, paid a courtesy call on him today, Mr Zulu said Zambia will continue to assist the ANC and SWAPO until victory is achieved. He also called on Frontline States to attach great importance to protocol and look out for new areas of cooperation aimed at bringing unity in the continent.

Minister Tours Bombed Sites With Foreign Envoys
MB221539 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1500 GMT
 22 May 86

[Text] Lusaka, 22 May (ZANA/PANA) — Zambia urged the international community to take a punitive action against the Pretoria regime for bombing a refugee camp in Makeni outside Lusaka last Monday. Minister of Legal Affairs and Attorney General Gibson Chigaga, who is also acting minister for foreign affairs, made the appeal Wednesday when he led foreign diplomats accredited to Zambia to inspect the damage to a UN refugee camp caused by the bombing.

He told the envoys, who included the British and American, who oppose the sanctions against South Africa that what the Pretoria regime had done was an affront to the international community against its stand on apartheid. Mr Chigaga told the diplomats that the government had organized the tour to see for themselves and assess damages caused so that they could report correctly to the respective governments. The envoys were conducted on a tour by Brig. Francis Sibamoa who showed them the damages and the spot where the Zambian security forces found the people injured and killed in the raids. He told them that the enemy used machine guns and cluster bombs.

Earlier the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees in Zambia A. Sa'id said that although the South African troops had bombed a refugee camp run by the United Nations, neither was the centre for South African refugees alone, he pointed out. At the time the centre was bombed it had 860 refugees from seven different countries including Mozambique, Namibia, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Zaire, South Africa and Angola.